



INDEX TO THE SUPPLEMENTS TO
The Gazette of India.
JANUARY TO JUNE 1895.

	Page		Page
Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1893-94	261	Exemption from — duty of salt imported into Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware	691
Cantonment Magistrates:—Resolution on the subject of the confirmation of officiating	388	Total gross and net Indian sea and land — revenue (excluding salt revenue)	837
Contracts:—Execution of deeds, contracts and other instruments on behalf of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council	687	—Circulars X to XIV	896
Crops:—Weekly Report on the state of the seasons and prospects of the— 18, 30, 43, 62, 151, 169, 183, 208, 229, 240, 425, 549, 583, 607, 625, 653, 673, 686, 700, 711, 741, 761, 893, 990,	1004	Education:—Progress of — in India during the year 1893-94	185
Customs:—Despatch from Secretary of State for India to the Governor General of India, regarding the imposition of import duties on Cotton Goods	16	Exhibitions:—Prospectus of the Empire of India — to be held in London in 1895, 244; letter from the Secretary, London—, Ltd., dated 18th April 1895	743
Definition of the term "Machinery" for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894	35	Finan'ial Statement for 1895-96	433
Comparative Statement of net Indian sea and land-revenue (excluding salt revenue) for first nine months of the official year 1894-95 and of the twenty-three preceding years, 67; for first ten months of ditto and of ditto, 196; for first eleven months of ditto and of ditto	551	Forests:—Remarks on the Administration Report of the Imperial Forest School for 1893-94	429
Replies to questions raised by the Government as regards the treatment, for the purposes of the Tariff Act, of certain articles with reference to certain notifications issued by the Home Department under the Arms Act, 145; duty of five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> leviable on certain descriptions of iron and steel reduced to one per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	173	Geological Survey of India:—Remarks on the annual report of the — and Geological Museum for 1894	554
Tariff values of certain descriptions of iron and steel fixed, 173; duty assessable on galvanised iron	173	Imports of cotton, wheat, linseed, and indigo, by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi	744
Levy of duty, at six annas a maund, on salted fish imported into British India	689	Inventions and Designs:—Resolution by Government of India on the report of the Secretary under the — Act, 1888, on the working of his office, during the year ending 31st December 1894	713
Refund of difference between specific and <i>ad valorem</i> duty to be allowed on arms purchased by European British subjects residing in Native States from an importer or seller also residing in a Native State	683	Lepers:—Compulsory segregation in Asylums of — found vagrant in municipalities, and prohibition of the carrying on of certain trades or callings by — in municipalities	565
Refund of imported duty not to be granted on lost goods, on which duty has been paid, when they have passed out of customs custody	689	Mines:—Resolution on the Report of the Inspector of Mines in India for the year ending 30th June 1894	702
Adoption at all Indian ports of the practice observed in the Bombay Custom House in regard to the treatment under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1859, of goods bearing the names of British or Indian firms, and of bottles of wine and other liquors	690	Pilgrims:—Resolution by the Government of India regarding the conveyance of — between India and the Hedjaz by Messrs. Thomas, Cook and Son	21
		Post Office:—Reviewing the Administration Report of the — of India for 1893-94, 69; Annual Report on the — of India for the year 1893-94	73
		Prices-current of food-grains:—For the 2nd-half of November 1894, 2; 1st-half of December 1894, 50; 2nd-half of December 1894, 158; 1st-half of January 1895, 218; 2nd-half of January 1895, 533; 1st-half of February 1895, 614; 2nd-half of February 1895, 660; 1st-half of March 1895, 780; 2nd-half of March 1895, 50; 1st-half of April 1895, 768; 2nd-half of April 1895, 806; 1st-half of May 1895	

	Page		Page
Public Works Department:—Review of the Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the Accounts of the Government of India for the official year 1893-94, 775 ; Review of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Railway Branch of the — for 1893-94	903	(excluding the East Indian Railway) for, and to end of, the year 1894	903
Railways:—Statement of approximate gross earnings of India:—		Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic:—Resolution by the Government of India on the International Sanitary Conference convened at Paris to consider especially the best means of preventing the spread of cholera westwards by the way of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf	905
No. 38 of 1894-95	17	Savings Banks:—Annual Report of the operations of the — in India during the year 1893-94	136
" 39 of "	47	Snowfall:—Memorandum on the — in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past five months with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1895	825
" 40 of "	67	Stores:—Resolution by the Government of India on the supply of — of Indian manufacture for the public service	573
" 41 of "	155	Survey of India Department:—Reorganization of the — and its division into "Imperial," "Provincial" and "Subordinate" services	573
" 42 of "	177	Resolution by the Government of India on the General Report on the operations of the — during the year 1893-94	805
" 43 of "	211	Wages of skilled and unskilled labour for the half-year ending 31st December 1894, compared with the wages of the corresponding period of the preceding year	197
" 44 of "	213	Weather Review of India for week ending 22nd December 1894, 9; 29th December 1894, 25; 5th January 1895, 30; 12th January 1895, 68; 19th January 1895, 147; 26th January 1895, 165; 2nd February 1895, 170; 9th February 1895, 204; 16th February 1895, 225; 23rd February 1895, 225; 2nd March 1895, 421; 9th March 1895, 545; 16th March 1895, 576; 23rd March 1895, 599; 30th March 1895, 603; 6th April 1895, 621; 13th April 1895, 649; 20th April 1895, 669; 27th April 1895, 681; 4th May 1895, 695; 11th May 1895, 707; 18th May 1895, 737; 25th May 1895, 757; 1st June 1895, 845; 8th June 1895, 889; 15th June 1895, 936; 22nd June 1895	1011
" 45 of "	233		
" 46 of "	245		
" 47 of "	431		
" 48 of "	553		
" 49 of "	585		
" 50 of "	611		
" 51 of "	657		
" 1 of 1895-96	679		
" 2 of "	693		
" 3 of "	705		
" 4 of "	737		
" 5 of "	747		
" 6 of "	765		
" 7 of "	553		
" 8 of "	901		
" 9 of "	993		
" 10 of "	1007		
Results of the working of continuous automatic brakes in use on — in India during the six months ended the 30th June 1894	557		
Returns of accidents on Indian — for the six months ending 30th June 1894, 637; for nine months ending 30th September 1894	669		
Rates and conditions for the carriage of coal for the general public, and of coal and railway materials and stores, whether for State or other railways	719		
Statement of Financial Statistics of State —			



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem so to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1934.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 8. TOLAS.

District.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, Best Sort.		Rice, Common.		Jawar or Cholam (<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>).		Baiza or Corn (<i>Psittacaria typhala</i>).		Maize or Eragrostis (<i>Sorghum indicum</i>).		Kharif or Italian Millet (<i>Sorghum italica</i>).		Gram, Cholla, Kadali or Sunam (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>).		Maize (<i>Zea Mays</i>).		Arhar, or Thor, Cudjan Tea (<i>Cassia toria</i>).		Firewood.		Salt.		
	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	
Burma—																											
Tanintharyi—																											
Monleik.																											
Tarung.																											
Monleik and Aungmye.																											
Pegu (Delint)—																											
Pegu.																											
Patheingyi.																											
Thabeiga.																											
Bassan.																											
Pegu (Inland)—																											
Sawegun.																											
Tarung.																											
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 5, 1895.

Eastern Hill Tracts—																				
Chittagong Hill Tracts (a)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hill Tracts (a)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Naga Hills		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Assam—		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Buckergunge		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Noktalai		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chittagong		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tippera		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dacca		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mymensingh		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bengal—		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Khulna		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24 Parganas		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Midnapore		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Howrah		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Calcutta		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hooghly		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Nadia (Kishoreganj)		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jessore		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Faridpur		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Central—		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bankura		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bardhaman		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Birbhum		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Murshidabad		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Parganas		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Patna		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bogra		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rangpur		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Malda		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North—		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rangpur		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dumki		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Jalpaiguri		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Darjeeling		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Orissa—		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Puri		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cuttack		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Balaore		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chota-Nagpur—		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Singbhum		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Manbhum		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Leharaga		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Palamau		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hazaribagh		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Not stated.

† Not procurable.

• Kalai.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SER. OF 10 TOLAS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

РЕЖИМ 5

†† Nine piers per bundle.

† Not sold.

...and the

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SENS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLAM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR KANU (Pennisetia typhala).		MAHUA OR RAOI (Bipolaris indica).		KHEHRI OR KALAM, ITALIAN BULLET (Sesaria indica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAR, OR TEEL, CADIAN PEA (Capensis indicata).		PINWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.
Punjab—																										
Ferozepore—																										
Hissar	21 0	23 0	34 0	37 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	18 0	30 0	35 0	39 0	36 0	41 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Ferozepore	24 0	24 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	41 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	24 0	24 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	41 0	...	...	220 0	220 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurdaspur	22 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Dera	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	70 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohilkhand	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Lahore	24 0	24 0	38 0	43 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sub-montane—																										
Unbhatta	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Ludhiana	24 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Jalandhar	27 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	105 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiarpur	23 0	23 0	31 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	31 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Gurdaspur	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	26 0	26 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Bills—																										
Sialkot	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Kangra	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-west—																										
Sialkot	23 0	23 0	40 0	43 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujranwala	22 0	22 0	41 0	41 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	34 0	34 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrat	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	115 0	115 0	14 0	14 0
Belum	27 0	27 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	34 0	34 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	27 0	27 0	43 0	49 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	70 0	70 0	13 0	13 0
Meerut	23 0	23 0	34 0	39 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Punjab	25 0	25 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	86 0	86 0	11 0	11 0
Kohat	26 0	26 0	57 0	56 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	37 0	37 0	...	...	182 0	182 0	13 0	13 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	36 0	36 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	45 0	45 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	34 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Multan	34 0	34 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Banyu	38 0	38 0	46 0	46 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
D. I. Khan	27 0	27 0	43 0	43 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	14 0	14 0
Muradpur	31 0	31 0	43 0	43 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	140 0	140 0	14 0	14 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	16 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	35 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	39 0	39 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	12 0	12 0
Bind and Baluchistan—																										
Kachi	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	116 0	116 0	14 0	14 0
Bar and Pithan (Umarot)	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	116 0	116 0	14 0	14 0
Sukkur (Sukkurpur)	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	121 0	121 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	174 0	174 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	55 0	55 0	12 0	12 0

Central Provinces— Nagpur Raipur Bilaspur Sambalpur Boudha Alota Bilaspur Anandpur Wan Am's Territories— Boudha Alota Bilaspur Anandpur Wan	10 3 10
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Not produced.

I Not recommended.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF NOVEMBER 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 30 TOLAS.

District.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CRUUM (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR COMBO (Pennisetia glauca).		MARU OR RAOI (Eleusine coracana).		KANOHI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (Sesuvia indica).		GRAM, CHANNA, CHOLA, KADALAI OR SURUAI (Cicer arvense).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAB, OR TRIG, CADIAN PEA (Caryum pisum).		FINNWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Nilambur																										
S. Canara																										
South, central—																										
Coimbatore																										
Nilambur																										
Salerno																										
Central—																										
Bellary																										
Anasipet																										
Cuddalore																										
Kurduch																										
East Coast, north—																										
Canjan																										
Vinayapattam																										
Godavari																										
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna																										
Nellore																										
East Coast, south—																										
Madras																										
Chinglepet																										
N. Arcot																										
S. Arcot																										
Tanjore																										
Trichinopoly																										
Southern—																										
Tinnevely																										
Madras																										
Mysore—																										
Mysore																										
Bangalore																										
Kolar																										
Tumkur																										
Hassan																										
Kadur																										
Shimoga																										
Chitaldrug																										
Coorg—																										
Coorg																										
Aden																										

Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m.
on Saturday, December 22nd, 1894.**

General Summary.—With the exception of a few light showers in East Bengal, the week opened with fine weather over the whole of India and Burma. The first indications of a change were observable on Tuesday, when skies began to cloud over in Baluchistan. By next morning a diffused disturbance covering a large tract of country was causing slightly unsettled weather over the whole of Baluchistan and North-Western India. No rain was, however, reported until next day, when the disturbance had advanced to Bundelkhand and gave light rain to the Central Provinces and Central India. A very shallow secondary depression appeared the same day in the Central Punjab, but it filled up during the day without causing any rainfall. The primary depression continued to advance eastwards, and by Friday morning was central near Bogra in Bengal. Rain had continued in Central India and the Central Provinces, and showers had fallen in Chota Nagpur. The depression filled up during the next 24 hours after giving light to moderate rain to North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Skies had, however, begun to cloud over in Baluchistan on Friday, and on Saturday morning a brisk fall of the barometer indicated the advance of another depression from the west.

* Temperature was normal or in defect in North-Western India during the week, but over the remainder of India and Burma it was in excess of the normal, the excess being greatest in the Central Provinces where it was due chiefly to unusually high night temperatures. For the whole of India the mean temperature of the week was $1^{\circ}4$ above the normal.

Less rain than usual was received in most provinces, the only parts of the country where rainfall in excess of the normal fall for the week was received being the eastern states of Central India, the Central Provinces, North and East Bengal and the Brahmaputra Valley.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had fallen in the Punjab and Upper Sind and was steady or had changed by small amounts elsewhere. It was practically normal at the head of the Bay and in the Peninsula, but in excess of the normal elsewhere. Weather was slightly disturbed in East Bengal. Barisal had received $\cdot 67$ inch of rain, and light showers had fallen at Chittagong, Colombo and Negapatam.

Monday.—The barometer had fallen slightly in North-Western India and had risen slightly in North-Eastern India, but was steady in the Peninsula. Pressure was in general slight excess, the excess being greatest in Sind, the North-Western Provinces and Lower Burma. A few light showers were received in East Bengal and the Coromandel coast districts.

Tuesday.—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly over the Punjab, East Baluchistan, Upper Sind and Rajputana, but was steady in West Baluchistan and North Bombay, and had risen slightly over the remainder of India. Winds had shifted to southerly and easterly directions in Baluchistan and Lower Sind, and skies were heavily clouded in Baluchistan. Light showers were reported from Chittagong, Colombo and Southern India. Colombo had received '47 inch and Cuddalore '29 inch.

Wednesday.—The barometer had fallen briskly in North-Western India and East Baluchistan and had changed by small amounts elsewhere. Winds were unchanged in direction in Baluchistan, and a diffused disturbance was apparently affecting a large tract of country, including Baluchistan and North-Western India, where weather was slightly unsettled.

Thursday.—Pressure had fallen slightly in the West Punjab, Rajputana and Bundelkhand, and was steady or had risen slightly over the remainder of the Indian area. The depression had advanced to Bundelkhand and the adjacent districts where pressure was relatively low and winds were feebly cyclonic in direction. An area of low pressure also covered the Central Punjab, and strong north-westerly winds were blowing at Cherat. Light showers had been received in the Central Provinces and Central India, the more important being: Neemuch '47 inch, Saugor '42 inch and Jubbulpore '25 inch. Cuddalore, in Southern India, reported a fall of 1'06 inches.

Friday.—Pressure had risen slightly in the Punjab and the secondary depression in the Central Punjab had filled up. Pressure had fallen generally elsewhere, and the primary depression had advanced into Eastern and Central Bengal and was central near Bogra. Showers had been received in the Central Provinces, Central India and Chota Nagpur, the principal falls being '66 inch at Pachmarhi, '48 inch at Hoshangabad and '3 inch at Ranchi.

Saturday.—Pressure had risen slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India, and Burma, and the depression in Bengal had filled up. The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan and slightly in the Punjab and Sind, and another depression was indicated approaching from the west. Winds were south-easterly in Baluchistan, and a gale of wind was reported from Chaman. Light to moderate rain had been received in North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Kindat reported a fall of 1'01 inches, Lashio '83 inch and Dhubri '68 inch.

Temperatures.—Unusually high temperatures, chiefly due to excessive night temperatures, prevailed during the week over the whole of India and Burma, with the exception of the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. Temperature was most in excess in the Central Provinces, where the excess over the normal ranged from 3°·6 on the 21st to 6°·4 on the 20th. For the whole week the mean temperature averaged 4°·6 in excess in the Central Provinces, 2°·5 in Bombay, 2°·2 in Burma and Bengal and 1°·9 in Madras. It was 2° below the normal in Sind and Rajputana.

The mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess throughout the week, the excess being most marked on the 20th when it averaged 2°. For the whole week it was 1°·4 above the normal.

.. The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	DECEMBER 1894.							Mean Variation of week.
	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	
Burma	0	0	■	0	■	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	+0.8	+2.2	+2.8	+3.7	+3.5	+2.0	+0.5	+2.2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+4.5	+2.3	+1.3	+1.2	+1.5	+2.5	+2.3	+2.2
Punjab	+1.0	-0.1	+0.5	+0.2	+0.8	+0.3	+0.8	+0.5
Bombay	-1.9	-0.8	-0.5	+0.1	-0.7	-0.7	+1.5	-0.4
Central Provinces and Berar	+1.2	+1.9	+2.7	+3.5	+2.9	+2.8	+2.4	+2.5
Central India and Gujarat	+4.3	+4.4	+5.0	+4.5	+6.4	+3.6	+3.9	+4.6
Sind and Rajputana	-0.9	-0.1	+0.1	+2.7	+3.8	+1.6	+1.7	+1.3
Madras	-4.5	-3.6	-2.4	-1.4	-1.7	-1.1	+0.8	-2.0
	+2.5	+2.0	+1.6	+1.9	+1.7	+2.2	+1.1	+1.9
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	+0.8	+0.9	+1.2	+1.8	+2.0	+1.5	+1.7	+1.4

Rainfall.—Rain fell during the week in 20 of the 52 rainfall divisions, but the amounts received in all divisions were small. The largest average rainfall was .47 inch in the Madras East Coast (South). Assam (Brahmaputra) received .42 inch, and the Central and Eastern districts of the Central Provinces and East Bengal received amounts slightly exceeding .25 inch, but in no other divisions did the rainfall exceed a quarter of an inch, and in 11 divisions it was below a tenth of an inch. The rainfall of the week was in excess of the normal in the Central Provinces, the Brahmaputra Valley, East and North Bengal and the eastern states of Central India.

For the period from the 14th October to the 22nd December rainfall was in defect of the normal amount in Burma, the North-West and West Punjab, Sind, and East Coast (South). It was either practically normal or in excess of the normal in all other divisions.

Provinces.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND DECEMBER, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 14TH OCTOBER TO 22ND DECEMBER, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 14th Octo- ber to 22nd Decem- ber.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0.64	5.36	— 88
	Lower Burma	0	0.01	—0.01	2.19	7.17	— 69
	Central do.	0	0.01	—0.01	2.01	4.55	— 43
	Upper do.	0.16	?	?	4.00	?	?
	Arakan	■	0.03	—0.03	2.35	7.43	— 68
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0.27	0.03	+0.24	7.65	4.35	+ 76
	Assam (Surma)	0.02	0.03	—0.01	18.63	4.08	+ 351
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0.42	0.08	+0.34	7.59	2.55	+ 198
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0.05	—0.05	7.00	2.83	+ 147
	Central do.	0.01	0.04	—0.03	5.73	2.30	+ 149
	North do.	0.18	0.06	+0.12	6.46	2.51	+ 157
	Orissa	0	0.13	—0.13	7.27	5.31	+ 37
	Chota Nagpur	0.08	0.15	—0.07	2.55	1.85	+ 36
	Bihar (South)	0.01	0.08	—0.07	6.03	1.59	+ 273
	Do. (North)	0	0.05	—0.05	4.76	1.28	+ 272
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODISH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0.11	—0.11	5.71	1.11	+ 414
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a)	0	0.08	—0.08	5.82	1.03	+ 465
	Odish (South)	0	0.17	—0.17	6.88	0.71	+ 869
	Do. (North)	■	0.17	—0.17	3.92	0.63	+ 522
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0.13	—0.13	5.53	0.48	+ 1,052
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0.01	0.12	—0.11	2.32	0.36	+ 344
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0	0.17	—0.17	3.21	0.54	+ 494
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South)	0	0.09	—0.09	0.60	0.34	+ 76
	Do. (Central)	0	0.08	—0.08	2.26	0.37	+ 511
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0.20	—0.20	2.79	0.63	+ 343
	Do. (Hill Districts)	■	0.35	—0.35	0.13	1.36	+ 045
	Do. (North-West)	0	0.08	—0.08	0.34	1.01	— 66
	Do. (West)	■	0.01	—0.01	0.11	0.23	— 52
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0	0.12	—0.12	11.19	9.90	+ 13
	Madras (South Central)	0.06	0.44	—0.38	8.61	9.08	— 11
	Coorg	0	0.14	—0.14	6.58	8.06	— 18
	Mysore	0	0.21	—0.21	5.98	5.80	+ 3
	Konkan	0	0.07	—0.07	4.39	3.55	+ 24
	Bombay Deccan	■	0.13	—0.13	4.18	4.10	+ 2
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0.22	—0.22	3.62	2.71	+ 34
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0.14	—0.14	4.73	2.58	+ 83
	Central Provinces (West)	0.16	0.16	0	5.37	1.78	+ 202
	Do. (Central)	0.29	0.07	+0.22	5.28	1.40	+ 177
	Do. (East)	0.27	0.09	+0.18	3.68	1.54	+ 139
BOMBAY (NORTH).	Gujarat	0	0.02	—0.02	6.00	0.60	+ 900
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	2.45	0.34	+ 621
	Sind	0.03	0.05	—0.03	0.14	0.22	— 36
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0.25	0.04	+0.21	4.17	0.82	+ 403
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West)	0.01	0.04	—0.03	0.97	0.58	+ 67
	Rajputana (West)	0	0.02	—0.02	0.40	0.15	+ 167
	East Coast (North)	0	0.13	—0.13	12.63	8.96	+ 41
MADRAS.	Do. (do.) (a)	■	0.04	—0.04	8.85	5.35	+ 65
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0.03	—0.03	2.70	1.38	+ 96
	Madras (Central)	0.02	0.13	—0.11	5.97	5.48	+ 9
	East Coast (Central)	0.08	0.42	—0.34	15.01	12.47	+ 20
	Do. (South)	0.47	1.64	—1.17	14.26	18.57	— 23
	Madras (South)	0.08	0.86	—0.78	11.83	13.01	— 9

W. A. BION,
Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 27th December 1894.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 29th December.*—Scattered showers have fallen in the Southern districts, moderate rain in Tanjore. The water-supply is generally sufficient, but rain is urgently wanted in many districts. Agricultural operations continue. The standing crops are generally fair, but need rain. The harvest continues with fair to average outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are generally steady, but rising slightly in parts of the Deccan and Central districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Slight rain in Shikarpur. The standing crops have been damaged by blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, and are suffering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Sholapur, and Belgaum. Sowing of the late crops is progressing in nine, and reaping of early crops in four, districts. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Ahmednagar. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are normal.

Bengal.—*For week ending 31st December.*—There was slight rain in Bihar, but no rain is reported elsewhere. Reports of the crops continue satisfactory. The harvesting of winter rice is proceeding with good results. Prospects of the spring crops and sugarcane are favourable. Poppy is generally doing well, but in Hazaribagh the crop is backward. Cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice is normal and is falling in some districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Weather generally cloudy with showers in several districts. Hail is reported from Jhansi, but no damage has been done. The condition of the crops and prospects are good. Prices are normal, but rising in places.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Lahore and Sialkot. Harvesting of the autumn crops is almost over. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking continue. Sowings of the spring crops have been finished. The standing crops are generally in good condition except on low-lying lands in Delhi and Peshawar. Prospects are promising, but a spell of sunny weather is needed in Umballa for the growth of the crops. Cattle are generally in good condition and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices are rising in Umballa, normal in Delhi, low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Weather generally clear and cold. Harvesting of the autumn crops is in progress. Winter sowings have been completed. In parts of a few districts the linseed crop has been attacked by rust, otherwise the crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. Prices are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th December.*—No rain. Reaping of the main paddy crop is well advanced in Lower Burma, the outturn is poor. In Upper Burma reaping of wet-weather paddy is nearly completed in several districts and cultivation of the dry crops is progressing everywhere. Prospects are good, except in the south of the Central Zone. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of paddy is about normal in Lower Burma, but very high in Tharrawaddy; steady and below normal in Upper Burma.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st January.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy continues. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—**MYSOORE:** The standing crops are in good condition. Prospects are favourable. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of six districts. Prices continue steady.

COORG: Reaping of rice and picking of coffee are still in progress. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices of food grains remain normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—**BERAR:** Weather clear and cool. The winter crops are thriving well. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continue. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices have risen in two, fallen in one, and steady in the remaining three districts.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of the autumn crops is very nearly completed. Land is being ploughed for the hot-weather crops. Prices continue normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Rain fell during the week in four Agencies. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bhopal; in progress elsewhere. The standing crops are in fairly good condition, though some damage has been done by recent rain and hail storms. The condition of agricultural stock is indifferent in Gwalior, but fairly good elsewhere. Prices of food grains are normal in Bhopal and Bhopawar, above normal in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Goona, and the Neemuch district. The condition of the opium crop is good.

••**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Rainfall good in Bhurtpore, Jeypore, and Ulwar; slight in Kotah, Harowtee, Dholepur, and Ajmere. •**Agricultural operations** are satisfactory. The standing crops and harvest prospects are good. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient, but failing in Dholepur and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in four States, falling in one, and normal elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 1st January.*—Weather cloudy. Sowings for the spring crops have been completed in most places. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Slight rain. Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Fodder sufficient. Prices show a tendency to fall.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th December.*—Weather foggy. Wheat sowing finished.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JANUARY 3, 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 23RD DECEMBER 1893, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 22ND DECEMBER 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1893, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1893, added together with the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1894, added together, the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1893, added together with the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1894, added together, the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1893, added together with the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1894, added together, the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1893, added together with the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1894, added together, the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1893, added together with the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1894, added together, the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1893, added together with the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1894, added together, the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1893, added together with the 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(a) Includes the Bhopal-Ratni railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Katlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November to 23rd December 1893.

(d) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Jilapet state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(g) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(h) Includes the earnings of the Benwala-Godavari section.

(i) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhone-Manmad, Khangaon, and Amruti railways.

(j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(k) Total earnings from 15th September to 23rd December 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVIII of 1894-95.

•• STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 23RD DECEMBER 1893.				WEEK ENDING 22ND DECEMBER 1894.				Earnings from 1st April to 23rd December 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 22nd December 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	608	1,034	10,58,056	654	1,087	10,38,154	615	3,57,04,065	3,70,85,647	13,81,582	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	149	803	1,31,025	153	862	1,33,101	152	41,74,013	39,64,831	...	...	2,09,182
Indian Midland (a)	139	752	1,33,694	178	752	1,06,964	142	34,96,987	40,83,453	5,86,465	...	...
Benwada extension	95	21	1,763	84	21	3,188	152	76,236	1,23,218	47,002	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	251	1,699	5,48,100	323	1,790	5,10,130	285	1,55,00,726	1,73,87,567	18,86,841	...	...
Palampur-Deesa	41	17	564	33	17	1,010	59	(c) 3,680	27,027	23,347	...	...
South Indian	144	1,043	1,39,603	134	1,042	1,53,102	147	38,23,697	60,29,979	22,06,282	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 1,56,012	1,56,012	...	...
Southern Mahratta (e)	100	1,163	2,53,582	98	1,165	1,25,445	108	43,42,549	45,42,869	2,00,320	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (f)	132	756	90,066	119	756	1,04,380	138	36,37,128	39,76,401	3,39,273	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	5,470	69	224	14,524	65	4,87,195	6,41,975	1,54,720	...	...
TOTAL	250	8,171	22,42,623	274	8,370	21,93,751	262	7,39,46,275	7,80,18,938	47,72,663	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (g)	238	2,509	7,12,680	284	2,511	7,41,358	295	2,11,77,709	2,31,72,679	19,94,970	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	740	1,73,712	235	797	2,37,035	297	61,45,055	75,39,583	13,94,528	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	778	2,38,671	307	813	3,22,150	396	92,37,059	1,02,16,640	9,88,681	...	...
Bengal Central (h)	120	123	15,207	122	125	13,670	109	5,63,988	5,83,037	19,049	...	...
East Coast (state)	71	266	(i) 14,039	...	321	24,792	77	(f) 4,16,777	10,79,596	6,62,819	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	171	730	93,905	129	746	1,04,220	140	40,94,028	39,31,886	...	...	1,62,142
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	28	1,580	56	28	1,427	51	55,113	55,641	528	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	410	51	...	677	85	16,084	18,027	1,943	...	...
TOTAL	226	5,184	12,50,204	241	5,345	14,45,329	270	4,17,26,713	4,65,97,089	48,70,376	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	910	1,490	9,84,308	661	1,490	7,07,024	475	2,62,75,468	2,30,12,551	...	...	32,62,917
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,30,677	717	461	3,26,000	707	1,06,00,633	1,11,00,669	5,00,036	...	...
Madras	238	840	1,92,894	230	840	1,91,235	228	76,03,787	74,93,644	...	...	1,10,143
TOTAL	440	2,791	15,07,879	540	2,791	12,24,259	439	4,44,79,688	4,16,06,864	...	...	28,73,824
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	277	16,146	50,00,706	310	16,510	48,63,339	295	15,94,52,876	16,62,22,801	67,70,015	...	...
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	148	161	93,950	140	161	25,204	157	9,00,368	9,78,902	78,534	...	...
Tarakeswar	233	22	4,188	190	22	5,279	240	1,99,970	2,15,639	15,669	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	137	67	7,576	113	67	5,580	83	3,36,478	5,37,742	764	...	...
Bengal Doon	77	27	2,337	87	36	2,940	...	92,552	1,35,502	63,050	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	4,876	63	78	9,276	119	3,80,870	3,93,910	13,040	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	228	51	10,913	214	51	10,982	215	4,85,138	4,86,153	1,015	...	...
TOTAL	155	406	53,840	133	415	59,261	243	23,95,376	25,67,448	1,72,072	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	56,851	171	333	61,212	184	19,11,998	22,48,549	3,36,551	...	...
The Gackwar's Pelsid	92	13	1,439	111	13	1,120	86	44,687	50,947	6,260	...	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	129	106	75,106	140	108	10,950	157	4,91,748	8,61,355	3,69,607	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	10	1,632	163	...	(n) 73,258	73,258	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	93	362	32,496	90	362	33,156	92	12,89,235	12,24,955	...	...	64,280
The Gackwar's Mehsina	75	93	9,849	106	93	6,650	72	2,29,423	2,41,900	12,477	...	...
Kolhapur	77	29	2,261	78	29	1,646	57	83,912	89,419	5,507	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	67	72	5,356	77	72	3,520	49	1,73,037	1,58,291	...	...	14,745
Cooch Behar	20	22	126	6	22	790	36	(m) 2,840	29,509	26,729	...	...
TOTAL	114	1,032	1,23,684	120	1,042	1,26,676	122	42,26,440	42,98,146	7,71,706	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar	118	334	42,111	126	334	30,346	91	14,12,213	12,39,441	...	...	1,82,772
Jetalpur-Rajkot	50	46	2,416	51	46	2,706	39	(n) 98,640	1,11,759	13,129	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	54	364	20,454	36	364	16,800	46	6,37,810	7,74,316	1,36,506	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	67	94	6,478	69	94	5,564	70	3,37,142	2,27,724	...	...	9,918
TOTAL	81	838	71,469	85	838	56,416	67	23,85,811	23,42,750	...	...	43,061
GRAND TOTAL	256	18,422	52,49,699	285	18,805	51,95,692	272	16,84,60,503	17,61,31,235	76,70,732	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Railam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November to 23rd December 1893.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April to 22nd December 1894.

(e) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tribhuvan state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Benwada-Godavari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khangaon, and Amravati railways.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June to 22nd December 1894.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjund and the Yeravandpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September to 23rd December 1893.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April to 23rd December 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

No. 57-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 4th January 1895.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 169 (Revenue), dated the 13th December, 1894.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 13th December 1894.

REVENUE,
No. 169.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Excellency's confidential letter, No. 210, dated the 7th August 1894, with your colleague Mr. Westland's Minute, regarding the imposition of import duties on cotton goods.

2. So far as a judgment can be formed at the present time, the Indian treasury requires an addition of a crore or a crore and a half to the present revenues. I observe that you still are of opinion that this addition can best be secured by the imposition of import duties on cotton goods. But Her Majesty's Government consider that, in accordance with the resolution of the House of Commons, these duties must not be protective in their nature.

3. Mr. Westland's Minute, embodying the results of a careful inquiry made by him into the circumstances of the Bombay cotton industry, concludes by recommending that import duties be imposed at the rate of,—

- (a) 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on all cotton piece goods;
- (b) 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* on all cotton yarns of counts above 24;

and that an excise duty of,—

- (c) 3½ per cent. *ad valorem* be levied on all machine-made cotton yarns, produced at mills in British India of counts above 24.

Indian-made piece goods would thus pay excise duty on the yarn of which they are woven, whenever such yarns are finer than 24s. It is proposed that a drawback be paid on exported yarns or goods, and that negotiations be undertaken with Native States in view to their levying a similar excise duty upon yarns made at mills within their borders.

Your Government consider Mr. Westland's proposals to be the best way of meeting the requirement of Her Majesty's Government that Indian cotton duties must not be protective.

4. I think that these proposals would comply with the requirements laid down, subject to two modifications of detail. First, I consider that the duty (import and excise) upon yarns should be at the same rate, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, as on woven goods. I share the view expressed by the late Mr. James Wilson in his Financial Statement of the 18th February 1860, that, for reasons which he there states, "the same duty may be placed on yarns as is charged on goods, without any perceptible injury to the trade." Moreover, I am not certain that a 3½ per cent. duty on yarns used in Indian fabrics might not to some extent protect Indian manufactures against imported goods of the same description, paying a 5 per cent. duty. Secondly, I am not satisfied that counts above 24 are, without doubt, the right line at which duty on yarns should begin. Mr. Westland shows good grounds for believing that imported yarns below 30s, and imported goods containing yarns below 30s, constitute a small proportion of the total importations of cotton goods. But it seems

that such goods are imported to some extent. Complete information on the subject does not appear to be available. On the whole, in order to prevent any possibility of the duties being protective, I consider the duty on yarns should begin with counts above 20, instead of 24 as proposed by your Government. I have no objection to your reserving to yourself in the Act power to raise the line by executive action, with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, in case experience should hereafter show that it has been drawn unnecessarily low.

5. You are aware that in July 1877 the House of Commons passed a Resolution to the effect that "the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, *being protective in their nature*, are contrary to sound commercial policy;" and that, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 27th July last, I said that the above-mentioned Resolution dealt "with duties which are protective in their nature," and I proceeded "I have already stated to the House that, in my opinion, the Executive Government ought not to sanction steps which would reverse that decision without giving an opportunity for discussion in this House." Again, in the Indian Budget debate on the 16th of August 1894, I said that the House had resolved, "that it will not sanction a protective duty on cotton goods; therefore the position I have taken up is that the imposition of such a duty is a step which must not be taken, until the House has had some opportunity of discussing the question." I have said all along, and I say now, that, if the manufacturers of India are prepared to submit to a countervailing duty which will destroy the element of protection, I do not see why the import duty should not be imposed. . . . If there be any necessity for increasing the taxation of India, I see no reason why this tax could not be fairly and justly imposed, and at the same time deprived of any protective character, so that it shall go into the Treasury of India, and not into the pockets of the manufacturers. Then no injustice would be done to the English manufacturer on the one hand or to the Indian consumer on the other." It will, therefore, be understood that Her Majesty's Government are precluded by the pledges above quoted from sanctioning the imposition of import duties on cotton goods, unless under such conditions as will ensure beyond question that the duties thus imposed will have no protective effect.

6. Subject to the two modifications stated in paragraph 4, I agree to your moving the Legislature to impose import and excise duties upon cotton manufactures in the way you propose.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) HENRY H. FOWLER.

Ordered, that the despatch be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, in continuation of No. 6118-S.R., dated the 17th December, 1894.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. ^{1-Sanitary}
1-10.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary),—under date Calcutta, the 11th January 1895.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. ^{1-Sanitary}
21-23, dated the 21st January 1886.

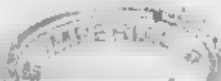
Read also—

Home Department Resolution No. ^{1-Sanitary}
103-14, dated the 3rd May 1887.

Correspondence with, and reports from, the Government of Bombay and Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son on the arrangements made by the latter in connection with the conveyance of pilgrims to and from the Hedjaz from 1888 to 1894.

RESOLUTION:

IN the Resolution of the 21st January 1886, cited above, it was stated that in October 1884 a communication had been received from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son expressing the readiness of that firm to undertake the conveyance of Muhammadan pilgrims between India and the Hedjaz. The success which had attended the extensive schemes of Messrs. Cook & Son for lessening the difficulties and increasing the comfort of travellers in different parts of the world seemed to the Government of India to afford an assurance that that firm would be successful in placing the arrangements for the conveyance of pilgrims between this country and Arabia on a footing more satisfactory to the Government, and



more convenient to the pilgrims themselves, than had hitherto been found possible. After carefully considering the matter in personal communication with Mr. J. M. Cook, the Governor General in Council came to an agreement with the firm by which they were to be appointed pilgrim agents for the whole of India. Local officers and officers in charge of treasuries were instructed to assist the firm in making known the terms of through conveyance to Jeddah and back, and in disposing of through tickets; and the Government of Bombay were requested to make over to the representatives of the firm the issue of passports in Bombay after they had been signed by the proper authorities, and to instruct the Protector of Pilgrims to work in harmony with the firm and to render them every assistance. On their part, Messrs. Cook & Son agreed to arrange with the railway administrations, steamship proprietors and others concerned for the conveyance of the pilgrims, at through fares, from all the chief stations in India to Jeddah and back, and to do all in their power to secure the transit of the pilgrims in satisfactory ships supplied with proper accommodation in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Government. The firm were prepared to provide the requisite agency for the work, Muhammadans being appointed for that purpose in all cases where necessary; to establish a special pilgrimage office in the most convenient position in Bombay, and possibly also at Jeddah; and to make all detailed arrangements in connection with the issue of the necessary announcements, forms of tickets, etc. They also expressed their readiness to comply with the requirements and regulations which might be laid down from time to time by the Government of India in the same manner as though they were in the service of the Government.

2. During the winter of 1886-87 Mr. F. H. Cook made a tour in India with the view of personally working out the details of the scheme in communication with the Government of India and of explaining to the Muhammadan community what the firm proposed to do. In their Resolution of the 3rd May 1887, the Government of India announced the detailed arrangements which had been completed with Messrs. Cook & Son. These were to last for three years from the beginning of 1887 and to be terminable at the end of that period at the option of either the Government or Messrs. Cook & Son. In the event of the Government withdrawing after three years from the scheme, Messrs. Cook & Son were to be at liberty to continue it as a private enterprise. It was explained that, though the Government gave their countenance and assistance to Messrs. Cook & Son's enterprise, they had no desire to constitute a monopoly in favour of the firm. As, however, the firm engaged to convey pilgrims to Jeddah at a fair charge, to protect them while on the journey from extortion and ill-treatment, and to provide them with comforts and facilities in the way of supplies of food and banking arrangements, the Government were, it was stated, satisfied that pilgrims would do well to take advantage of the firm's arrangements. The prices of single and return steamship fares were fixed on the representation of Mr. F. H. Cook and the advice of the Government of Bombay. Tickets, inclusive of the railway and steamer fares, were to be kept for sale at the office of the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of every district in India, and district officers were instructed to give the widest publicity to the advantages to be secured which were set forth in a prospectus approved by the Government of India. A guarantee against actual loss in the execution of these arrangements, up to £2,000 for the first year and £1,000 for each of the two following years, was given by the Government of India, on the understanding that Messrs. Cook & Son should furnish their accounts for audit by the Accountant-General of Bombay.

3. The report of Messrs. Cook & Son on the arrangements carried out by them in connection with the Hajj of 1887 showed that, out of a total of 9,839 pilgrims, who sailed from ports in British India for Jeddah and Yembo, 1,930 (or 19·8 per cent.) were booked by the firm. The chief advantage which the pilgrims had secured was stated by the firm to be that of through booking at fixed rates, inclusive of landing and baggage charges. Messrs. Cook & Son were endeavouring to charter vessels themselves for future voyages in order to be able to furnish improved accommodation on board. The accounts of the firm showed a loss of £2,582, and the sum of £2,000 guaranteed by Government was accordingly paid to them.

4. On the 27th February 1888, Messrs Cook & Son reported that they had chartered for the coming season four steamers from Bombay to Jeddah and two from Jeddah to Bombay. The dates of departure of these vessels were published in the *Gazette of India*, and the Local Governments and Administrations were requested to give every publicity to them. The report on the working of the arrangements during 1888 showed that 13,532 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hajj, in 18 steamers, of whom 3,061 (or 29·3 per cent.) were conveyed by Messrs. Cook & Son in four steamers. A loss was incurred by the firm above the amount of the guarantee of £1,000, and the guaranteed sum was accordingly paid by Government. In his letter dated the 17th April 1889, Mr. J. M. Cook stated that, from the experience they had gained, Messrs. Cook & Son were convinced that it was quite impossible for them to convey the pilgrims in the way they were doing at existing rates for a profit, and that, unless the Government of India expressed satisfaction with, and appreciation of, the past working of the arrangements, they did not consider that they would be justified in incurring the great responsibility and personal labour involved. The Home Secretary's letter of the 15th October 1889 conveyed the reply of the Government of India to the effect that, after making enquiries from the Local Governments and Administrations, they were assured that the conditions under which Indian pilgrims could proceed to the Hedjaz had been materially improved, particularly in the reduction of opportunities for extortion, since Messrs. Cook & Son had undertaken the work, and that the Governor General in Council believed that this was not only the case in the ships by which pilgrims proceeded with the firm's tickets, but also that the example set on the vessels chartered by the firm had raised the standard of comfort on the vessels belonging to other firms. The Government of India accordingly indicated their willingness to continue the arrangements with Messrs. Cook & Son for the years 1890 and 1891, with a guarantee against loss up to £1,000 in each year. Mr. J. M. Cook, the Managing Partner of the firm, when replying to this letter on the 9th December 1889, took exception to some of the criticisms contained in the reports of the local authorities, and stated that he would leave the decision as to the acceptance of a continuance of the arrangements for the years 1890 and 1891 to his son, Mr. F. H. Cook, who was then proceeding to India. On the 15th January 1890, the latter gentleman intimated that he had decided to continue the arrangements for at least the period of two years during which the Government had offered to continue its assistance.

5. The report on the working of the arrangements during 1889 showed that 11,544 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hajj, in 15 steamers, of whom 4,460 (or 38·6 per cent.) were conveyed in the four steamers chartered by Messrs. Cook & Son. The amount of compensation claimed by the firm was Rs. 2,268 on account of the losses sustained in connection with the pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz in 1889, and Rs. 4,969 representing the losses incurred in previous years which had not been covered by the guarantee. The former sum was paid to Messrs. Cook & Son, but the Government of India did not consider the firm to be entitled to the latter sum.

6. The report on the arrangements made in 1890 showed that of 9,933 pilgrims, who left Bombay for the Hedjaz in eleven steamers, 4,220 (or 41½ per cent.) were conveyed in the four steamers chartered by Messrs. Cook & Son. The statement of account submitted by the firm showed a claim against the Government of Rs. 12,761-15-4, which sum included Rs. 6,272 on account of losses incurred in previous years. In Home Department letter dated the 24th August 1891, the Government of India sanctioned the payment of the sum of Rs. 4,489-13-10, being the amount of actual loss sustained during 1890.

7. On the 29th June 1891, the firm again addressed the Government of India regarding the question of continuing the arrangements. They expressed their conviction that the business of conveying pilgrims to the Hedjaz under the conditions proposed by them and accepted by the Government of India could never be made self-supporting, and enquired whether the Government was prepared to guarantee them against actual monetary loss. They stated that to enable the arrangements to be carried out in a satisfactory manner, it would be necessary to put on a special service of steamers to compete with the shippers who had been in the trade for many years, and that an increase in the amount guaranteed would

be necessary. The Government of India were reluctant to withdraw from the scheme without a further trial of it, and expressed their willingness to continue existing arrangements for a further period of two years (1892 and 1893). This was eventually arranged on condition that the Government of India should pay to the firm the sum of Rs. 272 claimed as losses over the sums guaranteed in previous years, and should continue the indemnity and allow losses accruing to the firm in 1892 to be carried on to the accounts for 1893, provided that the total indemnity for those two years should not exceed £2,000. These terms were accepted by the firm in their letter dated the 21st April 1892.

8. The report of the arrangements for the year 1891 showed that, out of a total of 12,032 pilgrims who left Bombay for the Hajj in 18 steamers, 4,485 (or 37·2 per cent.) were conveyed in four steamers chartered by Messrs. Cook & Son. The amount of compensation paid to the firm for the losses of the year was Rs. 14,471-8-5.

9. The report on the pilgrim traffic for the year 1892 showed that 12,466 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz in 19 steamers, and that only 2,939 (or 23·6 per cent.) were carried by Messrs. Cook & Son in three steamers chartered by them. In addition to these the firm conveyed 732 pilgrims in one steamer from Calcutta. The Government of India sanctioned the payment to the firm of the sum of £1,000 towards the loss of Rs. 36,147-2-9 (= £2,259-3-9) sustained by them during the year.

10. In a letter dated the 20th July 1893, Messrs. Cook & Son enquired what were the intentions of the Government of India as to any further continuation of the arrangements with the firm for the conveyance of pilgrims to the Hedjaz, and the Government of India consulted the Government of Bombay upon the matter. The report of the Government of Bombay showed that during the official year 1892-93, the number of pilgrims embarked from Bombay was 11,896, of whom only 1,656 or not quite 14 per cent. were booked by Messrs. Cook & Son. The Bombay Government considered that the influence of Messrs. Cook & Son on the working of the pilgrim traffic was diminishing, and were unable to recommend that the existing arrangements should be continued. The Government of India came reluctantly to the conclusion that they would not be justified, in view of the diminishing number of pilgrims carried through the agency of Messrs. Cook & Son, in continuing the subsidy to Messrs. Cook & Son after 1893. This decision was intimated to the firm and communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

11. The report of Messrs. Cook & Son on the working of the arrangements during 1893 has now been received and considered by the Government of India, and the accounts for the year have been audited by the Accountant-General. The report shows that, in 1893, 18,468 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz in 29 steamers, but Messrs. Cook & Son only conveyed 1,767 (or 9·5 per cent.) in two steamers. These figures, it appears to the Government of India, are sufficient in themselves to justify the decision come to in October 1893 to terminate the arrangements with Messrs. Cook & Son. The accounts of the pilgrim traffic for that year show that the receipts to the firm from all sources amounted to Rs. 65,636-10-0, and the expenditure to Rs. 61,348-2-11. There was thus a net gain of Rs. 4,288-7-1 on the year. In pursuance of the conditions accepted by the firm in 1892, the Government of India have to make good the losses of the two years 1892 and 1893 together up to the limit of £2,000. The payment of Rs. 16,023-10-10 has accordingly been sanctioned. With the payment of this sum Messrs. Cook & Son will be recouped for all losses shown in their accounts and admitted on audit by the Accountant-General of Bombay which have been incurred by the firm since 1887 in connection with their transactions for the conveyance of Indian pilgrims to and from Arabia.

12. In sanctioning the above payment the Governor General in Council has thought fit to review the history of the arrangements, which were brought to a termination last year, between Messrs. Cook & Son and the Government of India. His Excellency in Council fully recognizes the good work done by the firm in improving the conditions under which Indian pilgrims during the last few years proceeded to the Hedjaz. Its influence has in his

opinion been especially manifested in the reduction of the opportunities for extortion. The Governor General in Council is aware that difficulties were encountered by Messrs. Cook & Son in the opposition of the shippers interested in the traffic, but His Excellency in Council was not without hope that the popularity of the vessels of so influential a firm would have been so great that in time the continuance of the arrangements would not have necessitated a guarantee. This hope has not been realized, and the reports for recent years show that the firm's vessels have lately been less popular as compared with those of other charterers than they were. In these circumstances the Governor General in Council was forced to conclude that the experiment which had been fully and fairly tried was not likely to be more successful in future, and that the time had come for the discontinuance of the annual subsidy.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Foreign and Financial Departments, and to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Bombay, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 29th, 1894.

General Summary.—The depression, the approach of which was indicated by the observations of the 22nd December, crossed the North-Western frontier by Sunday morning and was central in Rajputana. Light rain and snow had fallen in Baluchistan. By next morning the depression had travelled as far as Bundelkhand and a secondary depression had formed in the Punjab. Winds were irregularly cyclonic in both depression areas, and had strengthened considerably at Cherat and Murree. Showers had fallen in Bundelkhand and Rajputana, and light general rain in the Punjab and western districts of the North-Western Provinces. Murree and Srinagar had received light falls of snow. The primary depression was almost stationary during the next 24 hours having moved only slightly eastwards by Tuesday morning and it was very faintly marked. The secondary depression had partly filled up. Snow had fallen in the Western Himalayan hill districts, and rain in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, and Central India. Ludhiana received a heavy fall of 2·38 inches, and Chakrata, Nowgong, Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, Simla, and Rurki amounts ranging between one and two inches. By next morning, however, both depressions had practically filled up and only a few light showers were reported from the hill and submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. The next day was rainless over the whole of the Indian area. But fine weather did not continue long, for, on Wednesday morning, the first indications of the approach of another depression were observable in the increase of temperature and cloud in Baluchistan. The barometer fell slightly in Baluchistan next day and briskly the day following, but it was not till Saturday morning that the depression was shown crossing the frontier near Jacobabad. It had given light rain and snow to Baluchistan and the North-West Punjab. Quetta received ·57 inch, Chaman ·25 inch, and Murree ·21 inch.

Practically no rain has fallen during the week in Southern India. A heavy local fall of over three inches was reported from Negapatam on Sunday, but only light local showers were received at other stations, and on the last four days of the week no rain whatever was reported.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure was steady in Rajputana and Gujarat, but had risen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and the remainder of Northern India. The depression which was shown approaching from the west on the previous day had crossed the North-West Frontier and was central in Rajputana. The air was damper in Baluchistan where light rain and snow had fallen, and skies were heavily clouded in Baluchistan and North-Western India. A heavy local fall of rain, amounting to 3·12 inches, was reported from Negapatam.

Monday.—The barometer had risen in Baluchistan and Sind, but had fallen elsewhere, the fall being rapid in the central and eastern districts of the Punjab, and also in Bundelkhand and the adjacent districts of the North-

Western Provinces. The depression had advanced to Bundelkhand and was central near Nowgong.

A secondary depression had formed in the Central Punjab. Winds had increased considerably at Murree and Cherat and were irregularly cyclonic in direction in both depression areas. Light general rain had fallen in the Punjab and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, and showers in Rajputana and Bundelkhand. Nowgong reported a fall of '97 inch, Khushab '9 inch, Delhi '62 inch, and Agra '49 inch.

Tuesday.—Pressure had risen in Rajputana and Central India and had fallen elsewhere, the fall being brisk to rapid in North-Eastern India and Burma. The primary depression had advanced slightly eastwards, but was very faintly marked. The secondary depression was still in existence, but had commenced to fill up. Temperature had decreased very rapidly in the Upper India hill districts, Gujarat, Lower Sind and Rajputana and rapidly in the Punjab. Several stations reported maximum temperatures more than 15° in defect of the normal. Snow had fallen in the Western Himalayan hill districts and rain in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, and Central India. Ludhiana had received 2'38 inches, Chakrata 1'9 inches, Nowgong 1'21 inches, Dehra Dun 1'13 inches, Mussoorie 1'11 inches, Simla 1'05 inches, and Rurki 1'04 inches.

Wednesday.—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in North-Western and Central India and fallen slightly in Bengal, Burma, and the greater part of the Peninsula. The secondary depression in the Punjab had filled up completely and the primary depression had practically filled up. Temperature was in considerable to large defect in North-Western India. A few showers had been received in the hill and submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces. Mussoorie reported a fall of 1'18 inches and Dehra Dun '4 inch. Skies were clouding over again in Baluchistan where temperature had risen rapidly.

Thursday.—The barometer had risen over the whole of India and Burma, but had fallen slightly in West Baluchistan, Upper Sind, and Gujarat, and winds had shifted to east at Chaman and Jacobabad. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan and another depression was apparently approaching from the west. Temperature had risen rapidly in Baluchistan and had fallen briskly to rapidly in the North-Western and Central Provinces and Bengal. No rain was reported.

Friday.—Pressure had fallen briskly in Baluchistan and North-Western India, and slightly in the Central Provinces. It was steady in the south of the Peninsula, North-Eastern India, and Burma. A shallow low-pressure area covered the submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, where pressure was in slight defect, and winds were cyclonic in direction. Darjeeling and Gnatong reported light falls of rain and snow.

Saturday.—The barometer had risen rapidly in West Baluchistan. It had fallen briskly in Upper Sind and the West Punjab, and the depression approaching Baluchistan the day before was crossing the frontier near Jacobabad. Strong south-easterly winds were blowing at Murree and winds at Chaman had shifted to east-north-east. Light rain had fallen in Baluchistan and the North-West Punjab. Quetta received '57 inch and Chaman '25 inch.

Temperature.—Unusually low temperatures prevailed during the latter part of the week in Northern India. A cool wave entered the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana on the 25th causing a rapid fall of temperature in these provinces. By

next day it had entered the North-Western Provinces and Central India, the fall of temperature averaging 6° in Central India. By the 27th temperature had begun to fall in the Central Provinces, and on the next day the wave had reached Bengal where it reduced the mean temperature of the province by 3° .

The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

PROVINCE.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	+0.3	-1.2	-1.9	-1.5	-1.2	-1.7	-1.9	-1.3
Bengal and Assam	+1.0	+0.3	+0.4	+1.7	+0.4	-2.8	-3.0	-0.3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0.8	+2.5	+0.5	-3.2	-4.7	-3.3	-1.3	-1.2
Punjab	+3.5	-1.0	-3.5	-4.8	-4.4	-1.0	+1.6	-1.4
Bombay	+2.5	+1.8	+0.5	-0.8	+0.2	+0.6	+0.6	+0.8
Central Provinces and Berar	+4.9	+6.2	+5.6	+2.3	-1.4	-4.4	-3.0	+1.5
Central India and Gujarat	+3.3	+4.4	-1.1	-7.4	-7.1	-4.2	+0.2	-1.7
Sind and Rajputana	+3.2	-0.3	-5.8	-7.9	-7.6	-4.9	-1.8	-3.6
Madras	+1.5	+0.7	-0.4	+0.1	-0.2	+0.2	-0.2	+0.3
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA.	+2.3	+1.5	-0.6	-2.4	-2.9	-2.4	-1.0	-0.8

The mean temperature of the whole week was in slight excess in the Central Provinces, practically normal in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras and in defect elsewhere, the deficiency being most marked in Sind and Rajputana where it amounted to $3^{\circ}6$.

The average mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess of the normal on the first two days of the week, and below the normal during the remainder of the week, the defect being greatest on the 26th, 27th, and 28th. For the whole week it was $0^{\circ}8$ below the normal.

Rainfall.—The depression travelling through Northern India during the week gave moderate general rain to the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Central India, and East Rajputana. Very little rain fell in other provinces. Twenty-five of the fifty-two rainfall divisions received rain during the week, but in only the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab did the average rainfall for the week amount to one inch, and in eight of the remaining divisions it was below a tenth of an inch.

The rainfall of the period 14th October to 29th December was either practically normal or in excess of the usual quantity everywhere, with the exception of Burma, the North-West Punjab, Sind, and the southern districts of the Madras east coast, where it was in defect by more than 20 per cent. of the normal quantity. In the Surma Valley the excess amounted to 14.53 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH DECEMBER, 1894.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 14TH OCTOBER TO 30TH DECEMBER, 1894.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 14th Octo- ber to 30th Dec- ember.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0'64	5'26	— 88
	Lower Burma	0	0'04	—0'04	2'19	7'21	— 70
	Central do.	0	0'01	—0'01	2'61	4'55	— 43
	Upper do.	0	?	?	4'00	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	2'35	7'43	— 68
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0	0'01	—0'01	7'65	4'36	+ 75
	Assam (Surma)	0	0'03	—0'03	18'63	4'10	+ 354
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'12	0'06	+0'06	7'71	2'61	+ 195
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0'01	—0'01	7'00	2'84	+ 146
	Central do.	0	0'01	—0'01	5'73	2'31	+ 148
	North do.	0'04	0'01	+0'03	6'51	2'52	+ 158
	Orissa	0	0'03	—0'03	7'27	5'34	+ 36
	Chota Nagpur	0'01	0'02	—0'01	2'56	1'87	+ 37
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	Bihar (South)	0'01	0'03	—0'02	6'04	1'62	+ 273
	Do. (North)	0'01	0'03	—0'02	4'77	1'30	+ 267
	North-Western Provinces (East)	0'14	0'04	+0'10	5'86	1'14	+ 474
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a)	0'04	0'03	+0'01	5'86	1'05	+ 458
	Oudh (South)	0'55	0'11	+0'44	7'43	0'83	+ 795
	Do. (North)	0'37	0'05	+0'32	4'29	0'73	+ 486
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0'60	0'07	+0'53	6'13	0'55	+ 1,015
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0'64	0'08	+0'56	2'96	0'44	+ 573
PUNJAB.	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'75	0'10	+0'65	3'96	0'64	+ 519
	Punjab (South)	0'32	0'04	+0'28	0'92	0'38	+ 142
	Do. (Central)	0'31	0'03	+0'28	2'57	0'40	+ 543
	Do. (Submontane)	1'37	0'09	+1'28	4'16	0'72	+ 478
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1'85	0'18	+1'67	10'98	1'54	+ 613
	Do. (North-West)	0'40	0'24	+0'16	0'74	1'25	— 41
	Do. (West)	0'18	0'05	+0'13	0'29	0'28	+ 4
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar	0	0'16	—0'16	11'19	10'06	+ 11
	Madras (South Central)	0	0'63	—0'63	8'61	10'31	— 17
	Coorg	0	0'14	—0'14	6'58	8'20	— 20
	Mysore	0	0'14	—0'14	5'98	5'94	+ 1
	Konkan	0	0'03	—0'03	4'39	3'58	+ 23
	Bombay Deccan	0	0'10	—0'10	4'18	4'20	0
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0'13	—0'13	3'62	2'84	+ 27
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	Berar	0	0'17	—0'17	4'73	2'75	+ 72
	Central Provinces (West)	0'01	0'05	—0'04	5'39	1'83	+ 195
	Do. (Central)	0'11	0'06	+0'05	5'42	1'46	+ 371
	Do. (East)	0	0'09	—0'09	3'68	1'64	+ 124
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0'01	—0'01	6'00	0'62	+ 868
	Kathiawar	0	0'01	—0'01	2'45	0'35	+ 600
	Sind	0'03	0'02	+0'01	0'16	0'24	— 33
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'55	0'03	+0'52	4'73	0'85	+ 456
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0'31	0'02	+0'29	1'29	0'60	+ 115
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'03	—0'03	0'40	0'18	+ 122
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0	0'06	—0'06	12'63	9'03	+ 40
	Do. (do.) (a)	0	0'21	—0'21	8'85	5'56	+ 59
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'03	—0'03	2'70	1'41	+ 92
	Madras (Central)	0	0'08	—0'08	5'97	5'56	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	0	0'11	—0'11	15'01	12'58	+ 19
	Do. (South)	0'37	0'67	—0'30	14'63	19'24	— 24
	Madras (South)	0'08	0'47	—0'39	11'91	13'48	— 12

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, the 3rd January 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th January.*—No rain, except a few scattered showers in parts of Tanjore. The water-supply is insufficient for irrigation in many districts. Agricultural operations continue. The standing crops are fair, but greatly need rain. The harvest continues with fair to average outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th January.*—Slight rain in Sind. The standing crops have been damaged by blight in parts of Shikarpur, Bijapur, and Dharwar, and are suffering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Sholapur, and Belgaum. Sowing of the late and reaping of the early crops are progressing in nine districts. Cotton-picking continues in two districts. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are normal except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th January.*—There was a little rain in North Bihar, but no rain is reported elsewhere in the province. General agricultural prospects continue favourable. The rice harvest is being rapidly completed, and a good outturn is generally expected. The spring crops and poppy are promising. Sugarcane is generally a good crop; it is being cut and pressed in parts of the Patna division. The price of common rice continues generally normal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th January.*—Weather generally cloudy with rain in nearly all districts. Hail is reported from Gorakhpore and Cawnpore. The condition of the crops is good. Prospects are also good, but damage to crops is apprehended in Agra and Saharanpur if rain and cloudy weather continue. Supplies are ample. Prices are rising in several districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th January.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Sialkot and Peshawar. Harvesting of the autumn crops is generally finished. Cotton-picking and sugarcane pressing are going on. Irrigation of the spring crops is in progress. The condition of the standing crops is generally reported good to average. Prospects are promising, but the crops on low-lying lands have suffered a little in Delhi and Peshawar. A spell of sunny weather is needed for the development of the crops in Umballa. The dry land crops are suffering for want of rain in parts of Amritsar. The crops are being damaged by field rats in parts of Ferozepore and Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Sialkot. Prices are high in Delhi, rising in Lahore, Umballa, and Jullundur; low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th January.*—The weather has been occasionally cloudy in parts with slight rain in two districts. Harvesting of the autumn crops is approaching completion. Except the linseed crop which has been attacked by rust in places, the other winter crops are reported to be generally in good condition. Prices are rising in Seoni but are steady elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th January.*—No rain. Threshing of the main paddy crop has commenced in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma reaping of wet-weather paddy is nearly completed and cultivation for the dry-weather

crops continues. Prospects are generally good except in the south of the Central zone. Fodder and water are sufficient. In Lower Burma the price of paddy is steady and above normal; in Upper Burma it is below normal, but unsteady.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th January.*—Weather dry. Reaping of winter paddy continues. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th January.*—**MYSORE:**—Crops and prospects are good. Harvesting of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues in five districts. Prices have slightly fallen in Hassan.

COORG: Reaping of rice and picking of coffee still continue. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices of food-grains remain normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th January.*—**BERAR:** Weather clear and cool. The spring crops are thriving well, except linseed which has been damaged in parts of three districts and wheat in the Malkapur taluka through blight. Picking of cotton and cutting of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continues. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in the Wun district; otherwise prices are stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of the autumn crops very nearly completed. Land is being ploughed for the hot-weather crops. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th January.*—Rain fell during the week in three Agencies. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bhopal; in progress elsewhere. The standing crops are in fairly good condition though slightly damaged by recent rains and hail storms. The condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices of food-grains are above normal in three Agencies, rising in parts of Gwalior, normal elsewhere. The condition of opium is indifferent in the Neemuch district, but good elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th January.*—Rainfall moderate in Kotah and Dholepur, slight in Kherwara, Ajmere, Kerowlee, Bikanir and Ulwar. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. The standing crops and harvest prospects are good. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient, but is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are fluctuating in one State, have risen in four; steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 8th January.*—Rain has fallen in the Mozaffarabad district. Snow falling in Kashmir proper and Gilgit. Weather unsettled. Spring sowings have been finished. Prices continue normal with tendency to fall.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 9th January.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th January.*—Weather alternately bright and foggy. Prospects are good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

DEFINITION OF THE TERM "MACHINERY" FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE
INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1894.

No. 324 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1895.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

- (1) Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5559, dated the 3rd November 1894.
- (2) Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 4928, dated the 14th December 1894, and enclosures, containing a letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, dated the 28th November 1894.
- (3) Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 6844, dated the 27th December 1894, and enclosures.
- (4) Letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 1272—94, dated the 22nd December 1894.
- (5) Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 317—XIII—370 A., dated the 22nd December 1894, and enclosures, containing a communication from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, dated the 20th December 1894.

- (6) Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, dated, respectively, the 17th and 27th December 1894.
- (7) Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 6370, dated the 31st December 1894.

In the Resolution of the 3rd November 1894, read in the preamble, the Local Governments concerned were requested to furnish the Government of India with an expression of their opinion on the definition of the term "Machinery," which was given therein, for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894.

2. The replies received were duly considered by the Select Committee on the Tariff Amendment Bill, and the grounds of their decision are enunciated in the speeches of the Honourable Sir James Westland contained in the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council read above. Accordingly the definition of the term "Machinery" and its component parts finally adopted by the Legislature (*vide* entry No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, XVI of 1894) allows of the free import of—

Machinery, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.

Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for—

- (a) the preparing, ginning, pressing, spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting, bleaching, and dyeing of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, wool, or other fibres and any other process intervening between the raw material and the finished product as packed ready for the market;
- (b) the smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores and the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals;
- (c) the manufacture of leather, sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, flour, cordage, rope, and twine;
- (d) the milling of rice;
- (e) the drying and rolling of tea;
- (f) the pulping of coffee;
- (g) printing presses;
- (h) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals;
- (i) railway workshops;
- (j) the refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of vegetable oils;
- (k) the crushing of bones and bricks;
- (l) the manufacture of lac;
- (m) potteries;
- (n) saw mills;
- (o) mining, navigation, agriculture, and pumping;
- (p) such other manufactures and industries as the Governor General in Council may from time to time specify.

Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.

Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry;

while under entry No. 13 of the same schedule the only machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, which can be admitted free, are—

water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt.

3. As regards the question as to what are and what are not component parts of machinery, the attention of all Collectors of Customs should be invited to the express provisions of the law and to the remarks in elucidation of this point contained in the Honourable Sir J. Westland's speech of the 27th December 1894. No hard-and-fast lines other than those contained in the Act itself can be prescribed, but if the general principles laid down in the above-mentioned speech are borne in mind, Collectors of Customs should have but little difficulty in giving effect to the intentions of the Legislature. They should bring to notice any points arising in ordinary practice in which they think that the words of the law oblige them to impose a duty, where they have reason to believe that the intention of the law was to exempt.

4. In the letter to the Government of Madras of the 31st December 1894, the Government of India undertook to adopt the suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce regarding the publication in the *Gazettes* and the communication to Mercantile and Trade representative bodies of all Government decisions on questions raised and adjudicated upon under the Tariff Act. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the best way of giving effect to this suggestion is to publish such decisions in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and to communicate them without delay to Chambers of Commerce and the Press, and further to collect the decisions and notifications and rules issued under the Act periodically into volumes of "Selections from the Records of the Government of India," which will be for sale to the public. This course will be followed in future, and this Resolution, together with the Resolution of the 3rd November 1894, cited in the preamble, and extracts from the speeches referred to in paragraph 2 are accordingly published for general information.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Chief Commissioner of Burma; also to the Chambers of Commerce, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Karachi, and Rangoon, and to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Ordered also, that this Resolution and the papers mentioned in the last paragraph be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Enclosures of Resolution No. 824 S.E. of 1895.

No. 5559 S. R., dated 3rd November 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Read—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 873, dated 31st May 1881.

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3172, dated 26th June 1894.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 5904, dated 18th July 1894.

In the letter from the Government of Bombay read in the preamble, the orders of the Government of India are requested on proposals made by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, for the adoption of some general principle for the guidance of Customs officers in differentiating between machines and machinery for the purpose of the levy of duty under the Indian Tariff Act.

2. The question has more than once engaged the attention of Government in connection with the working of former Tariff Acts. It was considered very fully in 1880 in view to the removal of the great diversity of practice which prevailed in the Custom Houses at that time in the classification of articles as machines (hardware) and machinery. On the suggestion then made that Government should either issue a general definition as to articles which should be deemed machinery, or frame an authoritative list of articles to be passed free as machinery, the decision arrived at, as stated in the Resolution of the 31st May 1881 read above, was as follow:—

These reasons have led the Government of India to the conclusion that neither a definition of machinery, nor a list of articles which should be exempted under that head, can be issued which would not be open to objection as including or excluding much which the law and the Government of India do not intend to include or exclude, as the case may be. The only feasible course to adopt is that local officers should exercise their discretion in determining what articles should be passed free as "machinery," bearing in mind the distinction between "machinery" and "machines" or articles so named, doubtful points being referred, as hitherto, to the Government of India.

3. The Government of India are still of opinion that it is practically impossible to frame in general terms a definition of machinery which would not be open to the objections expressed in 1881 and still leave much opening for doubt and discussion. It may be possible, however, by supplementing a general definition by particular limitations, to lessen to a material extent the occasions for doubt; and in view of the difficulties experienced by Customs officers and the complaints by importers it is expedient that the question should again be fully considered.

4. It appears to the Government of India that the principle of imposing indirect taxation in the form of import duties for revenue purposes having been accepted, no reasonable claim can be urged for the exemption from duty of articles of common domestic use merely because they are called machines, articles, for instance, like coffee-grinding machines, which are found in every household, or soda-water machines. But a fair claim can be made for the exemption of machinery which represents fixed capital directly employed in the productive industries of the country. Any definition which failed to bring out this distinction clearly would obviously be defective.

5. The following definition has been suggested to the Government of India as substantially meeting the necessary conditions. It is both general and specific, and while the specification has been so framed as to include all important industries now existing in India, it also contains a proviso enabling Government to add to the list—

Machinery, meaning machines or sets of machines which are worked by electric, steam, water, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and the term includes all such machines or sets of machines intended for—

- (a) the pressing, spinning, and weaving of cotton, jute, silk, wool or other fibres;
- (b) the smelting of iron-ore and manufacture of iron;
- (c) the manufacture of leather, paper, sugar, indigo, soap, gas, and flour;
- (d) the milling of rice;
- (e) the drying and rolling of tea;
- (f) the pulping of coffee;
- (g) printing presses;
- (h) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals;
- (i) the refining of petroleum;
- (j) mining, navigation, and agriculture;
- (k) any other manufacturing or other industry that may be specified from time to time by the Governor-General in Council;

Provided that the term does not include tools or implements.

6. On the suitability of this definition, which will require legislation to give it effect, the Governor General in Council desires to be favoured with an expression of the opinion of

His Excellency the Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor
the Chief Commissioner

Madras
Bombay
Bengal
Upper India
Rangoon

and of the Chamber of Commerce. As it is desirable to

consider, as soon as possible, the questions that have been raised, it is requested that the Chamber of Commerce may be consulted and an answer sent with the least possible delay.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Extract from the Speeches of the Honourable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., contained in the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, dated 17th and 27th December 1894.

The second cause of the difficulties to which I am alluding is the indefiniteness of the lines which divide machinery which is free, articles made of iron which are taxed at one per cent., and hardware and cutlery, including ironmongery, which pays the five per cent. rate of duty. The exemption of machinery was based on the principle that it was undesirable to burden with a five per cent. duty capital employed in the productive industries of the country; but, even while the old Tariff was in force, difficulties were found in restricting the application of the exemption within its intended limits. 'Machinery' is a somewhat wide term, and gives rise to claims for exemption of 'machines,' which is a still more indefinite and extensive term. We have met this difficulty by giving a somewhat precise definition of machinery, which will, we hope, have the effect of opening the door freely to such articles as represent what may be called the fixed capital employed in productive industries, but will at the same time prevent claims arising for exemption of articles which, though they may bear, in common parlance, the name of machines, have no right to expect entry into India without the same payment of duty which we levy upon nearly all other imported articles. The proposed definition of machinery was circulated to Chambers of Commerce, and other authorities, a short time ago, and has been slightly expanded in consequence of suggestions received.

The second point which the Select Committee took up was the question of the definition of machinery.

We have carefully considered this question, and I may mention to the Council the point of view from which, in the Bill as now framed, we have dealt with the subject, especially as it involves certain considerations which relate generally to the question of customs taxation.

The principle of the Bill, as has been so often said, is that of levying a general impost duty of five per cent. If the rate were not only general but universal, the working of the Tariff would be easy, and, as a matter of fact, the difficulties which arise in applying a Tariff arise almost entirely out of the exemptions. The exemptions are the peculiarities which we have carefully to hedge round, so as to prevent their being extended beyond the grounds upon which they are based.

Now the question may fairly be asked, if we exempt the large and costly machinery of wealthy companies, is it not inconsistent to continue to tax the small machines used by workers in their own trades? But the principle on which the exemption of machinery is justified is this: looking to the fact that there is a certain amount of capital which is seeking investment in some productive line of business, we want to attract that capital to those lines of business in which India is interested, or, at any rate, to prevent it being discouraged by the weight of any initial taxation. We therefore proclaim this exemption in their favour, and we consider ourselves compensated by the fact that they will add to the production of the country, which eventually pays its dues to us in some shape or other.

Now this ground of exemption, whether it be a good one or a bad one, does not apply to the small producers of the country; there is in their case no new capital to attract in the same sense. They may or may not invest their savings in labour-saving machines, but at least they do not require the enticement of an exemption from taxation to determine the precise line in which they shall invest their money, if they invest it at all.

The operation may look at first sight like taxing the poorer and exempting the richer. But this is a question that unfortunately arises in every individual case touched by the customs duty. In each case, taken by itself, it may be urged that it is hard that the burden of tax should be imposed. It is hard lines that the village carpenter should be unable to get his tools unweighed by a tax; it is hard lines that an old woman should not be able to get a warm garment without having a duty added on to its price. There is no answer to these arguments except to say that the money is absolutely required for the purposes of the administration, and that we cannot admit exemptions which are based upon the mere ground that the people who pay the tax would have somewhat fuller pockets if they did not pay it. You cannot work an Import Tariff on sleazemary principles, and your exemptions must be based on some other ground than the mere hardship of having to pay the tax.

The exemption of machinery I base upon the economic ground I have stated, and I would rather reconsider the question of its exemption than admit a corresponding claim in the case of the innumerable other interests which might argue that they have as much claim to consideration as wealthy mill-owners and industrial companies. The comparative estimation of claims to consideration must to my mind be based upon economic grounds, and not on questions of comparative ability to meet the tax-collector's demands.

These remarks will explain the general scheme of our definition of machinery; and I have only further to remark with reference to it that what we sought was not a scientific definition of machinery, as such, but a definition which would as accurately as possible include the kind of articles which on the grounds I have stated we proposed to exempt, and could not be stretched so as to include others to which those grounds do not apply. We want a working definition for our Custom Houses, and not merely one that will pass a dialectic scrutiny.

We had some discussion over the question of component parts, with reference to which more than one suggestion was made to us; and objection has been taken especially to the limitation expressed in the words 'which are not adapted for any other purpose.'

Now, I admit there is a certain difficulty in defining exactly what is a component part of machinery and what is not. It is easy to see that what are ordinarily classed as 'renewals' and 'spares'—duplicates of those parts of a machine which wear out most rapidly—are component parts. It is easy also, I take it, to see that nuts and bolts are not component parts except when they are actually in their places in the machine, or at least are not separately imported. But at intermediate stages between these there may be some difficulty. A cog-wheel, for example, may be imported for the particular purpose of being fitted into a particular part of a machine ready for it, or it may be imported without reference to any particular purpose, and simply as hardware. I cannot help thinking that the circumstances of importation are in such cases a guide to the Customs Collector; and I do not know any better way of indicating the test than that of its being, owing to the special shape, adapted for the particular purposes and not for general use for miscellaneous purposes. Again, there are articles which may be described as parts of machinery, which are perpetually being used up in its working and requiring continual replacement. Take, for example, asbestos packing; there is no more reason why that should be exempt merely because it is used for machinery than for the exemption of lubricating oil. The principles on which we base the exemption of machinery do not apply to what may be called the stores used up in its working.

It is not possible to work a Tariff upon the principle that the same article may be taxed, or may be exempt, according to the purpose which the particular importer has in view. Wire gauze, for example, is used for a hundred different purposes. We cannot allow a paper manufacturer to claim an exemption for his importation on the ground that he requires it for the working of his paper machines, and tell all other importers that because they are not paper manufacturers they must pay duty. It is not therefore the mere fact that an article is to be used with, or fitted into, a place in a machine that gives it its claim to exemption, but the fact that in ordinary practice that and no other is the purpose for which the article is imported and used; and that the article is such and of such special character that on its importation it may be at once presumed that use as part of an exempted piece of machinery is the purpose for which it is required.

We have considered all the suggestions that have been made to us, in respect of these definitions, and we have adopted several of them, but some of them we considered to go too far, and to be framed on such a principle that, though they were good so far as they went, they did not sufficiently bear in mind the necessity of restricting the exemption to those things alone which ought, on our principles, to go untaxed—a necessity which, from the point of view of the Government, is just as important as that of declaring the exemption itself.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m.
on Saturday, January 5th, 1895.

General Summary.—The only important feature in the meteorology of the past week was the passage of another depression across Northern India. The first indications of its approach were shown on Wednesday the 26th December, when temperature rose and skies began to cloud over in Baluchistan. Cloud increased and the barometer fell on both the 27th and 28th, but it was not till the 29th that the observations showed the depression crossing the Sind frontier. Light to moderate rain was reported from Baluchistan and North-West Punjab. By Sunday morning, the 30th, the depression had advanced as far as South-East Rajputana, and light showers had fallen in Baluchistan and the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab. During the next 24 hours the depression travelled in a south-easterly direction to Bundelkhand and the adjacent districts, and a secondary depression was formed in the North-West Punjab, where pressure was nearly a tenth of an inch in defect. Practically no rain, however, had fallen, the only shower exceeding a tenth of an inch being one of .25 inch at Quetta, where a brisk fall of barometer had taken place and weather continued unsettled and showery. The primary depression was almost stationary during the 31st December, and had advanced only slightly eastwards by the morning of the 1st January. Light to moderate rain and snow had been received in the Upper India hill districts and in the North-Western Provinces. Chakrata reported a fall of 1.13 inches and Cawnpore .87 inch. By next morning the secondary depression in the Punjab had filled up and the primary depression had advanced in a south-easterly direction and was shown covering Orissa and the head of the Bay, where pressure was in moderate defect. Light rain and snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts, and the North-Western Provinces and Quetta reported a light fall of snow. Pressure then rose over the whole of the Indian area, and the depression at the head of the Bay filled up without giving any more rain. Skies were lightly to heavily clouded in North-Western India on the last two days of the week, and a few showers were received in the North-Western Provinces, but the showers were in all cases light, and fine weather prevailed generally on Friday and Saturday over the whole country. On Saturday morning, however, temperature commenced to rise in Baluchistan and cloud to increase, which with a falling barometer indicated the probable approach of another depression from the west.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had risen briskly in Baluchistan, the West Punjab and Sind, and fallen briskly in Rajputana and the North-Western and Central Provinces. The depression entering North-Western India the day before had advanced to South-East Rajputana and had given a few light showers in Baluchistan and the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab. Strong winds were reported from Cherat and Murree.

Monday.—The depression had travelled in a south-easterly direction to Bundelkhand and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces where the barometer had fallen briskly. The barometer had fallen rapidly in the North-West Punjab and a secondary depression had formed in the Central Punjab, but practically no rain had fallen anywhere except at Quetta where a fall of $\cdot 25$ inch was recorded. Cloud had increased in Baluchistan and the barometer had fallen briskly at Quetta.

Tuesday.—Pressure had risen slightly in the Punjab and Rajputana and the secondary depression had commenced to fill up. The primary depression had moved slightly eastwards and was central to the east of Sutna. Strong northerly winds were blowing at Cherat and winds had increased in strength slightly at Chaman. Light to moderate rain had fallen in the Upper India hill districts, the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana. Chakrata received $1\cdot 13$ inches and Cawnpore $\cdot 87$ inch.

Wednesday.—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces and Bundelkhand, and the primary depression had advanced in a south-easterly direction to Orissa and the head of the Bay, where pressure was in moderate defect and winds were irregularly cyclonic in direction. The secondary depression had filled up completely. The Upper India hill districts and the North-Western Provinces had received light rain and snow.

Thursday.—Pressure had risen everywhere and the depression covering the head of the Bay had filled up. Strong winds continued at Cherat and easterly winds were blowing at Chaman. Quetta had received a light fall of snow, but skies were clearing in Baluchistan and conditions were more settled than they had been for some days past. Sibsagar and Colombo reported light showers of rain.

Friday.—The barometer was steady or had risen over the whole of the Indian area, the rise being brisk in the submontane districts of the Punjab, Berar and the Central Provinces. Gradients were unusually steep in the Bay and winds had increased at Diamond Island and on the Madras Coast. Skies were clear or only lightly clouded in Baluchistan and the North-West Punjab, but were heavily clouded over the remainder of North-Western India, where weather conditions were slightly unsettled. Lucknow reported a light shower of rain.

Saturday.—Pressure had fallen briskly in West Baluchistan, where both temperature and cloud had increased, and also in Bihar and parts of Bengal. It was steady or had fallen slightly elsewhere. Strong winds were reported from Cherat and Murree. A few light showers of rain had fallen in the North-Western Provinces, the heaviest fall being $\cdot 19$ inch at Lucknow.

Temperature.—From the 1st January to the end of the week both day and night temperatures were in moderate to considerable excess in the Central Provinces, the mean temperature ranging from $2^{\circ}8$ to $3^{\circ}6$ above the normal. A cool wave following the depression which travelled across Northern India during the week, entered North-Western India on the 1st, and temperature fell rapidly in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. It caused a rapid fall of temperature next day in Central India and the North-Western Provinces, and a slight fall in Bengal on the 4th.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :—

PROVINCE	DECEMBER 1894		JANUARY 1895					Mean variation of week.
	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	-1.7	-0.1	+0.2	+1.1	+0.6	-0.2	+0.9	+0.1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	-1.3	-0.5	0	+1.3	+2.2	+1.5	+0.6	+0.5
Punjab	-0.1	+2.1	+3.6	-2.1	-0.7	+1.1	+0.5	+0.6
Bombay	-0.2	+1.1	-1.1	-2.0	-3.0	-0.5	-1.6	-1.0
Central Provinces and Berar	-0.3	-0.7	+0.3	-0.3	-0.3	+0.3	+0.5	-0.1
Central India and Gujarat	-0.7	+1.0	+3.3	+2.8	+2.8	+3.6	+2.8	+2.2
Sind and Rajputana	+2.6	+2.7	+1.7	-2.0	-0.2	+1.5	+2.8	+1.3
Madras	+1.3	+1.0	-2.5	-1.1	-1.2	-0.3	-2.4	-0.7
	-1.5	-1.6	-1.1	-0.3	+0.2	+0.8	+0.3	-0.5
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-0.2	+0.6	+0.5	-0.3	0	+0.9	+0.5	+0.3

The mean temperature of the week was approximately normal in most provinces. It was 2°.2 in excess in the Central Provinces and 1°.3 in Central India and 1° in defect in the Punjab. For the whole of India the average mean daily temperature was nearly normal throughout the week, the largest variation from the normal occurring on the 4th when it was +0°.9.

Rainfall.—Rain has fallen only in the provinces affected by the depression which crossed Northern India during the week. No rain has fallen in Southern India. Rainfall was heaviest in the Punjab hill districts and in Oudh, where it averaged between half and three quarters of an inch. The largest amount received at any station during the week was 2.1 inches at Kanauj in the Farakhabad district.

Rainfall in excess of the normal fall of the week was received in the majority of the districts of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Central and hill districts of the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Central India.

A new rainfall period commences with this week.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH JANUARY, 1895.			GENERAL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 5TH JANUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall from Dec- ember to 5th Janu- ary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	- 100
	Central do.	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	- 100
	Upper do.	0'01	?	?	0'01	?	?
BHARAT AND ASSAM.	Arakan	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	- 100
	Eastern Bengal	0	0'13	-0'13	0	0'13	- 100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0'17	-0'17	0	0'17	- 100
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'03	0'15	-0'12	0'03	0'15	- 80
	Dekhan Bengal	0	0'11	-0'11	0	0'11	- 100
	Central do.	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	- 100
	North do.	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	- 100
	Orissa	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	- 100
	Chota Nagpur	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'09	- 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND QUAK.	Bihar (South)	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'05	- 100
	Do. (North)	0'03	0'00	-0'03	0'03	0'00	- 100
	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	- 100
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a)	0'21	0'06	+0'15	0'21	0'06	+ 250
	Quak (South)	0'51	0'06	+0'45	0'51	0'06	+ 750
	Do. (North)	0'49	0'03	+0'46	0'49	0'03	+ 1533
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0'38	0'08	+0'30	0'38	0'08	+ 375
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0'17	0'07	+0'10	0'17	0'07	+ 143
PUNJAB.	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'36	0'19	+0'15	0'36	0'18	+ 100
	Punjab (South)	0'05	0'05	0	0'05	0'05	0
	Do. (Central)	0'08	0'05	+0'03	0'08	0'05	+ 60
	Do. (Submontane)	0'16	0'17	-0'01	0'16	0'17	- 6
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'75	0'30	+0'45	0'75	0'30	+ 150
	Do. (North-West)	0'07	0'21	-0'14	0'07	0'21	- 83
	Do. (West)	0'01	0'07	-0'06	0'01	0'07	- 86
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'09	- 100
	Madras (South Central)	0	0'12	-0'12	0	0'12	- 100
	Gouge	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	- 100
	Mysore	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	- 100
	Konkan	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	- 100
	Bombay Deccan	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'05	- 100
	Hyderabad (North)	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'06	- 100
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Khandesh	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'06	- 100
	Berar	0	0'14	-0'14	0	0'14	- 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	- 100
BOMBAY (NORTH).	Do. (Central)	0'02	0'07	-0'05	0'02	0'07	- 71
	Do. (East)	0	0'10	-0'10	0	0'10	- 100
	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0'06	0'02	+0'04	0'06	0'02	+ 200
	Central India (East)	0'07	0'03	+0'04	0'07	0'03	+ 133
MADRAS.	Rajputana (East) Central India (West)	0'08	0'02	+0'06	0'08	0'02	+ 300
	Rajputana (West)	0'10	0'03	+0'07	0'10	0'03	+ 233
	East Coast (North)	0	0'03	-0'03	0'03	0'03	- 100
	Do. (do.) (a)	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	- 100
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	- 100
	Madras (Central)	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	- 100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'08	- 100
	Do. (South)	0	0'23	-0'23	0	0'23	- 100
	Madras (South)	0	0'20	-0'20	0	0'20	- 100

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 10th January 1895

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th January.*—No rain except slight scattered showers in the southern districts. The water-supply is insufficient for irrigation in most districts. Agricultural operations continue. The standing crops are fair, but greatly need rain. The harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are falling in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah, and Madura; elsewhere prices are generally steady.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th January.*—Slight rain in Sind and Ahmednagar. The standing crops have been damaged by blight in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar and are suffering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Belgaum. Sowing of the late crops continues in two, and reaping of the early crops in four, districts. The fodder-supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are low in Ahmednagar and Sholapur; otherwise prices are normal.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th January.*—There was no rain during the week. The general prospects of the crops are satisfactory. The harvesting of winter rice is nearly finished, and the outturn is generally good. The condition of the cold-weather crops continues generally satisfactory. Poppy is also a promising crop, but is somewhat backward. Prices of common rice continue generally normal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 16th January.*—Weather generally cloudy with rain in nearly all districts. In some districts the rain has been beneficial, but in others the crops are being damaged by excessive moisture; bright sunshine is now needed. Hailstorm reported from Agra, causing injury to the crops in some villages. Prospects are however fair. Fodder and supplies are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th January.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Sialkot and Peshawar. Harvesting of the autumn crops is finished. Pressing of sugarcane and irrigation of spring crops in progress. The condition of the standing crops is generally reported to be good to average. The recent rain has improved prospects save in Delhi where hail and heavy rains have done some damage. Sunny weather is also needed at Umballa for the development of the crops. The crops are being injured by field rats in parts of the Lahore and Ferozepore districts. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition, and fodder is sufficient throughout the province. Prices are high in Delhi, and are rising in Lahore and Umballa; elsewhere prices are low.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th January.*—Weather cloudy with slight falls of rain in seven districts. The damage caused to the linseed crops by rust is extending and a poor outturn is estimated. The wheat crop in one of the tahsils of the Hoshangabad District has been slightly attacked by rust; otherwise prospects continue generally favourable.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th January.*—No rain. Threshing of the main paddy crop has commenced in Lower Burma; rather less than a 14-anna crop is expected. In Upper Burma reaping of the wet-weather crop is nearly completed and cultivation of the dry-weather crops continues. Crop prospects are good except in Thayetmyo and parts of Minbu and Magwe. Fodder and water are sufficient. In Lower Burma the price of paddy is generally above normal, but is falling in the Tenasserim division; in Upper Burma the price is generally below normal.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of the late rice continues. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th January.*—**MYSORE:** The standing crops are in good condition. Harvesting of ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) continues in six districts. Prices have slightly risen in Kolar.

COORG: Rainfall slight. Reaping of rice and picking of coffee nearly completed. Fodder and water for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th January.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool and occasionally cloudy. The winter crops are in good condition, except linseed which has been damaged through blight in parts of two districts. Threshing of *juar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is in progress and cotton-picking continues. Fodder and water are ample. Prices have risen in one district, but are steady elsewhere.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of the autumn crops almost completed. Land is being ploughed for the hot-weather crops. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th January.*—Rain fell during the week in five Agencies. Agricultural operations have been stopped by rain in Goona, completed in Bhopal, and in progress elsewhere. The standing crops are in fairly good condition though slightly damaged by rain, hail, and blight. The condition of agricultural stock is good except in parts of Bhopal and Barwani. Prices of food-grains are above normal in three Agencies, rising in parts of Gwalior, low in Dhar, and normal elsewhere. Opium has been partly damaged by rain in Goona, but the crop is good elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th January.*—Rainfall good in Jhalla-war, Harowtee, Karowli, Dholepore, Bhurtpore, Jeypore, and Ulwar; slight rain elsewhere. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. The standing crops pro-

spects and agricultural stock are generally good, but some damage has been caused to the crops in Jhallawar, Kotah, Kerowlee, and Ulwar by rain and hail. Fodder is sufficient, and is improving in Dholepore. Prices have risen in four States, below average in one, and normal elsewhere.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 15th January.*—Rain has fallen in the Mozaffarabad district. Heavy snow fell in Kashmir proper and Gilgit. The weather is now fine. Prices are falling.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 16th January.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th January.*—Weather fine, with high winds. Wheat is germinating.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1893, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1894.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st July 1893, a slight figure has been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1893.	LAST 5 DAYS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1893.				LAST 5 DAYS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1894.				Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1893.	Earnings from 1st July to 31st December 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Per mile open.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Per mile open.				
		Total.	Per mile open.			Total.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian (f)	352	5,634	11,27,531	690	1,687	13,37,842	793	2,34,63,952	1,47,20,601	11,56,649	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	107	263	1,50,032	165	862	2,10,572	952	23,94,29	23,01,27	...	93,000	...	
Indian Midland (a)	113	254	1,12,110	149	752	1,01,838	135	22,08,139	25,23,527	3,75,387	...	...
Berhampur extension	100	21	2,353	113	81	8,774	180	34,533	93,279	38,746	...	...
Meter gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	216	1,699	5,91,266	348	1,790	6,66,140	372	95,53,182	1,05,95,235	10,42,053	...	...
Palampur-Udaipur	49	17	712	42	17	1,320	78	(c) 4,430	17,517	13,087	...	...
South Indian	142	1,043	2,57,354	247	1,042	2,42,123	233	38,44,131	41,40,057	3,05,926	...	...
Madras-Mysore	...	...	...	...	54	4,810	89	...	1,12,271	1,12,271	...	...
Southern Mahratta (d)	90	1,163	1,27,065	110	1,161	1,42,788	127	27,25,030	27,45,014	22,73	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (e)	108	750	1,21,491	134	756	1,31,270	174	21,15,10	23,69,910	2,54,810	...	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	223	30,210	91	274	28,684	126	3,07,321	4,20,773	1,13,452	...	...
TOTAL	221	8,171	25,00,433	306	8,370	28,82,871	344	4,66,60,218	5,01,05,084	34,33,866	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (state) (f)	222	2,509	7,38,863	294	2,511	8,38,968	334	1,44,39,713	1,56,17,567	11,77,854	...	...
Godhara-Jodhpur (state)	206	740	2,54,344	249	797	3,29,264	413	38,12,715	47,10,731	8,98,016	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including meter and 2' 6" gauges)	346	813	2,01,060	235	813	3,06,960	488	70,07,025	78,61,131	8,54,106	...	...
Bengal Central (g)	121	125	10,319	131	125	10,460	132	3,02,434	3,01,915	...	519	...	
East (state)	71	200	1,15,070	203	321	40,101	144	(h) 4,03,177	7,06,417	3,02,74	...	...
Meter gauge—													
Bhims (state)	133	730	1,38,944	190	746	1,40,704	189	25,20,681	125,03,541	...	23,940	...	
Special gauges—													
Jodhpur (state provincial)	57	26	1,423	51	28	1,815	65	38,199	40,841	2,642	...	...
Chennai Company (state provincial)	53	8	366	46	8	727	91	10,830	12,218	1,388	...	...
TOTAL	216	5,219	13,25,413	254	5,349	17,70,999	331	2,86,35,074	3,20,53,010	34,17,942	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (f)	399	1,490	9,72,506	653	1,490	8,40,708	564	1,51,04,520	1,30,86,138	...	21,06,191	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	405	401	3,87,540	841	401	4,05,000	879	59,26,754	61,51,100	2,24,346	...	...
Madras	239	840	2,51,997	301	840	2,52,721	302	52,18,133	51,03,385	...	1,14,940	...	
TOTAL	303	2,791	16,13,043	578	2,791	14,98,519	537	2,63,40,404	2,43,45,511	...	19,91,725	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
	244	16,181	54,39,089	336	16,310	61,54,389	373	10,16,41,801	10,85,08,084	49,65,081	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umbera-Kalka	145	161	28,753	179	161	20,837	183	6,10,050	6,35,660	25,610	...	...
Taksonn	213	22	4,900	226	22	6,019	274	1,23,013	1,20,051	6,037	...	...
Meter gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	123	67	9,337	130	67	11,313	169	2,14,225	2,13,334	...	891	...	
Bengal Doars	97	37	8,505	200	36	13,900	386	81,320	1,09,561	27,241	...	...
Dumkadiya	127	78	8,479	109	78	8,521	109	2,57,508	2,74,084	16,576	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	241	51	14,786	290	51	12,002	235	3,19,662	3,23,094	3,432	...	...
TOTAL	130	412	74,820	181	415	81,592	197	16,05,784	17,04,795	99,011	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	145	333	80,766	243	333	83,751	252	12,35,231	14,57,863	2,02,632	...	...
The Gwalior's Pethia	82	13	1,257	97	13	1,530	118	28,320	29,071	1,651	...	...
Rajputana-Bharatpur	119	108	17,204	100	108	21,808	203	3,35,423	5,54,251	2,18,828	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	10	1,637	164	...	62,503	62,503	...	...
Meter gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (i)	96	362	33,133	92	362	38,070	105	8,75,741	8,10,775	...	55,966	...	
The Gwalior's Mithan	39	93	9,175	99	93	8,360	90	1,43,451	1,30,483	...	6,969	...	
Kollapur	73	29	2,294	79	29	2,540	88	55,160	53,143	...	2,017	...	
Special gauge—													
The Gwalior's Dabhoi	51	79	6,403	90	72	4,930	68	98,701	86,568	...	12,133	...	
Coch Behar	17	22	3,000	137	22	1,320	60	(h) 5,846	20,318	14,472	...	...
TOTAL	107	1,052	1,53,358	149	1,042	1,64,001	157	27,97,876	32,20,874	4,23,098	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Meter gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jodhpur-Porbandar	90	334	75,388	226	334	49,073	147	7,80,920	6,00,886	...	81,034	...	
Jabalpur-Bilaspur	61	46	4,367	95	46	4,842	105	73,722	73,572	...	150	...	
Jodhpur-Bikaner	46	304	19,553	54	364	21,790	60	4,32,887	4,44,110	11,423	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	62	94	5,797	62	94	7,791	83	1,52,496	1,37,470	...	15,076	...	
TOTAL	66	838	1,05,105	125	838	83,496	100	14,39,821	13,54,994	...	84,831	...	
GRAND TOTAL													
	220	18,402	57,29,378	313	18,805	64,81,478	345	10,14,55,531	11,27,87,547	53,03,264	...	...

(a) includes the Bhopal-Bilaspur railway.

(a) Includes the Bhagalpur railway.

(b) Includes the Godhara-Bikaner railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November to 31st December 1893.

(d) Includes the Turbat-Mysore frontier section.

(e) Includes the Turbat state railway. Although for convenience included among state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(f) Includes the Jamnagar and Mahanagar and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(g) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(h) Includes the earnings of the Baroda-Godavari section.

(i) Includes the Wardha-Cool, Dhand-Mannad, Khamsar, and Amroli railways.

(j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yessantpur-Mysore frontier section.

(k) Total earnings from 15th September to 31st December 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIX of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	LAST 8 DAYS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1893.				LAST 8 DAYS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1894.				Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1893.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st December 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	602	1,034	11,27,531	690	1,687	13,37,842	793	3,66,341	189	3,86,74,737	18,37,548	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	149	803	1,39,432	185	862	2,16,879	252	43,38,790	41	41,81,710	...	...	1,57,080
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,12,110	149	752	1,01,838	135	36,09,001	41	41,97,134	5,88,133	...	...
Bezawada extension	55	31	2,363	113	31	3,771	180	79,164	1	1,27,292	48,109	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	261	1,699	5,91,260	348	1,790	6,66,340	372	1,61,82,042	181	1,81,20,283	19,38,241	...	...
Palampur-Deesa	41	17	712	42	17	1,321	78	(c) 4,430	28	28,433	23,097	...	...
South Indian	144	1,043	9,57,354	247	1,042	2,42,323	233	60,81,051	62	62,72,302	1,91,251	...	...
Mayavaram-Motupet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 1,60,828	1,60,828	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (e)	100	1,163	1,27,965	110	1,165	1,47,783	127	44,85,718	46	46,84,100	1,98,382	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (f)	132	756	1,01,496	134	756	1,31,270	174	37,38,624	41	41,06,180	3,07,556	...	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	20,210	91	224	28,684	128	5,19,290	6	6,70,599	1,51,309	...	...
TOTAL	250	8,121	25,00,433	306	8,371	23,82,871	344	7,56,72,305	8,10,20,599	53,48,294	...	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North-Western (state) (g)	232	2,309	7,38,863	294	2,511	8,38,968	334	2,19,43,887	2,40,70,900	21,27,013	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	740	1,84,344	249	797	3,29,264	413	63,59,429	78,72,770	15,22,341	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	300	813	1,91,280	235	813	3,66,960	488	94,49,739	1,06,13,860	11,64,621	...	...	...
Bengal Central (h)	120	125	16,310	131	185	10,460	137	5,80,307	6,00,067	19,762	...	...	...
East Coast (state)	71	266	(i) 54,074	203	321	40,103	146	(j) 4,71,050	11,20,644	6,49,594	...	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	171	730	1,38,944	190	746	1,40,704	189	42,36,844	40,72,118	...	1,64,726	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jobai (state provincial)	49	28	1,423	51	28	1,815	65	96,535	57,474	938	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	366	46	8	777	91	16,450	18,756	2,306	...	...	...
TOTAL	226	5,219	13,25,613	254	5,319	17,70,999	331	4,31,04,742	4,84,26,591	53,21,849	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	510	1,490	9,74,506	652	1,490	8,40,798	564	2,72,47,974	2,39,10,606	...	33,37,368	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,87,540	841	461	4,05,000	879	1,80,33,274	1,13,02,449	4,69,175	...	...	...
Madras	238	840	2,57,997	301	840	2,54,721	301	78,56,784	77,48,091	...	1,08,693	...	...
TOTAL	441	2,391	16,19,043	598	2,794	14,98,519	337	4,61,38,032	4,34,61,746	29,76,286	...	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
Assisted companies.	277	10,181	54,39,089	336	16,510	61,52,389	373	16,49,15,079	17,25,08,016	76,93,857	...	...	...
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	148	161	28,753	179	161	29,837	185	9,17,549	10,12,434	94,895	...	...	...
Tarakeswar	253	22	4,966	226	22	6,019	274	2,04,979	2,22,025	17,046	...	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	137	67	9,337	139	67	11,313	169	3,31,889	3,48,555	...	3,034	...	...
Bengal Doonars	77	32	8,305	266	36	13,900	386	1,01,057	1,68,538	67,481	...	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	8,479	109	78	8,521	109	3,89,349	4,04,353	5,004	...	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	238	51	14,786	390	51	12,002	235	4,99,924	4,98,115	...	1,769	...	...
TOTAL	153	411	74,826	182	415	81,593	597	24,64,447	26,54,100	2,89,613	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	80,766	243	333	83,751	252	20,00,040	23,35,064	3,34,024	...	...	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	92	13	1,257	97	13	1,530	118	45,955	52,293	6,338	...	...	...
Rajputana-Bharinda	129	108	17,264	100	108	21,898	203	5,25,322	9,13,156	3,77,884	...	...	...
Kolar Gold-Fields	...	...	...	...	10	1,637	164	...	(h) 75,722	75,722	...	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (i)	95	362	33,133	97	362	38,029	105	13,30,873	12,56,520	...	74,350	...	...
The Gackwar's Mahadua	75	93	9,175	99	93	8,360	90	2,42,767	2,32,535	9,758	...	...	...
Kolhapur	77	29	2,294	79	29	2,546	88	80,301	92,344	6,040	...	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	67	72	6,463	90	72	4,930	68	1,70,500	1,65,661	...	13,831	...	...
Cooch Behar	20	21	3,006	117	22	1,320	60	(m) 5,846	31,119	25,273	...	...	...
TOTAL	114	1,032	1,53,358	149	1,042	1,64,001	157	44,16,624	51,64,412	7,47,808	...	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Bhavanagar-Gondal-Jundargarh-Porbandar	118	334	75,388	226	334	40,073	147	14,87,601	12,82,115	...	2,05,485	...	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	60	46	4,397	95	46	4,842	105	(n) 1,03,007	1,16,809	13,802	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	54	364	19,553	54	364	21,790	60	6,59,743	7,99,381	1,40,138	...	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	67	94	5,797	62	94	7,791	83	2,42,935	2,35,161	...	7,774	...	...
TOTAL	81	838	1,05,105	125	838	83,496	100	24,92,786	24,33,406	...	59,320	...	...
GRAND TOTAL													
	266	18,462	52,72,378	313	18,805	64,81,479	344	17,42,83,016	18,28,64,874	95,71,038	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November to 31st December 1893.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April to 31st December 1894.

(e) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu & Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Upmarket railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Bezawada-Goddavari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Margwad, Khamsar, and Amroli railways.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June to 31st December 1894.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangad, and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September to 31st December 1893.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April to 31st December 1893.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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No. 4.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		MALEET.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CRUPLY (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetia spicata).		MAHUA OR PAOI (Eriosema can.).		KANGRI OR KAKRI, ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CROLA, KADALAY OR SONAGA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAB, OR PHUL, CASHAN PEA (Caryos indicus).		PINEAPPLE.		SALT.	
	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.	Present.	Port.
Punjab—																										
Lahore	21 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Ferozepore	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Montgomery	23 0	23 0	33 0	33 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Delhi	19 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	14 0	14 0	130 0	130 0	14 0	14 0
Rohtak	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0
Karnal	21 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	16 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	16 0	16 0
Lahore	22 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	17 0	17 0
Submontane—																										
Udhampur	24 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	18 0	18 0	170 0	170 0	18 0	18 0
Jullundur	25 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	19 0	19 0	180 0	180 0	19 0	19 0
Ferozepore	26 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	20 0	20 0	190 0	190 0	20 0	20 0
Gurdaspur	27 0	27 0	37 0	37 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	21 0	21 0
Amritsar	28 0	28 0	38 0	38 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	47 0	47 0	47 0	47 0	22 0	22 0	210 0	210 0	22 0	22 0
Hills—																										
Srinagar	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	8 0	8 0
Kangra	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	9 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
North-eastern—																										
Siliguri	23 0	23 0	33 0	33 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	48 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Guwahati	24 0	24 0	34 0	34 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	14 0	14 0	130 0	130 0	14 0	14 0
Dibrugarh	25 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	37 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	15 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	15 0	15 0
Tezpur	26 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	51 0	51 0	51 0	51 0	16 0	16 0	150 0	150 0	16 0	16 0
Jorhat	27 0	27 0	37 0	37 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	52 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	17 0	17 0
Western—																										
Shikhar	30 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	53 0	53 0	53 0	53 0	20 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	20 0	20 0
Jhang	31 0	31 0	41 0	41 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	54 0	21 0	21 0	190 0	190 0	21 0	21 0
Gujarat	32 0	32 0	42 0	42 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	55 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	22 0	22 0
Bannu	33 0	33 0	43 0	43 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	56 0	23 0	23 0	210 0	210 0	23 0	23 0
D. I. Khan	34 0	34 0	44 0	44 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	44 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0	24 0	24 0	220 0	220 0	24 0	24 0
Muzaffargarh	35 0	35 0	45 0	45 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	58 0	58 0	58 0	58 0	25 0	25 0	230 0	230 0	25 0	25 0
D. G. Khan	36 0	36 0	46 0	46 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	59 0	59 0	59 0	59 0	26 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	26 0	26 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Hyderabad	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	9 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Thar and Parkar (Unmanned)	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Sukkur (Shikharpur)	19 0	19 0	29 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Upper Sind Frontier	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Quetta	21 0	21 0	31 0	31 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	13 0	13 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1894-95 and of the twenty-three preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER.																						
YEAR.	BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	245	53.99	3.11	41.77	93	93	1.38	3.24	2.66	8.02	9.03	1.17	2.16	12.78	17.11	1.02.67	1.20.08	43.78	1,61.86	1871-72		
1872-73	9.08	52.55	2.59	38.35	81	92	1.63	3.35	2.88	8.68	7.96	2.19	3.54	12.31	26.04	97.52	1,16.41	52.60	1,59.01	1872-73		
1873-74	7.79	51.64	2.64	41.18	90	27	0.00	2.57	2.70	10.24	9.87	2.28	3.46	16.41	21.25	1,00.14	1,18.42	43.90	1,62.32	1873-74		
1874-75	8.85	58.68	3.01	42.97	86	463	1.10	2.59	2.71	10.17	9.64	2.52	3.10	11.22	19.24	1,09.57	1,29.88	36.11	1,65.99	1874-75		
1875-76	9.37	57.45	3.77	45.27	97	79	1.00	2.78	3.15	10.41	8.60	2.87	3.67	19.35	25.69	1,02.87	1,24.18	44.39	1,68.57	1875-76		
1876-77	9.65	49.49	3.82	38.27	116	58	20	1.94	4.11	9.05	5.63	3.14	2.80	13.59	20.53	94.19	1,18.40	31.18	1,49.58	1876-77		
1877-78	10.71	59.44	3.77	48.03	109	70	32	2.51	4.06	6.58	1.54	3.62	4.60	10.17	18.39	1,07.27	1,33.46	25.84	1,57.30	1877-78		
1878-79	9.68	49.72	11.62	41.08	112	44	19	2.05	4.03	6.81	3.39	4.02	5.07	15.33	26.82	95.30	1,21.63	32.07	1,53.70	1878-79		
1879-80	9.24	46.91	1.46	37.25	140	55	19	3.14	3.90	6.93	5.28	5.17	4.91	18.00	27.08	88.05	1,15.50	31.81	1,48.31	1879-80		
1880-81	9.23	45.62	1.77	49.11	139	86	18	4.43	3.92	7.99	5.89	3.51	5.94	21.87	35.32	1,01.39	1,28.30	38.98	1,67.28	1880-81		
1881-82	9.61	46.83	1.21	43.72	123	97	26	4.06	3.66	7.24	3.93	5.10	5.87	25.38	56.35	89.99	1,18.62	41.72	1,60.34	1881-82		
1882-83	10.40	11	1.13	7.47	259	44	3	3.06	4.04	2.88	2.88	5.73	6	30.23	36.02	82.4	25.30	46.61	75.91	1882-83		
1883-84	10.45	22	12.98	23.65	264	38	38	3.06	3.73	7	3.88	5.77	11	21.97	27.85	85	31.40	40.29	71.69	1883-84		
1884-85	9.13	36	8.16	17.28	287	5	5	3.35	3.57	4	3.78	7.39	4	16.07	21.78	72	29.66	29.83	59.49	1884-85		
1885-86	9.73	32	10.08	20.03	317	5	59	3.81	3.65	8	2.72	6.45	4	25.40	30.09	79	30.89	39.67	70.56	1885-86		
1886-87	9.79	37	8.08	18.24	382	9	70	4.61	3.64	13	3.96	8.73	9	21.86	28.37	1,10	34.77	35.65	70.42	1886-87		
1887-88	9.52	38	10.72	20.62	361	6	■	4.26	7.48	6	3.26	10.80	2	22.14	28.83	37.01	38.83	38.99	70.92	1887-88		
1888-89	11.04	48.5	10.63	26.52	408	65	33	4.81	7.44	71	3.74	12.19	77	14.91	22.00	39.81	49.83	30.71	80.54	1888-89		
1889-90	10.70	6.97	8.30	26.06	411	31	45	5.05	7.60	58	5.09	13.27	187	24.99	33.15	40.29	52.64	40.26	92.90	1889-90		
1890-91	12.08	6.86	11.75	30.69	460	81	■	6.00	8.40	82	3.38	12.60	30	36.03	43.01	44.22	56.50	53.02	1,09.52	1890-91		
1891-92	11.75	8.14	12.39	32.28	427	65	52	5.59	7.70	83	2.73	11.26	70	28.68	35.06	42.72	56.45	45.25	1,01.70	1891-92		
1892-93	12.75	8.62	11.00	35.37	427	40	57	5.24	7.67	33	3.19	11.19	53	21.96	29.39	44.23	57.78	38.23	96.01	1892-93		
1893-94	11.93	9.74	10.12	31.29	412	80	40	5.32	7.09	97	3.65	11.71	23	23.85	30.16	40.32	59.75	39.33	99.08	1893-94		
1894-95	12.91	37.73	11.10	61.74	398	572	53	10.22	8.04	8.76	5.18	6.28	6.52	34.80	47.60	1,32.06	1,76.55	54.06	2,30.61	1894-95		

• The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

(Statistical Branch)

Caldwell, 26 January 1895.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, January 12th, 1895.**

General Summary.—Unsettled and showery weather has prevailed during the greater part of the week in North-Western India, especially in the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. A depression crossed the North-Western Frontier on Sunday and had advanced as far as Jeypore by Monday morning. During the next 24 hours it travelled in a south-easterly direction and was central in Bundelkhand next day. Another disturbance, but of a very feeble and ill-defined character, was transferred across the frontier from Baluchistan, and by Wednesday morning had advanced as far as Rajputana, while its predecessor was practically stationary near Nowgong. Both disturbances, either directly or through the secondary depressions they gave rise to in the Punjab, gave light to moderately heavy rain and snow in the Upper India hill districts, the Punjab, Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces. No rain, however, was given by either of them east of the North-Western Provinces, except a few light showers in Bihar, and thus the rainfall of the week has been confined mainly to North-Western India. A few showers were received in Southern India, but they were in all cases light, the largest amount received during the whole week at any station in the south of the Peninsula being only .57 inch at Ambasamudram in the Tinnevely district.

The temperature conditions of the week have been marked by excessive night temperatures in Northern India, due to the unusual amount of cloud present, while day temperatures in North-Western India were in general defect. The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was 1°·6 in excess of the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—The barometer had fallen rapidly in Baluchistan and the North-Western Frontier districts, and had fallen slightly to briskly elsewhere. Pressure was in large defect in Baluchistan, and in considerable defect in Sind and Guzarat. A depression was passing through Baluchistan, where light rain and snow had fallen.

Monday.—Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and had fallen slightly to briskly in Rajputana and Bundelkhand. The depression had crossed the frontier and was central near Jeypore. Temperature had fallen very rapidly in Baluchistan, and had risen rapidly in Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces. Light to moderate rain and snow had fallen in Baluchistan and the Punjab, the more important falls being Chaman .74 inch, Quetta .67 inch, Murree .7 inch, and Sialkot .55 inch. Colombo received .9 inch.

Tuesday.—The barometer had risen slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and North-Western India and fallen slightly in Bundelkhand and the adjacent

districts. It was steady elsewhere. The depression was shown central near Nowgong, and a secondary depression had formed in the Punjab, but had nearly filled up again after giving light to moderately heavy rain and snow to the Upper India hill districts and the submontane districts of the Punjab. Light to moderate rain had also been received in the eastern districts of the Punjab and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces. Chakrata, Murree, and Srinagar had each received over an inch.

Wednesday.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and North-Western India and slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India and Upper Burma. The primary depression was in practically the same position, but the secondary depression had intensified considerably owing to another disturbance which had crossed the frontier and was central in Rajputana. Rain and snow had continued in the same area as on the previous day. Delhi reported a fall of '85 inch, Bickaneer '65 inch, Sialkot '61 inch, and Srinagar '6 inch.

Thursday.—The barometer was steady in Baluchistan, Bengal, and Burma, had risen slightly to briskly in North-Western India, and had fallen slightly in the south of the Peninsula. The secondary depression in the Punjab had filled up, and the primary depression had advanced in an easterly direction and was shown covering the head of the Bay, but it was very faintly indicated and was no longer of any importance. The disturbance in Rajputana the day before had apparently advanced eastwards, but it was not clearly marked. Light to moderately heavy rain and snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts, the submontane and eastern districts of the Punjab, and in the North-Western Provinces. Meerut received 1'51 inches, Dehra Dun 1'37 inches, Delhi 1'28 inches, Mussooree 1'2 inches, and Roorkee and Chakrata each 1'09 inches.

Friday.—Pressure had fallen everywhere with the exception of Baluchistan, Sind, Guzarat, Rajputana and the south of the Peninsula, where it had risen slightly to briskly. The fall was largest in the North-West Punjab, where an area of low pressure was shown, and pressure was in moderate defect. The disturbance in Rajputana on Wednesday was more clearly marked apparently being central in Bundelkhand. Light to heavy snow had been received in the Upper India hill districts, and light to moderate rain in the North-Western Provinces and the submontane districts of the Punjab. Srinagar reported a fall of 1'75 inches, Sialkot '72 inch, and Murree '68 inch.

Saturday.—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and North-Western India, and the depression in the Punjab had filled up. Pressure had fallen slightly in North-Eastern India and Burma, and the disturbance in Bundelkhand the day before had advanced into Bengal. Rain and snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts and the North-Western Provinces, Srinagar receiving 1'35 inches, Mainpuri '56 inch, and Murree '5 inch.

Temperature.—The unsettled and cloudy weather prevailing during the week was the cause of unusually high night temperatures over the greater part of Northern India. Day temperatures were, on the other hand, in general defect in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, the deficiency on the 8th averaging 10° in the Punjab.

The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

Province.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	Mean variation of week.
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	+0.2	+0.7	+0.7	+0.3	+0.1	+0.4	+1.0	+0.5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0.8	+1.3	+1.6	+1.8	+2.5	+3.4	+4.9	+2.3
Punjab	+1.4	+4.2	+4.1	+4.5	+1.7	+5.6	+5.0	+3.8
Bombay	+1.5	+2.0	—1.6	+0.9	0	—0.6	—3.6	—0.2
Central Provinces and Berar	—0.3	+0.7	+1.7	+1.6	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3	+0.6
Central India and Guzarat	+1.7	+1.4	+2.9	+3.6	+3.6	+3.4	+4.1	+3.0
Sind and Rajputana	+2.1	+3.1	+3.7	+5.1	+1.5	+1.6	+1.6	+2.7
Madras	+0.3	+2.7	+3.1	+1.6	0	—1.7	—3.2	+0.4
	+1.0	+1.2	+0.9	+0.8	+1.3	+1.2	+1.3	+1.1
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	+1.0	+1.9	+1.9	+2.2	+1.5	+1.5	+1.3	+1.6

The mean temperature of the week was either practically normal or in excess in all provinces. The excess was largest in the North-Western Provinces, where it averaged 3°.8. It averaged 3° in the Central Provinces, 2°.7 in Central India, and 2°.3 in Bengal.

The average mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess of the normal on every day of the week, the excess ranging from 1° on the 6th to 2°.2 on the 9th. For the whole week it was 1°.6 above the normal.

Rainfall.—Twenty-four of the fifty-two rainfall divisions have received rain during the week. In the Punjab hill districts the average rainfall of the division amounted to 2.38 inches. In four other divisions it exceeded 1 inch, but in ten divisions it did not exceed a tenth of an inch. The only provinces in which rainfall averaged over half an inch were the Punjab and the central and western districts of the North-Western Provinces.

The stations that have recorded the largest amount of rain during the week are Murree (7.4 inches) and Dharmasala (4.38 inches).

The rainfall of the period 30th December to the 12th January was in excess of the normal in Oudh, the central and western districts of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, Rajputana and Khandesh. It was normal or in defect over the remainder of India.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH JANUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER, 1894, TO 12TH JANUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Dec- ember to 12th Jan- uary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	—
	Lower Burma	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'06	— 100
	Central do.	0	■	■	0	0'01	— 100
	Upper do.	0	7	7	0'01	7	—
	Arakan	■	0	0	■	0'02	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0	0'10	—0'10	0	0'23	— 100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0'19	—0'19	0	0'35	— 100
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0'19	—0'19	0'03	0'34	— 91
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0'09	—0'09	0	0'21	— 100
	Central do.	0	0'11	—0'11	0	0'27	— 100
	North do.	0	0'09	—0'09	0	0'11	— 100
	Orissa	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'09	— 100
	Chota Nagpur	■	0'15	—0'15	0	0'24	— 100
	Bihar (South)	0'04	0'16	—0'12	0'04	0'21	— 81
	Do. (North)	0	0'13	—0'13	0'03	0'19	— 84
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0'02	0'22	—0'20	0'02	0'26	— 92
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a)	0	0'15	—0'15	0'21	0'21	0
	Oudh (South)	0'31	0'21	+0'10	0'81	0'27	+ 200
	Do. (North)	0'10	0'17	—0'07	0'59	0'26	+ 195
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0'67	0'12	+0'55	1'05	0'26	+ 304
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0'74	0'11	+0'63	0'91	0'48	+ 406
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	1'35	0'27	+1'08	1'72	0'45	+ 282
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South)	0'57	0'20	+0'37	0'61	0'25	+ 144
	Do. (Central)	1'27	0'21	+1'06	1'35	0'26	+ 419
	Do. (Submontane)	1'68	0'39	+1'29	1'84	0'56	+ 229
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2'38	0'71	+1'67	3'13	1'01	+ 210
	Do. (North-West)	1'34	0'40	+0'94	1'41	0'62	+ 127
	Do. (West)	0'16	0'08	+0'08	0'17	0'15	+ 13
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar	0'05	0'10	—0'05	0'05	0'19	— 74
	Madras (South Central)	0'02	0'03	—0'01	0'02	0'15	— 87
	Coorg	■	0'06	—0'06	0	0'15	— 100
	Mysore	■	0'01	—0'01	■	0'04	— 100
	Konkan	■	0'01	—0'01	0	0'05	— 100
	Bombay Deccan	■	0	0	■	0'05	— 100
	Hyderabad (North)	■	■	■	■	■	■
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	Khandesh	0'08	0'01	+0'07	0'08	0'07	+ 14
	Berar	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'15	— 100
	Central Provinces (West)	0'04	0'02	+0'02	0'04	0'10	— 60
	Do. (Central)	0'06	0'10	—0'04	0'08	0'17	— 53
MIDNAY (NORTH)	Do. (East)	0	0'08	—0'08	0	0'14	— 100
	Guzarat	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'01	— 100
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Sind	0'08	0'17	—0'09	0'14	0'19	— 26
	Central India (East)	0'45	0'11	+0'34	0'52	0'14	+ 271
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0'34	0'07	+0'27	0'42	0'08	+ 425
	Rajputana (West)	0'10	0'12	—0'02	0'20	0'15	+ 33
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'06	— 100
	Do. (do.) (a)	■	0'01	—0'01	0	0'07	— 100
	Hyderabad (South)	■	0'03	—0'03	0	0'06	— 100
	Madras (Central)	0	■	0	0	0'01	— 100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'09	— 100
	Do. (South)	0'02	0'07	—0'05	0'02	0'30	— 93
	Madras (South)	0'07	0'15	—0'08	0'07	0'35	— 80

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 17th January, 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th January.*—No rain except a few scattered showers in parts of Madura and Tinnevely. The water-supply continues insufficient for irrigation in many districts. Agricultural operations are progressing. The standing crops are fair, but greatly need rain. The harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient. Prices are falling generally.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Sind and Khandesh. The standing crops have been damaged by frost in parts of Sind, by blight in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, Satara, Bijapur, and Dharwar, and are suffering for want of rain in parts of Poona, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur. The sowing of late crops continues in two, and reaping of early crops in four districts. The reaping of late crops and preparations for next season are in progress in Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The fodder-supply is sufficient and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are normal except in Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st January.*—There was general rain in Bihar, and light local showers are also reported from some districts of Bengal. The harvest of winter rice is nearly finished, and has yielded a good outturn for the whole province. The cultivation of spring rice is in progress. The spring and poppy crops are generally reported to be doing well, and to have benefitted, especially in Bihar, from the rainfall. Cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice is generally steady, but shows a fall in some districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—The weather is cloudy and cold with showers in almost all reporting districts and a somewhat heavy fall in Saharanpur. In some districts crops have been slightly injured by excessive moisture, while in others damage is apprehended if rain and cloudy weather continue. Clear weather and sunshine are now needed. Prospects are, however, generally favourable, supplies and fodder ample, and prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Rain has fallen in the Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Pressing of sugarcane and irrigation of spring crops still continue. The condition of standing crops is generally reported to be good to average. Rain is wanted at Dehra Ismail Khan and clear weather at Umballa. Field rats are injuring the crops in parts of the Lahore and Ferozepore districts. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition, and pasturage and fodder are sufficient throughout the province. Prices high at Jullundur, normal at Delhi, stationary at Umballa, below normal at Sialkot, and low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—The weather is cold and occasionally cloudy. There have been slight falls of rain in two districts. Hail storms are reported in the north of the Damoh district. Prospects of winter crops, except linseed, are generally promising. Prices remain steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th January.*—No rain. Threshing of paddy continues in Lower Burma and prospects are fairly good. In Upper Burma threshing has begun and cultivation of the dry-weather crops continues. Prospects are good except in the southern portion of the Central zone. In Lower Burma

the price of paddy is above normal with a tendency to rise, but in Upper Burma prices are unsteady and below normal. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of the winter paddy crop is nearly finished. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—**MYSORE:** Crops and prospects are good. Harvesting of ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) continues in four districts. Prices have slightly fallen in the Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore districts.

COORG: The reaping of rice and picking of coffee has been completed. Fodder and water for cattle are sufficient. In some parts the prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool with moderate rainfall during the week. The winter crops are in fair condition, except gram which has been somewhat damaged by insects, and linseed through blight. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in the Wun district but are otherwise steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of the autumn crops very nearly completed. Land is being ploughed for the hot-weather crops. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Rain fell during the week in four Agencies. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bhopal and are in progress elsewhere. Standing crops are in fairly good condition though slightly damaged by rain, hail, blight and insects in some Agencies. The condition of agricultural stock is indifferent in parts of Gwalior and Bhopawar, but good elsewhere. Pasturage in good condition except in parts of Bhopawar. Prices of food-grains are above normal in three Agencies, rising in parts of Gwalior, low in Dhar, and normal elsewhere. Opium has been partly damaged by rain in Goona, the crop is indifferent in the Neemuch district, but good elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd January.*—Rainfall good in Bikaner, and slight in six States. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops and harvest-prospects are good. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient but failing in Dholepore. Prices have risen in three States, are fluctuating in one, and normal elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—*For week ending 22nd January.*—Weather cloudy. Snow has fallen. Prices falling.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 17th January.*—Heavy rain has fallen accompanied with hailstones. The crops are in good condition, but prices are rising rapidly. Fodder is scanty.

For week ending 23rd January.—Heavy rain continues, and weather is still cloudy. Crops are in good condition and prices high. Fodder is scanty.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th January.*—Slight rain during the week, but the weather is again fine, and prospects of crops are fair.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	1,431	1,741	...	...	...	...	1,431	1,741
Bombay	...	...	...	76,311	67,041	33,178	...	...	...	76,311	67,041	33,178
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,054	8,162	4,970	1,054	8,162	4,970
Bengal	4,504	2,930	1,598	5	...	...	...	...	...	4,504	2,930	1,598
N.W. P. & O.	15,830	38,473	18,508	18,058	55,261	1,554	...	...	...	53,894	93,734	20,062
Punjab	...	2,539	587	...	1,342	...	2,346	21,622	9,453	2,346	25,510	10,040
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	4,110	1,707	24	...	...	...	4,110	1,707	24
Berar	...	...	...	11,140	26,240	21,133	...	...	...	11,140	26,240	21,133
Assam	...	1,574	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,574	340
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	1,416	5,730	572	...	...	...	1,416	5,730	572
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	84	502	1,088	...	...	...	84	502	1,088
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	20,349	45,525	21,033	1,31,124	1,59,261	59,290	3,400	29,791	14,423	1,54,873	2,34,570	94,746
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	93,877	15,953	81,548	...	...	...	93,877	15,953	81,548
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,873	3,40,960	4,11,888	38,873	3,40,960	4,11,888
Bengal	1,01,316	9,833	4,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,01,316	9,833	4,093
N.W. P. & O.	2,14,775	1,24,007	1,63,770	99,337	13,778	...	871	...	...	3,14,486	1,38,443	1,63,770
Punjab	21,364	34,704	39,616	56,482	53,092	40,464	70,408	3,85,431	5,80,251	1,38,443	4,73,317	6,80,331
Cent. Provs.	2,120	1,115	136	2,12,533	1,84,872	2,430	...	...	...	2,12,533	1,84,872	2,430
Berar	...	...	...	16,032	...	197	...	...	...	16,032	...	197
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. and C. I.	80	...	...	69,403	76,886	7,036	...	...	...	69,483	76,886	7,036
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	3,39,358	1,70,409	2,27,624	5,48,286	3,44,581	1,31,805	1,10,152	7,26,400	9,02,139	9,87,746	12,41,390	13,31,658
LINSEED—												
Madras	...	...	...	1,527	967	12	...	...	...	1,527	967	12
Bombay	...	...	...	55,119	40,466	16,809	...	...	...	55,119	40,466	16,809
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	1,30,880	1,45,154	1,00,835	44	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,924	1,45,154	1,00,835
N.W. P. & O.	43,172	37,373	21,301	2,610	6,378	457	...	...	...	43,186	37,373	21,358
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,444	756	...	...	...
Cent. Provs.	15,845	2,025	4,774	33,568	56,471	17,608	...	...	...	49,410	63,496	29,472
Berar	...	...	1,679	38,789	33,011	16,737	...	...	...	38,789	33,001	18,416
Assam	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371
Raj. & C. I.	2,070	5,583	2,543	30,380	30,342	42,520	...	...	...	32,650	35,925	45,063
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	19,023	6,800	9,511	...	...	...	19,023	6,800	9,511
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,01,167	2,15,137	1,31,503	1,81,661	1,74,600	1,04,029	...	1,444	756	3,82,228	3,91,181	2,36,288
INDIGO—												
Madras	...	...	...	505	36	232	...	...	...	505	36	232
Bombay	...	...	...	493	651	110	...	...	...	493	651	110
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,172	476	420	1,172	476	420
Bengal	13,310	5,808	4,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,310	5,808	4,016
N.W. P. & O.	15,170	29,074	15,650	38	24	...	...	...	...	15,208	29,103	15,650
Punjab	...	12	...	...	...	...	2,046	556	1,000	2,204	568	1,000
Cent. Provs.	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	167	249	106	...	...	...	167	269	106
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	...	156	93	...	...	...	...	156	93
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	18,638	34,899	19,761	1,003	1,136	342	3,218	1,032	1,420	33,059	37,067	21,723

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE:

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1895.

INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

C.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of November 1894, and from 1st January to 30th November 1894, periods of the years 1892 and 1893.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.

Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	17,600	1,69,967	75,123	...	...	...	17,600	1,69,967	75,123	COTTON, RAW—
...	38,27,537	34,60,201	33,22,817	...	...	...	38,27,537	34,60,201	33,22,817	Madras.
...	Bombay.
...	Sind.
...	Bengal.
...	N.W. P. & O.
...	Punjab.
...	Cent. Provs.
...	Berar.
...	Assam.
...	Raj. & C. I.
...	Nizam's Territory.
...	Mysore.
...	
...	TOTAL.
...	WHEAT—
...	Madras.
...	Bombay.
...	Sind.
...	Bengal.
...	N.W. P. & O.
...	Punjab.
...	Cent. Provs.
...	Berar.
...	Assam.
...	Raj. & C. I.
...	Nizam's Territory.
...	Mysore.
...	
...	TOTAL.
...	LINSEED—
...	Madras.
...	Bombay.
...	Sind.
...	Bengal.
...	N.W. P. & O.
...	Punjab.
...	Cent. Provs.
...	Berar.
...	Assam.
...	Raj. & C. I.
...	Nizam's Territory.
...	Mysore.
...	
...	TOTAL.
...	INDIGO—
...	Madras.
...	Bombay.
...	Sind.
...	Bengal.
...	N.W. P. & O.
...	Punjab.
...	Cent. Provs.
...	Berar.
...	Assam.
...	Raj. & C. I.
...	Nizam's Territory.
...	Mysore.
...	
...	TOTAL.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 13TH JANUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST TO 13TH JANUARY 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.		Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1894.	FIRST 13 DAYS OF JANUARY 1894.			FIRST 12 DAYS OF JANUARY 1895.			Earnings from 1st to 13th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st to 12th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Earnings.			Earnings.						
			Mean mileage worked.	TOTAL.	Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	TOTAL.	Per mile open.	R.	R.	R.	R.
State lines worked by companies.		R.	Miles.	R.	R.	Miles.	R.	R.	R.	R.		
Standard gauge—												
East Indian	655	1,634	19,08,242	1,223	1,687	17,68,142	1,048	19,08,212	17,68,142	...	...	2,30,100
Bengal-Nagpur	189	863	2,84,089	329	862	2,89,379	336	2,84,089	2,89,379	5,190	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	169	752	2,22,172	895	752	1,89,712	252	2,22,172	1,89,712	...	...	32,460
Deccan extension	108	21	3,300	157	21	4,493	214	2,300	4,493	1,193	...	...
Metre gauge—												
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	324	1,609	8,79,526	518	1,790	9,75,440	545	8,79,526	9,75,440	95,914	...	...
Palampur-Dacca	47	17	1,236	73	17	1,020	113	1,236	1,020	...	...	...
South Indian	143	1,043	2,21,494	322	1,042	2,94,158	282	2,21,494	2,94,158	72,664	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	61	...	...	...	54	6,606	122	...	6,606	6,606	...	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	115	1,163	1,99,069	171	1,165	2,25,160	193	1,99,069	2,25,160	26,100	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	162	756	1,90,497	252	756	1,84,980	245	1,90,497	1,84,980	...	...	5,517
Rohilkand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	223	3,24,83	146	231	33,315	144	32,495	33,315	819	...	...
TOTAL		286	8,172	49,32,108	491	8,372	39,73,244	474	40,32,108	39,73,244	...	58,864
State lines worked by the State.												
Standard gauge—												
North Western (state) (e)	235	2,500	12,36,088	493	2,511	11,84,831	472	12,36,088	11,84,831	...	...	52,257
Oudh and Rohilkand (state)	287	740	3,25,455	440	297	4,21,369	529	3,25,455	4,21,369	95,914	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	281	813	4,42,539	544	815	5,15,050	634	4,42,539	5,15,050	72,511	...	...
Bengal Central (f)	126	125	25,070	205	125	28,520	228	25,070	28,520	3,450	...	...
East Coast (state)	107	206	28,363	107	353	42,355	120	28,363	42,355	13,992	...	...
Metre gauge—												
Burma (state)	199	230	2,16,509	297	746	2,16,674	290	2,16,509	2,16,674	165	...	...
Special gauges—												
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	1,957	70	28	2,379	85	1,957	2,379	422	...	...
Cherra-Compainganj (state provincial)	60	8	744	93	8	1,146	143	744	1,146	402	...	...
TOTAL		244	5,219	22,78,231	432	5,381	24,12,324	448	22,78,231	24,12,324	1,34,093	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.												
Standard gauge—												
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	306	1,400	17,27,658	1,160	1,490	13,20,786	886	17,27,658	13,20,786	...	...	4,06,872
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	801	401	5,23,168	1,135	461	5,27,000	1,148	5,23,168	5,27,000	3,832	...	...
Madras	237	540	3,48,821	415	810	3,57,170	425	3,48,821	3,57,170	8,349	...	...
TOTAL		322	2,791	25,99,587	431	4,791	22,04,956	790	25,99,587	22,04,956	...	3,94,093
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		313	16,181	89,09,916	551	16,549	85,90,524	519	89,09,916	85,90,524	...	3,10,540
Assisted companies.												
Standard gauge—												
Umbi-Umballa-Kalka	167	161	36,480	227	161	40,710	253	36,480	40,710	4,230	...	...
Takestot	308	22	9,711	441	22	9,336	424	9,711	9,336	...	...	375
Metre gauge—												
Rohilkand and Kumaon (Company section)	149	67	14,562	217	67	6,640	99	14,562	6,640	...	...	7,922
Bengal Doon	80	32	3,901	122	30	4,830	134	3,901	4,830	929	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	133	78	19,997	250	78	19,233	247	19,997	19,233	...	...	764
Special gauge—												
Darjeeling-Himalayan	232	51	9,742	191	51	13,864	272	9,742	13,864	4,122	...	...
TOTAL		166	411	94,353	239	415	94,613	128	94,353	94,613	260	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.												
Standard gauge—												
The Nizam's guaranteed state	185	333	78,239	235	333	1,01,641	305	78,239	1,01,641	23,402	...	...
The Cackwar's Pottal	112	13	1,910	147	13	2,020	203	1,910	2,020	110	...	...
Rajputana-Hindia	192	108	27,684	259	108	49,634	450	27,684	49,634	21,950	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	300	...	...	...	10	4,959	246	...	4,959	...	...	...
Metre gauge—												
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	88	362	57,562	159	362	57,914	160	57,562	57,914	352	...	...
The Cackwar's Mahratta	98	93	12,621	136	93	10,400	112	12,621	10,400	...	...	2,221
Kothapur	92	29	3,294	114	29	1,361	116	3,294	3,361	67	...	...
Special gauge—												
The Cackwar's Dabhoi	81	22	7,878	100	72	5,320	77	7,878	5,520	...	...	2,358
Cooch Behar	30	27	289	13	22	1,450	60	289	1,450	1,161	...	...
TOTAL		130	1,031	1,89,777	134	1,043	2,35,559	226	1,89,777	2,35,559	45,782	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.												
Metre gauge—												
Udhmagar-Gondal-Judagath-Porbandar	131	334	62,715	188	334	59,483	151	62,715	59,483	...	...	12,232
Jouhar-Rajkot	68	46	4,378	93	46	4,603	100	4,378	4,603	225	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	364	42,280	116	364	52,010	88	42,280	52,010	...	...	9,730
Special gauge—												
Morvi	75	94	11,330	120	94	9,938	106	11,330	9,938	...	...	1,392
TOTAL		97	838	1,20,693	144	838	97,030	116	1,20,693	97,030	...	23,662
GRAND TOTAL		290	18,462	93,14,559	505	18,844	90,17,735	479	93,14,754	90,17,735	...	2,07,740

(a) Includes the Bhupal-Narsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Kullani railway.

(c) Includes the Guatkal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Varanasi state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Coastal Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Mannad, Khampgaon, and Amroli railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yawastpur-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings* from 1st April 1894, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	FIRST 13 DAYS OF JANUARY 1894.				FIRST 13 DAYS OF JANUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 13th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 13th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile worked.		Total.	Per mile worked.						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
East Indian	602	1,634	19,08,242	1,223	1,087	17,68,142	1,048	3,86,32,431	4,02,39,879	16,07,448	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	149	863	2,84,089	329	862	2,80,279	326	46,22,879	44,70,989	...	1,51,890	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	132	732	2,22,172	295	752	1,89,712	252	38,31,173	43,89,285	5,58,112	...	...	...
Peenwa extension	95	81	3,500	157	21	4,493	214	82,464	1,33,458	50,994	...	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	261	1,699	6,79,526	518	1,790	9,75,440	545	1,70,61,568	1,90,95,723	20,34,155	...	...	...
Palampur-Deesa	41	17	1,236	73	17	1,920	113	(c) 5,672	30,353	24,681	...	...	...
South Indian	144	1,043	2,21,494	212	1,042	2,94,188	282	63,02,545	65,66,400	2,63,945	...	...	...
Májavaram-Mutput	...	...	...	...	54	6,606	122	...	(d) 1,67,434	1,67,434	...	...	...
Southern Marhatta (e)	100	1,163	1,99,069	171	1,163	2,25,169	193	46,84,787	48,95,855	2,11,068	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (f)	132	756	1,90,497	252	756	1,84,980	245	39,29,121	41,94,920	2,65,799	...	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	39,483	146	231	33,315	144	5,51,773	7,11,116	1,59,343	...	...	...
TOTAL	250	8,171	40,32,108	493	8,377	39,73,244	474	7,97,04,413	8,49,95,502	52,91,089	...	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North-Western (state) (g)	233	2,509	12,36,988	493	2,511	11,84,831	472	2,31,80,874	2,52,82,667	21,01,793	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	740	3,23,453	440	797	4,21,309	529	66,75,884	83,06,161	16,32,277	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	813	4,42,530	544	813	5,15,050	634	98,91,778	1,11,44,807	12,53,029	...	...	...
Bengal Central (d)	120	125	25,676	205	125	28,520	228	6,05,983	6,27,320	21,345	...	...	...
East Coast (state)	71	266	(i) 28,363	107	353	42,355	120	(f) 4,99,413	11,60,363	6,60,950	...	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	171	730	2,16,509	297	246	2,16,674	290	44,53,353	42,88,792	...	1,64,561	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	28	1,957	70	28	2,379	85	58,493	59,853	1,360	...	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	744	93	8	1,146	143	17,194	19,907	2,713	...	...	...
TOTAL	216	5,219	22,78,231	437	5,381	24,12,324	448	4,53,82,972	5,09,01,879	55,18,907	...	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	510	1,490	17,27,658	1,160	1,490	13,20,786	886	2,89,75,632	2,52,43,279	...	37,32,353	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	5,23,108	1,135	461	5,27,000	1,143	1,15,56,382	1,20,29,449	4,73,067	...	...	...
Madras	238	840	3,48,821	415	840	3,57,170	425	82,05,505	81,03,673	...	90,032	...	...
TOTAL	440	2,791	25,99,587	931	2,791	22,04,956	700	4,87,37,610	4,53,87,401	...	33,56,218	...	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
	277	10,181	89,09,926	551	16,540	85,90,524	519	17,18,25,004	18,12,78,782	74,53,778	...	...	...
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	148	161	36,480	227	161	40,710	253	9,54,029	10,53,144	99,115	...	...	...
Tarakeswar	253	22	9,711	441	22	9,336	424	2,14,090	2,31,361	16,671	...	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	137	67	14,562	217	67	6,640	99	3,66,151	3,47,090	...	19,061	...	...
Bengal Doorga	77	32	3,901	122	36	4,830	134	1,04,958	1,74,809	69,851	...	...	...
Dibroo-Sadiya	130	78	19,967	256	78	19,233	247	4,09,316	4,23,614	14,298	...	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	238	51	9,742	191	51	13,864	272	5,09,666	5,12,019	2,353	...	...	...
TOTAL	155	411	94,363	230	475	94,013	224	25,58,810	27,43,037	1,83,227	...	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	331	78,339	235	331	1,01,641	303	20,78,370	24,37,268	3,58,929	...	...	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,910	147	13	2,620	202	47,805	54,913	7,048	...	...	...
Kajipura-Bhatinda	129	106	27,944	259	106	49,634	460	5,33,306	9,74,434	4,21,128	...	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	10	8,959	296	...	(h) 78,686	78,686	...	...	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Southern Marhatta (Mysore section) (i)	95	362	57,562	159	362	57,914	160	13,88,415	13,10,115	...	78,300	...	...
The Gaekwar's Mahesana	75	93	18,621	136	93	10,460	112	2,35,388	2,82,085	2,197	...	...	...
Kolhapur	77	29	3,194	114	29	3,302	116	89,595	95,845	6,250	...	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	7,878	109	72	5,520	77	1,87,378	1,71,189	...	16,189	...	...
Cooch Behar	20	22	289	13	22	1,450	66	(m) 10,135	32,249	27,114	...	...	...
TOTAL	114	1,032	1,89,777	184	1,042	2,35,559	226	46,06,381	54,18,623	8,12,243	...	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metro gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jamnagar-Porbandar	118	324	62,715	188	324	50,488	151	15,50,316	13,33,671	...	2,16,645	...	...
Jalore-Rajkot	60	46	4,378	95	46	4,603	100	(n) 1,07,385	1,21,547	14,162	...	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	54	304	42,280	116	304	37,010	88	7,01,523	8,31,391	1,29,868	...	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Marvi	67	94	11,320	120	94	9,958	106	2,54,255	2,44,763	...	9,497	...	...
TOTAL	81	838	1,20,603	144	838	97,035	116	26,13,479	25,31,857	...	81,620	...	...
GRAND TOTAL													
	236	18,462	93,14,759	595	18,844	90,17,715	479	18,36,03,674	19,11,71,300	83,07,626	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Barsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rudham railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 13th January 1894.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 13th January 1895.

(e) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhut state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Ummerkot railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Berhampore-Godavari section.

(j) Includes the Waridha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khamsar, and Amroli railways.

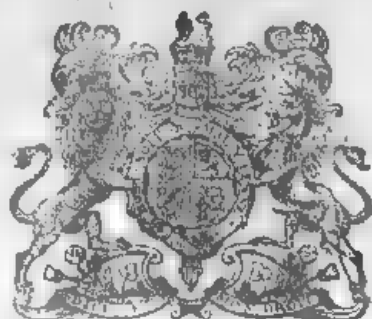
(k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 13th January 1895.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Veerampudi-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 13th January 1894.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 13th January 1894.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office

General Matters.

REVIEWING THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR
1893-94.

No. 527 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 30th January 1895.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1893-94.

RESOLUTION.—The continuous and steady progress evinced in previous years in the operations of the Post Office was maintained in the year under review, the transactions in the several branches of business showing a satisfactory increase. The noticeable events in the working of the Inland Post were—

- (1) The abolition of the separate postal circle of Oudh, and its amalgamation with the North-Western Provinces circle.

year. The increase in the year thus amounted to about 18½ millions, of which 11½ millions or 62 per cent. was on account of post-cards, the popularity of which continues undiminished. The balance (6½ millions) consisted of increases of 3½ millions under ordinary letters, 2½ millions under newspapers and packets and upwards of half a million under registered letters. The value-payable system shows a remarkable development, the number of articles sent under it having risen regularly and rapidly from year to year: the number was only 7,408 in 1878-79 (the first full year of the working of the system), 287,377 in 1883-84, 999,731 in 1888-89, and 1,596,952 in 1893-94, the highest now on record. The declared value of value-payable articles in the last year was R1,76,14,628 against R1,51,64,846 in 1892-93, the commission realised thereon during the two years being R3,19,561 and R2,77,845, respectively. As a result of the reduction of foreign postage, correspondence with the United Kingdom, as well as with foreign countries, increased to a considerable extent, the increase being exceptionally large under "newspapers, book packets, and samples."

5. Of the total number of articles (including money orders) received for delivery, *vis.*, upwards of 371 millions, the number actually delivered was nearly 368 millions, or 99·12 per cent. as compared with 99·09 per cent. in the preceding year. The remainder were sent for disposal to the Dead Letter Offices, and the number ultimately found not to be disposable either by delivery to the addressees or by return to the senders amounted to only ·2 per cent. of the total number given out for delivery.

6. The steady increase in the money order business noticed in the review of the report for 1892-93 was maintained in the year under review; the entire transactions under this head during the last two years being as follows:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase per cent.
Number of inland, Native State, and foreign money orders issued	8,325,457	8,853,225	6·33
Value of " " " "	R17,57,24,954	18,80,21,454	6·99
Commission realised on " " "	R 21,94,419	23,37,323	6·51
Number of inland, Native State, and foreign money orders paid	8,365,203	8,892,976	6·30
Value of " " " "	R17,75,28,369	18,95,16,955	6·75

There was thus an increase of more than 6 per cent. under each head. The number and value of inland money orders issued increased by 6·27 and 6·75 per cent., respectively, and the average value of an inland money order was R20·15·5 against R20·13·10 in 1892-93. The revenue money order system continued to make steady progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, but was discontinued in Madras as unnecessary for that Presidency, the people being able to pay their revenue through other means. There was also an increase in the number and value of rent money orders.

7. The operations of the Post Office Savings Banks increased generally. The following is a summary of the transactions during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.
Number of banks	6,408	6,358
" " accounts at the close of the year	520,967	574,050
Amount of deposits during the year	R414,52,425	4,40,72,754
" " withdrawals during the year	R3,65,51,950	4,25,38,122
" " balance at the close of the year	R7,81,87,727	8,26,57,319
Average balance of each account	R 150·08	143·98

There was a decrease of 50 banks due to the withdrawal of Savings Bank powers from certain small branch post offices at which the transactions were nominal. Otherwise there was no reduction in the normal rate of increase in the number of accounts, notwithstanding the fact that the public were informed beforehand that the rate of interest would be reduced from 1st April 1894 from R3½ to R3¼ per cent.

8. The insurance business during the year developed considerably, the number and value of insured articles having exceeded the number and value in

the preceding year by 8.04 and 9.62 per cent., respectively. The increase occurred under insured parcels, the number and declared value of insured letters having fallen off slightly, as shown in the following figures:—

	Number.		Value.		Average value of each.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93. R	1893-94. R	1892-93. R	1893-94. R
Letters . . .	89,845	89,332	2,36,54,593	2,31,75,043	263	259
Parcels . . .	173,966	195,706	4,94,06,117	5,69,14,359	284	290
Total	263,811	285,038	7,30,60,710	8,00,89,402	276	280

The amount of insurance fees realised was R2,10,714 against R1,93,250 in 1892-93.

9. The number of complaints made by the public against the Post Office was 9,448, being more than the number in the previous year by 777 or 8.96 per cent. This increase was to be expected in proportion to the increase in postal transactions generally. On investigation it was found that the complaints were well-founded in only 37 per cent. of the total number.

10. As observed in the review of the report for 1892-93, the changes introduced from October 1892 in the system of receiving salt revenue through the Post Office have considerably reduced the transactions on this account, the number of indents received by the Post Office being 479 only for 78,843½ maunds of salt, and the amount of salt revenue received being R2,19,539 against 49 lakhs in the previous year. The Government of India will await the result of the consideration which the Director General is giving to the question whether the system should be discontinued or measures taken to stimulate it.

11. The financial results of the working of the Post Office during the last three years were as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R	R
Revenue . . .	1,44,59,253	1,48,88,027	1,55,75,971
Expenditure . . .	1,49,64,174	1,51,85,555	1,55,82,814
+surplus or—deficit	—5,04,921	—2,96,928	—6,843

Making the same adjustments as in previous years, the results are:—

	1891-92. R	1892-93. R	1893-94. R
Surplus or deficit according to Appendix XI to the Report . . .	—5,04,921	—2,96,928	—6,843
Add—Indirect expenditure . . .	—6,40,718	—6,07,041	—6,72,311
TOTAL . . .	—11,45,639	—9,03,969	—6,79,154
Deduct—District Post charges (excluding charges in British Baluchistan) . . .	11,42,554	11,54,907	11,97,134
Resulting surplus or deficit . . .	—3,085	+2,50,938	+5,17,980

12. The Department was administered for the greater part of the year by Mr. Fanshawe, and from November 1893 to the end of the year by Mr. Kisch. Both these officers have earned the commendation of the Government of India for their able administration of the Department. The Governor General in Council is also glad to notice the names of the officers favourably mentioned in paragraph 63 of the Report.

ORDERED, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

1893-94.

No. 12—III, dated the 31st December 1894.

From—H. M. Kisch, Esq., Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1893-94.

2. The administration of the department was in the hands of Mr. A. U. Fanshawe from the 1st April to the 6th November 1893 and in my charge as officiating Director General for the remainder of the year.

3. The principal administrative measures of the year in connection with the inland post were the abolition of the separate postal circle of Oudh and its amalgamation with the North-Western Provinces circle, the abolition of the irregular local post of the Kumaon division and its absorption into the district post administered by the Imperial Post Office, and the general introduction of a system of moveable hour-plates for town letter-boxes and day-plates for letter-boxes in the interior. This last measure, by far the most important of the year, will it is hoped afford a real check on the regular and punctual clearance of letter-boxes, the moveable plates being kept in responsible custody in the post office and given out and returned at prescribed times. In the interior, where letter-boxes are cleared by village postmen when making the village deliveries, the moveable day-plates will be a check on the visits of the postman and his deliveries as well as on the clearances of the letter-boxes. The special operations of the Post Office on behalf of other branches of the public service were materially extended. The system for the remittance of revenue and rent through the Post Office was extended to all the districts of the Central Provinces; arrangements were made for the extension to several other provinces of the scheme introduced in Bengal in 1892 for the sale of closed packets of quinine at post offices in the interior; sanction was given to the application to the Delhi district of the system for the payment of military pensioners through the Post Office, and to the further use of the Post Office in several provinces for the sale of court-fee and non-judicial stamps; and the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office was increased from 845 to 979. Although the Post Office was not required during the year to send any offices into the field with any expedition on active service, the special postal services and offices provided in the Kuram valley and for the military posts at Kajuri Kach and Jandula beyond the Gomal pass were main-

tained throughout the year, and a temporary line with camp offices was organised to accompany the 23rd Pioneers for its march and road operations from Abbotabad to Chilas through the Kagan valley and over the Babusar pass. Owing to the heavy rainfall and floods in the Punjab and Madras, the breaks in railway communication during the rains were unusually numerous in those provinces and in many cases temporary boat, cart, tonga, runner, and trolly lines had to be established at the shortest notice to maintain postal communication.

There were altogether 116,607 miles of mail lines and 10,387 post offices at the close of the year and the total number of postal articles dealt with was 370 millions. The general progress of the year in the main branches of Post Office business was an increase of 2,250 miles of permanent mail lines, 248 post offices, 297 money order offices, 635 letter-boxes, 48½ millions of postal articles (excluding money orders), six lakhs of rupees in the sales of postage stamps, more than half a million money orders, and 53,000 Savings bank accounts.

Principal
events—
Foreign post.

4. The following were the principal events of the Foreign Post. A telegraphic money order exchange with Ceylon and an ordinary money order exchange with the German Protectorate in East Africa were introduced. Owing to the fluctuations of exchange, between India and countries retaining a silver monetary standard, which followed the passing of the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act of 1893, the money order business with Hong-Kong and the Straits Settlements was suspended at the request of the postal administrations of those colonies; and although the latter exchange was soon afterwards resumed, the former remained in abeyance until July 1894. Negotiations took place for a direct money order exchange with New Zealand, but the exchange did not actually come into operation until after the close of the year. Arrangements were made for the transmission by post of parcels to and from Italy, Persia, the British East Africa Company's territory, and the German Protectorate in East Africa; the parcel exchange with Gibraltar was extended to Tangier; Mashonaland was added to the list of countries to which parcels can be sent through the United Kingdom; and the limit of weight for postal parcels exchanged between India and Canada was raised from 7lbs. to 11lbs. The system under which parcels between India and the United Kingdom can be insured for the entire transit was completed by the removal of the restriction that previously existed against the insurance of parcels containing money. The list of countries outside the Postal Union to which post-cards can be sent was extended by the inclusion of Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, Bechuana-land, and Ascension.

Working of
the P. and O.
contract.

5. According to the terms of the contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the steamers with the European mails are due in Bombay at 8 A.M. on Monday of each week, and during the year under review they arrived on all occasions in advance of the contract time—in four instances on the previous Friday, in nineteen instances on the previous Saturday, and in twenty-three instances on the previous Sunday, while on six occasions there was an early Monday arrival. The average time occupied by the mail from London to Bombay was 15 days 6 hours and 31 minutes, against 16 days 11 hours and 35 minutes according to the terms of the contract. The average time in the opposite direction (from Bombay to London) was 15 days 8 hours and 28 minutes, the contract time for only the sea voyage from Bombay to Brindisi being 14 days 8 hours in the fair season and 16 days 8 hours in the monsoon. Twice during the year advantage was taken of the despatch of an extra passenger steamer from Bombay, *via* Marseilles, to send an additional mail to London. Only articles specially marked for transmission by these steamers were forwarded, and they amounted to 2,511 letters and papers in one case, and to 2,326 in the other.

Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-Boxes, Postmen and Village Postmen.

6. In Appendix I, the numbers of post offices, letter boxes, and village

	IMPERIAL POST.		DISTRICT POST.		TOTAL.		Increase.
	Number at close of 1892-93.	Number at close of 1893-94.	Number at close of 1892-93.	Number at close of 1893-94.	Number at close of 1892-93.	Number at close of 1893-94.	
Post Offices	8,832	9,078	1,307	1,409	10,139	10,387	248
Postmen	2,051	2,184	139	132	2,180	2,316	136
Letter-Boxes (in addition to those at post offices).	13,292	13,875	2,595	2,647	15,887	16,522	635
Village Postmen	3,837	3,970	2,924	3,047	6,761	7,017	256

Post offices, letter-boxes, and rural delivery. post-men of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1894 are compared with the numbers at the close of the previous year; and in the marginal abstract will be found

the figures of the past two years for the whole of India for both the Imperial and District Post, separately and together, with an entry also of the number of postmen as distinguished from village postmen whose beats do not admit of their returning daily to the post office. The total number of post offices has increased by 248, and of this number more than 63 per cent. belong to the class of offices entrusted to the charge of village school-masters and other persons who are not permanent servants of the department. Of the new offices, 99 were opened in the Punjab, and the increase of letter-boxes was also greatest in that circle.

The following table shows for each circle and for the whole of India the number of post offices and letter-boxes compared with the area, total population, and literate population:—

Circles.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes (including those at post offices).	5 Post OFFICE SERVES			1 Letter-box SERVES		
						Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literate population.
Bengal	219,719	40,879,787	1,993,584	1,437	5,460	83	26,047	1,307	30	6,971	346
Bombay	248,517	20,377,706	1,116,474	1,416	4,521	104	18,403	1,093	33	6,619	323
Madras	203,015	55,984,761	3,136,788	1,910	4,316	137	20,311	2,036	60	22,971	744
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	228,612	47,697,576	1,368,305	1,599	4,039	70	20,820	818	—	11,809	323
Punjab	148,966	26,130,127	819,383	1,360	1,287	200	18,478	609	—	10,988	358
Assam	49,004	5,476,832	168,314	287	514	170	10,083	326	85	10,655	327
Bihar	43,224	25,578,882	712,383	591	1,183	75	41,934	1,267	—	10,807	601
Burma	211,430	8,698,014	1,604,501	203	643	803	30,760	6,116	226	8,587	1,705
Central India	77,303	10,218,812	—	126	199	627	81,895	—	101	51,853	—
Central Provinces	132,634	15,862,406	343,751	613	1,040	218	25,843	964	128	15,131	328
Eastern Bengal	81,247	10,682,823	497,814	403	1,439	52	25,010	1,062	14	7,608	627
Rajputana	120,337	12,761,708	—	222	270	201	53,611	—	336	23,809	—
Sind	53,896	1,020,081	216,095	196	315	301	16,932	642	171	9,632	363
TOTAL	1,819,497	118,225,306	12,044,293	10,387	26,009	145	27,466	1,280	58	16,000	447

* Enumeration not taken under this head.

It will be seen that although there are 10,387 post offices and 26,009 letter-boxes there is only one post office for every 145 square miles and only a single letter-box for 56 square miles. Even Eastern Bengal, the circle most favoured with offices and letter-boxes, has only one post office for every 52 square miles and only one letter-box in 14 square miles, while in Burma there is only one office for 803 square miles and in Central India only one letter-box for 391 square miles. According to population, Sind, the Punjab, and Bombay are most favoured with post offices, and Bombay, Bengal, and Eastern Bengal the most favoured with letter-boxes, while the least fortunate circle in these respects is Central India with only one office for 81,895 persons and one

letter-box for every 51,853 persons, the averages for the whole of India being a post office for every 27,462 and a letter-box for every 10,600 of the population. Taking only the literate population into consideration letter-boxes and post offices may be said to be liberally provided, there being a letter-box for every 447 and a post office for every 1,159 persons who can read and write. In these respects the most favoured circles are Eastern Bengal and the Central Provinces, the former of which has a letter-box for every 297 of the literate population and the latter a post office for every 564 of its literate inhabitants.

Section II.—Postal Lines.

Postal communication.

7. Appendix II shows, according to postal circles, the distances over which

NATURE OF LINES.	1893-94.				1892-93.	
	Imperial.	District Post.	Political.	Total mileage in 1893-94.	Total mileage in 1892-93.	Increase.
Railway	18,099	8	...	18,107	17,548	559
Mall Cart	4,859	525	707	6,091	5,674	417
Runners and Boats	44,805	33,416	...	78,221	77,102	1,119
Steamers	12,603	1,585	...	14,188	14,033	155
TOTAL	80,366	35,534	707	116,607	114,357	2,250

mails are conveyed by the various agencies used by the post office on imperial postal lines; and an abstract of that appendix is given on

the margin with additional columns for District Post lines and political lines administered by the Imperial Post Office. Altogether there were 116,607 miles of mail lines, or an increase of 2,250 miles over the total of the previous year. The mileage was greater than in 1892-93 under each class of mail line, the increase being greatest, 1,119 miles, under runner and country boat lines. The increase of 559 miles of railway postal lines is mainly accounted for by the opening of two sections of the East Coast Railway, the completion of the Bangalore-Guntakul section of the Southern Mahratta Railway system and the Lucknow-Rao Bareilly section of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway, the opening of the Kuch Bihar, Bengal Duars, Palampur-Deesa, and Jetalsar-Rajkot Railways, and the completion of a further section of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway.

Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

Postal traffic.

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders, issued for delivery during the year, amounted to over 370 millions; or more than 18½ millions in excess of the number in the preceding year. The increase has been 45·34 per cent. in the past seven years and 54·97 per cent. in the past eight years. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles during 1893-94 will be found in Appendix III, and a summary is given in the statement below:—

YEAR.	Post-cards.	Letters paid.	Letters unpaid.	Letters registered.	Total of letters and post-cards.	Newspapers.	Book and pattern packets.	Parcels.	GRAND TOTAL (all postal articles except money orders).
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1892-93	119,802,516	158,555,165	26,202,595	6,453,773	311,014,049	25,637,963	12,149,494	2,169,715	351,971,821
1893-94	131,212,154	161,844,129	26,667,602	7,122,334	326,862,219	26,263,793	14,702,537	2,329,416	370,267,965
Increase or Decrease	11,415,638	3,288,964	465,007	678,561	15,848,170	...	2,553,043	169,701	18,296,144
Percentage of—									
Increase	9·52	2·07	1·77	10·51	5·09	...	21·01	7·82	5·19
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	...	...	...

It will be seen that, except as regards newspapers, there was an increase in the total number of articles under each head, and, as the rates of postage for newspapers other than privileged publications not exceeding 3 tolas in weight are the same as for book packets, it is not possible to distinguish clearly between newspapers and book packets passing through the post. Taking newspapers and packets together there was also an increase of 2,278,873 or 5·87 per cent. The percentage of increase in all articles (excluding money orders) taken together was highest in the Burma Circle where it was 10·77 per cent.; Assam comes next with an increase of 9·46 per cent., the Bombay Circle next with an increase of 8·98 per cent., and then the Punjab, Central India, and the Central Provinces. As in the preceding three years, the increase in the number of post-cards far exceeded the increase in any other class of postal article, more than 62 per cent. of the whole increase of 18½ millions of articles being accounted for by an increase of 11½ millions in the number of post-cards. The other 6½ millions of articles in excess of those in 1892-93 included increases of 3½ millions of ordinary letters, 2½ millions of newspapers and book and pattern packets, and more than half a million registered letters.

The following table prepared from the returns of the last census shows for each circle the number of letters and other postal articles per head of the total population and per head of those who can read and write. Bombay, Sind, Burma, and the Punjab rank highest and in that order as regards the number of articles per head of the population, and Sind, the Punjab, and Bombay rank highest and in that order as regards the number of articles per head of the literate population:—

CIRCLE.	Total population.	Number who can read and write.	Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	Number of postal articles per head of population.	Number of postal articles per head of those who can read and write.
Bengal	40,879,787	1,993,584	54,380,203	1·33	27·27
Bombay	26,372,106	1,416,474	71,653,046	2·71	50·58
Madras	55,984,761	3,128,788	66,422,465	1·18	21·23
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	47,697,576	1,308,145	48,703,280	1·02	37·23
Punjab	25,13,0127	819,383	42,611,351	1·69	52·10
Assam	5,476,833	168,314	6,539,966	1·19	38·85
Bihar	23,578,585	712,383	15,078,697	·63	21·16
Burma	8,098,014	1,608,591	15,608,182	1·92	9·70
Central India	10,318,812	·	4,198,438	·40	·
Central Provinces	15,842,296	345,761	15,387,006	·97	44·50
Eastern Bengal	10,082,923	427,814	12,870,969	1·27	30·08
Rajputana	12,762,701	·	8,155,299	·63	·
Sind	3,030,981	115,056	8,173,106	2·69	71·00
TOTAL	285,255,502	12,044,293	359,784,098	1·29	30·70

* Enumeration not taken under this head.

The commercial activity of the inhabitants of the Bombay circle sufficiently explains its position according to the figures of the last two columns. The position taken by the Sind circle which includes Baluchistan is accounted for by the comparatively high proportion of the population of Sind engaged in trade and by the correspondence of the troops and foreign labourers in Baluchistan, while the position of the Punjab is solely due to the large number of English and native troops stationed in the province at a distance from their homes. In Burma while the number of articles per head of the population is comparatively high, owing to the large foreign population and the diffusion of a knowledge of reading and writing among the Burmese, the number of articles per head of the literate population is much lower than in any other circle. This is natural, as a considerable amount of correspondence is necessarily carried on everywhere on behalf of the illiterate, and, other conditions being the same, the lower the proportion of the illiterate to the total population the less correspondence on their behalf falls to those who can read and write. Also as comparatively few of the Burmese who can read and write leave their homes they have not the same need for correspondence as the literate population elsewhere.

Foreign
correspond-
ence,
including
that with
the United
Kingdom.

9. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the amount of correspondence in each direction between India and the United Kingdom and between India and foreign countries. It will be seen that though the increase in the mails exchanged with the United Kingdom was not of such an abnormal character as in 1892-93 when it was 18.58 per cent., there was again last year a large development of the traffic in newspapers and other packets in each direction, while the great increase in the number of letters and post-cards which followed the reductions of postage in 1891 and 1892 was maintained and increased further by about 2½ per cent. in each direction. As regards correspondence exchanged between India and foreign countries, statistics are taken only once in three years, alternately in May and November, and the percentages of increase shewn in the table below represent the progress from May 1890 to November 1893, a period of 3½ years. The rate of increase (36 per cent.) in the number of letters and post-cards exchanged with foreign countries during this period was more than twice as great as the rate of increase in the interval between the statistical periods of 1887 and 1890. This is accounted for by the general reduction of foreign letter postage made by India in 1891 and by the reductions made by other countries, about the same time and after the Vienna Congress, in the direction of uniform rates of foreign postage.

	CLASS.	ESTIMATED AGGREGATE NUMBER.		PERCENTAGE OF		REMARKS.
		1890-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Despatches from India to the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	2,555,220	2,630,744	2.72	...	The figures relating to correspondence despatched from India to the United Kingdom are based on statistics taken for each mail, and those showing the number of articles received from the United Kingdom are based on special statistics taken during the year.
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	807,343	882,752	10.55	...	
Received in India from the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	3,081,754	3,151,367	2.25	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	4,091,291	4,652,456	13.74	...	
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters and post-cards	5,636,974	5,782,111	2.57	...	Under the system of the Universal Postal Union, statistics of international correspondence are taken for 18 days every third year. The figures shown under 1892-93 are based on statistics taken in May 1890; the figures shown under 1893-94 are based on statistics taken in November 1893. The percentages of increase therefore represent the development of correspondence in 3½ years.
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	4,898,630	5,535,208	13.21	...	
Despatches from India to Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	1,445,330	1,677,481	15.98	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	571,220	694,000	21.45	...	
Received in India from Foreign Countries other than the United Kingdom.	Letters and post-cards	1,436,730	2,284,411	58.21	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	1,364,410	1,653,225	21.19	...	
GRAND TOTAL OF CORRESPONDENCE EXCHANGED WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM.	Letters and post-cards	2,882,060	3,961,892	36.02	...	
	Newspapers, book-packets, and samples	1,935,630	2,347,225	21.26	...	

The number of letters and post-cards exchanged between India and the United Kingdom has doubled in the past twenty-one years: the number of newspapers and packets between the same two countries has doubled in the past sixteen years. The corresponding periods relating to the exchanges with all other foreign countries are respectively six years and five years.

10. The following statement gives details of the Foreign parcel traffic both to and from India during the last two years. In the year under report there was an increase of 18,810 or 10.14 per cent. in the number of foreign parcels* and of Rs 15,067 in the Indian share of the revenue from the foreign parcel post.

PARCEL EXCHANGES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARCELS.		AVERAGE WEIGHT OF EACH PARCEL.		NET REVENUE OF THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.*	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	No.	No.	lb oz.	lb oz.	Rs	Rs
<i>With United Kingdom.</i>						
(1st, through London Post Office.)						
To India	79,291	85,119	2 12'65	2 12'82	61,316	66,859
From India	62,057	71,246	2 1'45	2 1'37	43,872	50,670
TOTAL	141,348	156,365	2 7'73	2 7'60	1,05,188	1,17,529
(2nd, through P. and O. S. N. Co. without the Agency of the London Post Office.)						
To India	6,580	5,599	7 14'84	7 12'00	15,411	14,286
From India	1,685	1,979	16 4'82	15 2'97	9,402	10,675
TOTAL	8,265	7,578	9 10'16	9 11'07	24,813	24,961
Total number of parcels through both Agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company)	149,613	163,943	2 14'05	2 12'94	1,30,001	1,42,490
<i>With Continent of Europe.</i>						
To India	3,328	3,646	5 12'28	5 10'71	6,099	5,241
From India	4,862	4,877	3 2'96	3 4'26	5,515	4,957
TOTAL	8,190	8,523	4 3'75	4 4'71	11,614	10,198
<i>With Other Countries.</i>						
To India	10,065	12,301	2 14'82	2 15'28	5,911	6,994
From India	17,599	19,503	2 10'48	2 13'71	15,532	17,843
TOTAL	27,664	31,804	2 12'66	2 14'55	21,443	24,837
GRAND TOTAL	185,466	204,270	2 14'71	2 14'18	1,63,058	1,78,125

* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the British Post Office, and other administrations.

As was the case in 1892-93, more than 80 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom; and in that branch of the traffic there was a satisfactory increase of 14,330 parcels or 9.5 per cent. during the year under report, the exchange in each direction showing a marked advance.

The number of parcels sent to and from India so as to reach their destinations just before Christmas and New Year is almost exactly double the average number sent by the rest of the mails of the year.

Parcel
exchange
with foreign
countries
other than
the United
Kingdom.

In the exchange with Continental Europe there was a small increase in the numbers of parcels in each direction; but the net revenue derived by the Indian Post Office was about Rs800 less than in the previous year. In the exchange with other countries there was a material development, there being an increase of 4,147 parcels or 14'99 per cent., and a corresponding increase of Rs3,400 in the net Indian revenue. The whole increase of about 2,000 parcels from India to non-European countries is accounted for by the growth of the parcel traffic with Ceylon due to the value-payable post; and half of the increase (2,236) in parcels to India from those countries is due to the importation of cigarettes from Egypt by private consumers.

Progress in
foreign
parcel traffic
in 20 years.

Year.	Number of Parcels.	Year.	Number of Parcels.
1873-74	21,923	1884-85	110,590
1874-75	25,503	1885-86	133,054
1875-76	35,819	1886-87	141,453
1876-77	45,357	1887-88	158,792
1877-78	59,183	1888-89	163,989
1878-79	69,763	1889-90	177,210
1879-80	73,211	1890-91	191,713
1880-81	80,257	1891-92	211,162
1881-82	88,840	1892-93	185,456
1882-83	88,084	1893-94	204,270
1883-84	98,296		

is shown in the table in the margin. Owing to the reduction of the postage on book packets from 1½d. to ½d. per 2 ozs. in 1892, some 40,000 parcels of books, which but for the reduction would have been sent to India by parcel post through the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, are now sent as packets by book post; but the decline in the number of parcels by this transfer of an entire class has been nearly compensated in two years by the progress of the traffic in other directions. Altogether the business has more than doubled in the past ten years, and the number of foreign parcels exchanged with India is now between nine and ten times the number of such parcels twenty years ago.

Delivery
work of the
year.

12. The figures given in paragraph 8 of this report show that 370,267,965 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures, which are calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, represent approximately the delivery of mail articles properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are now delivered and paid by postmen. The entire delivery work of the year is shown by the following figures:—

Sent out for delivery (including 8,895,316 money orders)	379,163,281
Received back undelivered (deducted as representing articles either again sent out and delivered or sent to the Dead Letter Office)	11,304,492
Balance actually delivered	367,858,789
Sent to Dead Letter Offices	3,275,610
Total number received for delivery (counting each article only once)	371,134,399

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered to the whole number received for delivery was 99'12 as compared with 99'09 in the previous year.

Dead Letter
Offices.

13. The total number of letters, post-cards, and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached one or other of the ten Dead Letter Offices was 4,299,445 as compared with 4,290,795 received in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead Letter Offices and the ways

in which the articles were disposed of are shown in detail in Appendix IV, of which a summary is given below :—

	NUMBER.		PERCENTAGE.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Total number of articles received in Dead Letter Offices	4,290,795	4,299,445		
1892-93. 1893-94.				
DEDUCT—				
Articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable	258,448	247,764		
Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices	1,181,804	1,129,104		
	1,440,252	1,376,868		
Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices	2,850,543	2,922,577	100	100
Articles disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices excluding articles returned undeliverable	408,653	447,706	14'34	15'32
Disposed of by redirection to addressees	1,724,322	1,705,345	60'49	58'35
Disposed of by return to senders				
Articles undisposable	717,568	769,526	25'17	26'33

Of the total number of articles, 447,706 were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the addressees, while 1,705,345 were returned to the senders and 769,526 were found to be unreturnable. This last figure is only '2 per cent. of the total number of articles given out for delivery in the year, and a large proportion of the 769,526 articles were from their nature not capable of delivery. Some statistics were kept by the Lucknow Dead Letter Office, and in that single Dead Letter Office 7,572 such articles were received during the year: there were 2,368 unpaid letters which were refused by the addressees and contained only blank pieces of paper apparently sent to annoy the recipients or as a pre-arranged mode of communication involving only the cost of stationery and no charge for postage; there were 3,796 post-cards without any address at all and without sufficient information regarding the senders to enable the Post Office to re-deliver the cards; there were 1,056 newspapers received without wrappers and without any names written on the papers; and there were 352 wrappers without any contents, the packets themselves having been disposed of through other offices, probably because the papers or other contents themselves bore the names of the senders or addressees.

As usual, a large amount of valuable property was found in letters and other articles posted without address or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the Dead Letter Offices of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab were found cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes, jewellery, and other property amounting in value to Rs. 1,97,445, £1,096-10-6½, and 200 Francs 65 Centimes, and the whole of this property, with the exception of

money and other articles of the total value of Rs 10,082 and £89-18, was successfully delivered to the owners in the year. In one out of the ten Dead Letter Offices money and other valuables to the amount of Rs 22,259 and £76-9-2 were found in covers posted without any address at all.

Sale of postage stamps, etc.

14. Particulars regarding the issues from treasuries of post-cards, postage stamps, and embossed envelopes for sale will be found in Appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards and service postage stamps in Appendix VI. A statement compiled from these appendices, showing the issues of each kind of post-card, postage stamp, and embossed envelope, is given at page 11. Altogether the issues of ordinary stamps amounted to Rs 1,03,10,627 and of service stamps to Rs 23,04,255, there being an increase over the preceding year of Rs 4,77,857 in the value of ordinary stamps and of Rs 62,016 in the value of service stamps.

The largest sales of ordinary stamps were in the Bombay Circle, where they amounted to over 21 lakhs of rupees. Madras was next with sales of nearly 19 lakhs of rupees, and then Bengal with sales of over 18 lakhs of rupees. The inland single post-card commanded a higher sale than any other single stamp, the total sales of this card being over 91½ millions: next comes the small ½-anna envelope with a sale of 67½ millions: next the ½-anna adhesive stamp 47½ millions: and then the ½-anna reply post-card 10½ millions, and the 1-anna adhesive stamp 8½ millions. There was a slight improvement in the sales of the special square and registration envelopes of which the actual cost is charged to the public in addition to the face value of the impressed stamps; but the sales of the larger registration envelope were still so small that it was decided at the close of the year to use part of the stock for service purposes.

Apart from the sale of postage stamps, 1-anna revenue or receipt stamps to the value of Rs 3,04,118 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office. Non-judicial and court-fee stamps are also sold at a large number of post offices; but except in Burma the postmaster acts, as regards these stamps, as a private vendor, and the stamps do not form part of the Post Office balance. In Burma, where general stamps are kept by the postmaster in the same way as other stamps, the sales were Rs 42,106.

Section IV.—District Post.

Scope and
manage-
ment of the
District
Post.

15. The following somewhat important administrative measure in connection with the District Post of the North-Western Provinces was carried out during the incumbency of Mr. Stewart-Wilson and by his exertions. The funds of the irregular "Mulki" or local post of the Kumaon Division were amalgamated with other District Post funds, and the "mulki" post itself was abolished. This post was an outgrowth of the ancient obligations of the landholders of the division to convey official correspondence, and had developed into an exceptional and dangerous system under which unregistered local correspondence was carried in unsealed bags or bundles open to search by every traveller and villager. Although the post was free of charge it was necessarily irregular, unpunctual, and insecure, while its existence was a bar to the extension of the imperial post and any facilities beyond the carriage of unregistered correspondence. Apart from this measure, no material change was made during the year in the District Post which was administered as usual by the heads of postal circles, but subject to the control of the several local governments and administrations. Although District Post offices and lines are opened and maintained with reference to the requirements of the administration, without regard to the special financial considerations which govern the Imperial Post Office, the District Post services when once established form for all practical purposes part of the general postal system of the country and are available to the general public as well as for official correspondence. Whenever therefore it is necessary to do so in order to convey a correct impression of the extent and scope of any branch of the postal service, the figures of the District Post are, in this report, shown along with the corresponding figures of the Imperial post.

General
results of the
year.

16. A comparative statement is however given on the following page showing separately in the usual form the establishments, income, expenditure, and operations of the District Post for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94. There was an increase of 102 in the number of post offices, of 126 in the number of postmen and village-postmen, and of 52 in the number of letter-boxes. In District Post mail lines there was an increase of 2,251 miles, due chiefly to the opening of new lines in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Bengal. There was an increase of 742,831 or 5'39 per cent. in the number of articles, including money orders, delivered by the District Post agency, and an increase of 590,672 or 6'49 per cent. in the number posted in District Post offices and letter-boxes. The percentage of articles returned as undeliverable fell slightly—from 4'82 to 4'73. Details of letters and other postal articles sent to and received from the District Post are given according to circles in Appendix VII.

District Post.

Postal Circles.	Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Offices.	Number of District Postmen and Postmen.	Number of District Postmen (in addition to those at post-offices).	Length in miles Post Lines.	Local Cost.	Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue.	Expenditure.	Articles received from the Imperial and Provincial Post Offices for delivery by the District Post.	Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or Provincial Post.	Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial or Provincial Post.	Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	₹	₹	₹	No.	No.	No.	%
Bengal	191	18	375	7,816	12,54,875(a)	Nil.	2,11,788	1,537,094	1,334,161	54,462	3.54
Bombay	197	21	363	8,043	2,36,230(a)	Nil.	2,11,227	1,508,947	1,407,085	55,904	3.49
Madras	11	497	392	148	Nil.	87,588	87,226	1,355,328	484,308	60,900	4.49
North-Western Provinces and Oudh*	20	525	421	236	Nil.	87,026	85,200	1,439,082	559,362	60,738	4.22
Punjab	59	776	591	1,052	Nil.	1,10,100	87,680	2,613,304	1,169,504	166,716	6.37
Rajasthan	78	781	518	1,230	1,74,117	99,100	99,844	2,608,863	1,235,196	170,639	6.32
Sindh	348	742	586	8,113	1,85,000	Nil.	1,75,220	3,363,000	2,491,891	122,477	3.64
United Provinces	353	755	591	9,211	87,398	Nil.	1,82,803	3,372,076	2,371,378	101,114	2.99
Baroda	317	723	39	2,989	1,08,654	13,578	1,08,654	2,114,994	1,254,494	112,720	5.32
Coastal	360	793	126	3,173	1,18,813	Nil.	1,32,391	2,666,401	1,780,415	153,028	5.73
Central	61	71	27	1,292(b)	40,141	Nil.	38,794	358,339	272,196	21,048	5.89
East	62	72	29	1,254(b)	42,541	Nil.	40,458	330,867	267,126	22,704	6.86
North	93	Nil.	69	3,345	1,25,039	Nil.	1,02,591	714,876	660,816	42,891	6.00
South	91	Nil.	67	3,345	1,41,216	Nil.	1,00,003	707,334	628,854	38,514	5.44
Central Provinces	82	137	431	3,167	89,660	Nil.	83,802	624,294	476,956	36,692	4.91
Madhya Pradesh	82	144	476	3,221	89,762	Nil.	86,486	637,530	479,256	36,528	5.72
North-Western Provinces	102	83	81	3,575(d)	56,501(f)	22,204	81,831	375,186	297,253	33,746	8.99
Central Provinces	114	82	51	4,028(d)	66,450(f)	31,122	96,494	371,450	299,095	20,642	7.98
Madhya Pradesh	31	Nil.	4	1,395	73,674	Nil.	75,710	655,782	616,302	14,748	2.24
Central Provinces	31	Nil.	4	1,399	63,544(e)	Nil.	54,421	633,534	619,044	14,130	2.23
Madhya Pradesh	10	6	Nil.	191	880	3,530	4,029	48,026	31,874	3,894	8.10
Central Provinces	10	6	Nil.	190	970	3,530	3,084	47,312	32,998	3,336	7.05
Madhya Pradesh	2	Nil.	1	200	Nil.	3,570(e)	3,570	4,120	4,311	49	1.18
Central Provinces	2	Nil.	1	204	Nil.	3,774(e)	3,774	3,777	4,009	74	1.95
TOTAL	1,307	3,053	2,595	33,283	9,02,285	2,54,248	10,41,895	13,764,342	9,094,066	664,346	4.82
	1,409	3,179	2,647	35,534	9,44,538	2,38,130	10,88,085	14,597,173	9,684,738	686,351	4.73

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.

(b) These are dry season distances; during the rains these lines are increased in length.

(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, Rs. 100, and the State of Hill Tipperah, Rs. 100.

(d) The District Circle was amalgamated with the North Western Provinces from the 1st May 1893.

(e) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Pendency States.

(f) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.

(g) Includes contributions from Pendency States, Rs. 2,746.

* Revised figures obtained from the Accounts-General, Peshawar.

Section V.—Money Orders.

Inland money orders. General results.

17. The total number of money order offices at the close of the year was 10,393, as compared with 10,096 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued, including telegraphic money orders but excluding all transactions with Native States, was 8½ millions of the aggregate value of 18½ crores of rupees, and the commission realised amounted to nearly 23 lakhs of rupees. The table in the margin shows the yearly progress made

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of money orders issued.	Total value of money orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	₹	₹
During the year 1878-79, the last complete year before money order business was transferred from treasuries to the Post Office.	245,458	89,24,720	1,05,870
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80. (The Post Office began the business on 1st January 1880)	232,639	72,48,208	84,901
During the year 1880-81	1,604,174	4,57,08,580	5,35,976
" " 1881-82	2,157,796	5,73,32,077	6,79,073
" " 1882-83	2,595,904	6,40,84,183	7,70,058
" " 1883-84	3,034,894	7,31,24,179	8,84,925
" " 1884-85	3,550,257	8,20,88,559	11,06,226
" " 1885-86	4,163,078	9,38,27,375	11,63,830
" " 1886-87	4,821,117	10,68,49,151	13,37,820
" " 1887-88	5,512,395	11,84,43,573	14,94,381
" " 1888-89	6,130,790	12,99,06,804	16,57,761
" " 1889-90	6,750,116	14,65,32,147	17,95,350
" " 1890-91	7,326,665	15,77,70,103	19,37,598
" " 1891-92*	7,781,296	16,44,00,526	20,54,306
" " 1892-93*	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	21,58,398
" " 1893-94*	8,754,940	18,35,34,008	22,55,946
Percentage of increase over the year 1892-93	6.27	6.75	6.37

* Exclusive of money orders of Native States and the Portuguese Settlements previously included in this statement.

cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, of 6.75 per cent. in their value, and of 6.37 per cent. in commission. The average value of an inland money order was Rs20-15-5, against Rs20-13-0 in the previous year.

Incidence of inland money order work according to postal circles.

18. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the various postal circles:—

Postal Circles.	Issues during 1893-94.		Payments during 1893-94.		Percentage to the whole.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Number of money orders.	Amount of money orders.
		₹		₹		
Bengal	2,167,440	3,72,15,423	2,213,401	3,95,26,746	25.02	20.91
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,273,930	2,31,77,408	1,824,699	3,55,75,113	17.70	16.00
Madras	1,132,620	2,27,01,163	1,151,471	2,43,51,753	13.05	12.82
Bombay	849,049	1,87,44,258	1,063,123	2,31,22,744	10.92	11.41
Punjab	701,895	1,57,21,879	720,198	1,85,76,455	8.18	9.42
Burma	464,060	1,67,46,242	121,396	58,30,311	3.35	6.15
Bihar	569,286	97,91,008	738,748	1,24,85,646	7.47	6.07
Eastern Bengal	460,534	1,03,95,520	448,588	87,35,666	5.19	5.21
Central Provinces	386,886	66,18,166	154,591	40,89,771	3.09	3.79
Assam	294,486	68,10,161	94,710	32,81,428	2.22	2.75
Rajputana	134,191	36,75,184	207,957	40,01,968	1.38	2.09
Sindh	189,421	50,16,774	70,946	24,84,539	1.49	2.04
Central India	127,217	37,20,822	36,735	11,92,859	.94	1.34
Total for 1893-94	8,754,940	18,35,34,008	8,754,600	18,35,54,999	100	100
Total for 1892-93	8,237,855	17,19,16,585	8,228,184	17,17,55,882	...	...
Increase	5.7085	1.16,17,423	524,416	1,17,99,117	...	...

in this branch of business since it was undertaken by the Post Office in 1880. The transactions have doubled in the last eight years and quadrupled in the last twelve years, and are now thirty-five times as numerous as in the last year—15 years ago—before the Post Office undertook money order work. During the year under report there was an increase of 6.27 per

As in former years, the money order business of the Bengal circle was far greater than that of any other circle, and the three circles (Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal) which together form the Lower Provinces account for 36·51 per cent. of the whole number of money orders issued and 38·85 per cent. of the whole number of money orders paid. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Bihar the payments were as usual largely in excess of the issues, owing mainly to the remittances of sepoy, police, and labourers serving in other provinces; whereas in Burma, the Central Provinces, Assam, Sind, and Central India, the issues were more important than the payments. There was a falling off in the value of money orders issued in Burma, which is attributed to a reduction in the remittances of Madras employed in Burma and in part to a decline in immigration. In other respects there was no change in the general character of the money order business in the different provinces.

19. The revenue money order system continued to make steady progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and also in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the total number of revenue money orders issued rose from 134,893 in 1892-93 to 140,237 during 1893-94, the amount of revenue remitted being Rs 30,68,812 as compared with Rs 30,31,817 in the preceding year. In the Lower Provinces, comprising the postal circles of Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal, the number of revenue money orders rose from 180,922 to 189,942, and the total amount of revenue remitted from Rs 16,31,709 to Rs 16,40,422. The revenue money order system was extended to the whole of the Punjab from 1st April 1894 and to the whole of the Central Provinces from 15th March 1894, and during the year under report 2,276 revenue money orders for Rs 1,56,853 were issued in the former province and 3,478 for Rs 1,83,285 in the latter. The system which had been tried in a few districts of Madras since 1890 was discontinued from the 10th April 1894 as unnecessary for that presidency owing to the ryots being able to pay their revenue through the village headmen.

20. Remittances of miscellaneous Government dues by money orders paid by book transfer also increased in the year under report in the Lower Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where this mode of remittance has been provided. In the Lower Provinces, 74,142 official money orders of the aggregate value of Rs 14,12,682 were paid during the year by book transfer, as compared with 67,859 orders of the total value of Rs 12,60,468 paid during the previous year; while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of such orders issued during the year was 18,391 of the aggregate value of Rs 3,59,423 as compared with 17,409 orders for Rs 3,42,893 in 1892-93.

21. In rent money orders there was also an increase in each of the provinces in which the rent money order system was in force throughout the year. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 70,059 rent money orders were issued for Rs 9,11,506, as compared with 63,862 for Rs 8,37,599 in 1892-93; and in the Lower Provinces of Bengal there were 48,042 rent money orders for Rs 6,40,716, as compared with 44,444 for Rs 5,70,390 in the previous year. The system was extended to all the districts of the Central Provinces from the 15th March 1894.

Money
order
business
with Native
States.

22. The following statement shows the money order transactions with Native States :—

STATE.	ISSUES IN THE STATE.		PAYMENTS IN THE STATE.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		R		R
Gwalior	45,197	11,86,324	14,341	4,20,255
Patiala	15,336	5,60,387	12,115	3,73,551
Jhind	2,545	92,116	2,501	86,582
Nabha	2,790	84,484	2,622	85,935
Chamba	1,333	46,685	425	15,870
Faridkot	1,201	37,413	388	13,625
TOTAL	68,402	20,07,409	32,392	9,95,818
Total for 1892-93	64,113	17,60,576	32,115	10,39,081

Compared with the previous year, there was a slight decrease in the value of the payments in the States but a material increase of nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees in the issues from the States to British territory.

Telegraphic
money
orders

23. The transactions in telegraphic money orders in each circle are given in the following table :—

NAMES OF PORTAL CIRCLES.	ISSUES.			PAYMENTS.	
	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.	Commission realised.	Number of money orders.	Value of money orders.
		R	R a.		R
Bengal	12,138	13,25,188	13,626 4	18,089	22,39,867
Bombay	5,074	7,06,166	7,193 2	8,247	10,45,827
Madras	16,119	18,50,725	19,338 6	32,594	30,30,988
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	5,084	4,58,397	4,719 6	16,097	13,13,561
Punjab	4,312	4,71,578	4,849 12	7,733	7,99,561
Assam	5,516	5,71,529	5,944 12	2,050	5,06,055
Bihar	2,786	4,06,402	4,350 8	4,232	3,91,162
Burma	53,514	49,52,885	56,372 6	13,225	18,68,531
Central India	1,152	1,72,661	1,755 0	677	1,20,123
Central Provinces	2,686	4,23,913	4,320 8	1,937	1,76,484
Eastern Bengal	3,580	6,78,587	6,883 6	6,277	5,80,263
Rajputana	670	75,272	770 14	1,117	1,46,375
Sind	2,897	3,78,930	3,874 0	1,423	2,52,322
TOTAL	115,526	1,24,72,233	1,33,698 4	114,398	1,24,71,119
Total for 1892-93	107,401	1,16,01,119	1,21,637 8	107,032	1,15,96,338
Increase	8,127	8,71,114	12,360 12	7,566	8,74,781

The number of telegraphic money orders issued was 115,528, for the aggregate amount of nearly 125 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 107,401 orders for 116 lakhs of rupees in the previous year. The postal commission on these orders was Rs. 1,33,998, in addition to Rs. 1,15,528 the cost of the telegrams which is paid by the remitters along with the postal commission but credited to the Telegraph Department. The average value of a telegraphic money order was Rs. 107-15-4 against Rs. 108-0-3 in 1892-93.

As in previous years, telegraphic money orders were far more freely issued from Burma than elsewhere, the telegraphic money orders from that province being in the year under report 46·32 per cent. of the number for the whole of India.

24. Foreign money orders for and from the United Kingdom, most of the British colonies and possessions, Foreign European countries and most of their colonies and possessions, and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters and to the payees in India at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below :—

COUNTRIES OF EXCHANGE. [Only the countries of exchange are entered here. The list of countries for which sterling orders are issued is given in the Postal Guide.]	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.		ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
United Kingdom	39,482	129,285 8 4	17,331	78,033 2 10	47,920	166,679 1 12	18,599	84,765 10 2
France	578	1,399 16 6	607	7,798 14 1	828	2,034 7 11	814	10,308 12 4
Germany	1,643	4,500 14 6	627	3,823 10 5	1,765	4,830 8 10	639	3,758 8 6
New South Wales	296	864 18 10	916	6,649 11 7	475	1,646 3 6	963	6,356 5 7
Egypt	287	1,823 9 5	479	5,933 12 1	370	1,686 14 10	524	5,445 13 1
Victoria	322	1,373 11 6	577	3,688 12 11	367	1,721 5 11	685	4,983 9 1
Italy	452	3,398 11 5	28	238 15 11	63	5,971 17 4	51	675 15 6
South Australia	58	171 10 4	259	1,760 12 9	82	352 18 9	304	1,553 8 10
Queensland	43	229 1 11	281	1,799 13 11	116	335 15 7	315	1,865 4 10
West Australia	7	42 4 9	285	2,604 12 6	26	181 7 9	90	605 3 6
Malta	125	570 3 4	28	80 13 9	113	277 8 11	60	303 12 10
Denmark	29	203 13 9	30	312 11 5	36	155 19 5	28	366 8 7
Tasmania	41	124 7 11	81	553 8 3	71	313 17 11	52	302 5 0
Switzerland	126	344 4 7	36	131 0 1	134	361 11 0	47	142 0 5
North Borneo* †	1	7 0 0	35	295 13 2	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	43,490	143,738 6 1	21,599	113,717 17 10	52,944	186,569 5 3	23,171	121,841 19 3
Percentage of increase	...	...	...	...	21·72	29·79	7·27	7·14
Average amount of each order	...	3 6 1	...	5 5 3	...	3 10 5	...	5 5 2

The number of money orders issued on foreign countries rose from 43,490 in 1892-93 to 52,944 in the year under report, and the value from £143,738 to £186,569. The orders advised by foreign countries and paid in India rose by 1,572 in number and £8,124 in value. The increase in both issues and pay-

* Includes 309 money orders of the value of £1,124 18s. 11d. issued in March 1894 but adjusted in the accounts for April 1894.

† From July 1892 the exchange with North Borneo was converted into a rupee money order exchange.

ments was principally in the exchanges with and through the United Kingdom. Nearly two-thirds of the payments, amounting to £84,765, on money-order advices from London were on account of orders through London, consisting chiefly of remittances from Indian emigrants and labourers in Cape Colony, Natal, British Guiana, and the West Indies. The average value of a money order issued by India in 1893-94 was £3-10-5 against £3-6-1 in 1892-93, and that of a money order paid in India was £5-5-2 against £5-5-3 in the preceding year. The average of the rates of exchange in force was the same in both years, *vis.*, 14½*d.* per rupee. There was a net gain of Rs1,031 in the year by exchange owing to fluctuations between the dates of the actual transactions in India and the dates on which the accounts were settled with the several foreign administrations.

Foreign
money
orders
in Indian
currency.

25. The following table shows the money order transactions with foreign countries with which the Indian Post Office has exchanges based on Indian currency:—

COUNTRIES OF EXCHANGE.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.		ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.		ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		R s. p.		R s. p.		R s. p.		R s. p.
Ceylon*	2,319	94,688 11 6	30,323	10,78,482 6 0	2,935	1,05,750 8 0	36,987	12,02,211 3 0
Nicholls Settlements	403	57,617 10 0	13,554	7,85,076 13 9	305	19,865 8 0	8,301	4,56,020 0 0
Portuguese Settlements (India)	8,007	3,05,914 3 9	2,031	66,178 12 0	6,185	3,28,968 8 0	2,210	60,622 8 0
Mombassa (British East Africa)	6	493 8 0	575	40,153 7 0	85	1,125 12 0	1,102	1,00,915 11 0
China and Japan	961	21,475 10 11	1,878	2,00,611 13 0	144	23,545 6 0	836	68,929 2 8
Mauritius	11	6,113 12 11	1,053	63,589 10 0	11	5,423 10 0	988	58,834 0 0
German Protectorate (East Africa)	—	—	—	—	3	63 15 0	285	38,785 15 9
North Borneo	7	344 0 0	127	10,940 10 0	5	120 0 0	154	10,497 9 0
Total	11,002	4,40,280 11 3	31,107	21,96,400 2 2	12,948	4,74,058 11 0	48,803	90,01,958 8 9
Percentage of Increase or decrease on previous year	...	...	...	...	+7.93	+6.8 0 0	+48	+8.98 0 0
Average amount of each order	...	37 4 0	...	48 12 11	...	36 9 9	...	43 0 2

* Includes Ceylon telegraphic money orders introduced in 1893-94.

The exchanges with the Straits Settlements and with China and Japan were suspended soon after the passing of the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, but the exchange with the Straits Settlements was resumed after two months and with China and Japan after eleven months, arrangements having been made in the interval for more frequent and rapid settlements of the accounts so as to avoid any material risk of loss to any of the administrations concerned. Excluding these two exchanges there was altogether an increase of 1,109 foreign rupee money orders for Rs33,261. The money order transactions with Ceylon increased by Rs11,061, those with British East Africa by Rs702, and a new exchange was opened with German East Africa from 1st November 1893. The average value of a foreign rupee money order issued by India in 1893-94 was Rs36-9-9 against Rs37-4-0 in 1892-93, and that of an order paid in India was Rs41-0-2 against Rs42-13-0 in the preceding year.

Telegraphic
money
orders
between
India and
Ceylon.

26. An exchange of telegraphic money orders with Ceylon was introduced from the 1st May 1893, and during the 11 months of the year for which the exchange was in operation, 297 telegraphic money orders for Rs20,225 were issued by India on Ceylon, and 1,672 telegraphic money orders for Rs1,07,168 issued by Ceylon were paid in India.

27. The table on the margin shews the number and amount of money orders telegraphed to Bombay to be advised to foreign countries. Of the rupee orders, 36 were for Goa and one for Singapore. Of the sterling orders, 212 were for the United Kingdom and the rest for Italy, Germany, France,

and Sydney.

28. The usual statement of forfeited or void money orders is given below:—

Balance on the 31st March 1893.		Void money orders for 1893-94.		TOTAL.		VOID ORDERS PAID, REFUND TO REMITTERS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, RENEWED, AND FORFEITED TO THE STATE DURING 1893-94.				Balance on the 31st March 1894.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Paid and repaid.		Renewed.		Forfeited to the State.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
R.	a.	R.	a.	R.	a.	R.	a.	R.	a.	R.	a.
1,072	60,373	6,583	2,04,544	9,655	2,65,318	5,355	1,37,053	1,337	75,501	388	1,820
										7,308	2,07,373
										1,355	1,045

* The balance shown last year was No. 3,073, value Rs. 60,373-2. The difference is due to subsequent adjustments in the accounts for 1892-93.

The total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was Rs. 58,045 against Rs. 60,373 at the close of the previous year.

29. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office in the year, including inland and foreign money orders both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place:—

Money orders—Inland, Native State, and Foreign—for the year 1893-94.	ISSUES.			PAYMENTS.	
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.
		R. a.	R. a.		R. a.
Inland money orders	8,754,940	18,35,34,008 4	22,95,945 10	8,752,600	18,35,54,998 11
Native State money orders	29,392	9,95,817 12	11,037 2	68,402	20,07,409 8
Foreign sterling money orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange	52,944	30,17,569 7	25,153 0	23,171	19,52,903 1
Foreign money orders in Indian currency	12,949	4,74,058 11	5,186 14	48,803	20,01,653 10
TOTAL	8,853,225	18,80,21,454 2	23,37,322 10	8,892,976	18,95,16,964 14
Total for the year 1892-93	8,325,457	17,57,24,054 8	21,94,419 1	8,365,203	17,75,28,368 14
Increase	5,27,768	1,22,97,399 10	1,42,903 9	527,773	1,19,88,596 0
Percentage of increase	6.33	6.99	6.51	6.30	6.75

30. The statement on the margin shows the sales of British postal orders during the year. The total number of orders sold in 1893-94 was 38,872 against 28,529 in the preceding year, and the total value, (including poundage) Rs. 2,54,081 against Rs. 1,80,116 in 1892-93.

Denominations of British Postal Orders.	Number sold during 1892-93.	Number sold during 1893-94.	Increase.
From 1s. to 1s. 6d.	1,511	1,932	421
From 2s. to 10s. 6d.	13,418	17,330	3,912
From 15s. to 20s.	13,580	19,611	6,031
TOTAL	28,529	38,872	10,343

There was an increase in the sale of orders of all denominations; but the 5s., 10s., and 20s. orders continue to be most in demand, 29,424 of these orders

having been sold during the year under report while the total number sold of all other denominations was only 9,448.

The commission of the Indian Post Office on the sales of British postal orders was Rs. 190.

Section VI.—Savings Banks.

General
results of the
year.

31. On the following page is given a statement showing in detail, according to postal circles, the Savings Bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year there were 303 Head Banks and 6,055 Sub-Banks, or a total of 6,358 offices performing Savings Bank business against 6,408 in the preceding year. The decrease of 50 offices was due to the withdrawal of Savings Bank powers from certain small branch post offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab at which the transactions were nominal. The number of accounts on the books of the Post Office Savings Banks at the close of the year was 574,050 as compared with 520,967 at the end of 1892-93—an increase of 53,083 or 10·18 per cent. Excluding transfers from one post office to another, the amount deposited in the year was 333 lakhs of rupees as compared with 327½ lakhs in 1892-93; the amount withdrawn was 317½ lakhs as compared with 278½ lakhs in 1892-93; and the interest paid was 29½ lakhs as compared with 27 lakhs in 1892-93. The total amount standing at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was 826½ lakhs of rupees or an increase of over 44½ lakhs, and the average balance of each account was Rs. 123·98 as compared with Rs. 150·08 in the previous year. Of the 574,050 active accounts at the end of the year, 26,739 were security deposit accounts, with a balance in favour of depositors of over 39½ lakhs of rupees; 5,030 were Public accounts—held principally by provident, charitable, religious, and educational institutions—with a balance of Rs. 28,18,459; and 127 with a balance of Rs. 7,20,976 were Regimental and Police accounts. Of the remaining 542,154 active accounts with a balance of over 751 lakhs, 77,220 with a balance of over 162½ lakhs of rupees were accounts held on behalf of minors, by their parents, relatives, and guardians, and the rest were accounts opened and held by depositors on their own behalf. It will be seen, therefore that 94·44 per cent. of all the accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks and 90·93 per cent. of the total balance of over 8½ crores were the savings of private persons deposited either for their own benefit or for the benefit of their children, minor relatives, and wards. It was widely notified in the last quarter of the year that the rate of interest would from the 1st April 1894 be reduced from 3½ to 3¼ per cent., but the notification had a very slight effect in reducing the normal rate of increase in the number of Savings Bank accounts. This fact, the high proportion of personal and minors' accounts, and the low average balance of all accounts would seem to show that the banks are generally used for the purpose of thrift for the encouragement of which they were established. In 1881-82, the year before Post Office Savings Banks were opened, the number of accounts in the Presidency Savings banks and the banks at treasuries (now closed) was 90,336. In the twelve years since then, the number of accounts at Post Office Savings Banks alone has risen to 574,050, but even now there is only one such account for every 500 of the population.

Statement showing the Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1893-94 compared with 1892-93.

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.]

Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS.					Opening balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	Total.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of depositors per Bank.	Average balance in each Head Bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
			Opening Balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Bombay	25	915	116,415	29,287	18,950	126,752	2,48,50,989	99,85,025	9,54,479	3,57,19,493	1,00,34,414	2,57,56,079	5,070.08	20,39,243.16	203.20	R
Bengal	40	1,123	113,296	39,404	22,624	120,076	1,33,68,371	71,03,627	4,99,492	2,99,70,490	68,82,366	1,49,88,124	3,001.90	3,37,203.10	117.58	R
North Western Provinces and Oudh	40	830	56,658	23,295	17,320	62,603	83,41,004	53,85,836	3,12,525	1,40,40,265	49,40,061	91,00,204	1,277.61	2,85,718.44	145.36	R
Madras	20	547	81,841	25,874	17,593	90,122	72,09,224	50,70,386	2,67,948	1,26,37,538	51,18,506	75,10,032	2,310.82	1,92,795.99	83.43	R
Punjab	32	384	35,938	18,680	12,932	40,666	67,99,591	45,70,776	2,35,926	1,16,17,693	42,56,379	73,61,314	1,270.81	2,30,047.06	181.01	R
Bihar	18	414	21,950	7,493	4,833	24,623	30,26,582	18,17,628	1,15,028	49,59,338	13,86,988	33,73,250	1,567.94	1,87,347.22	136.95	R
Burma	35	129	20,730	20,053	12,878	27,905	26,19,058	32,91,325	94,045	60,04,429	29,51,097	30,53,332	797.28	87,338.05	109.41	R
Eastern Bengal	9	301	21,682	9,263	6,948	24,297	28,61,871	18,88,865	1,06,228	48,56,972	18,28,711	30,18,251	3,599.66	3,35,362.33	124.72	R
Sind	8	134	12,559	5,713	4,724	14,548	28,12,948	15,07,749	1,02,567	44,23,264	15,21,886	29,01,378	2,909.60	5,80,775.60	199.43	R
Central Provinces	24	481	17,912	6,117	4,132	18,682	27,16,930	15,31,168	99,253	43,47,351	15,14,128	28,33,223	820.08	1,28,050.95	143.94	R
Assam	11	138	10,812	3,668	2,815	12,795	16,68,437	9,30,124	59,747	26,58,308	5,61,653	16,06,655	3,064.09	1,54,241.36	144.95	R
Rajputana	8	108	5,231	1,937	1,567	5,251	9,27,741	5,24,358	34,410	14,86,509	4,93,971	10,02,538	718.87	1,25,317.25	174.32	R
Central India	8	113	4,755	1,924	1,359	5,390	9,02,681	4,66,997	33,303	14,02,891	4,47,952	9,54,939	665.00	1,10,360.12	179.49	R
Total of 1893-94	303	6,056	500,927	122,028	120,266	578,669	7,21,07,727	4,40,72,754*	28,28,800	12,61,06,441	4,26,32,122*	8,26,57,319	3,202.55	2,72,780.43	183.08	R
Total of 1892-93	304	6,104	453,453	166,135	108,621	520,969	7,05,53,159	4,14,52,425	26,04,093	11,47,39,677	3,65,51,950	7,81,87,727	1,713.70	2,57,196.47	150.08	R
Increase or Decrease in 1893-94	-1	-49	+57,474	+15,893	+21,324	+53,095	+75,54,568	+26,20,329	+2,24,707	+1,14,55,764	+59,86,172	+44,89,592	+180.85	+25,593.96	-6.70	R
Percentage of Increase or Decrease	-0.33	-0.80	+12.40	+10.16	+19.63	+10.18	+10.75	+6.32	+8.54	+9.11	+16.37	+5.71	+10.55	+8.06	-4.06	R

* Inclusive of Rs. 1,07,65,113, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.

Incidence of Savings Bank work according to circles.

32. Bombay continued to head the circles in having the highest number of accounts open and far the largest balance in favour of depositors. The average balance of each depositor was also highest in Bombay (Rs203), though in that circle, as well as in every other circle except Rajputana, the average balance fell in the year under report. The average balance per account was lowest in Madras where it was Rs83.

Depositors, Europeans and Natives of India.

33. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians as compared with the number and value of accounts held by Natives of India. The proportion of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians is highest in the Madras and Bombay circles, but 90 per cent. of the total number of accounts were at the close of the year held by natives of the country.

Circles.	Accounts of Native Depositors (including accounts of Local Native Institutions administered by Natives of India).			Accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors (including accounts of Local Institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians).			TOTAL.		
	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.	Number of Accounts.	Balance of Deposits.	Amount of Interest.
Bombay	112,373	2,37,90,636	8,86,158	9,379	19,65,443	68,321	126,752	2,57,56,079	9,54,479
Bengal	113,236	1,31,41,559	4,65,925	6,840	9,46,565	33,497	120,076	1,40,88,124	4,99,422
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	53,893	77,74,172	2,67,873	8,710	13,36,032	45,252	62,603	91,00,204	3,13,125
Madras	79,280	66,10,753	2,08,372	10,842	15,08,379	59,076	90,122	75,19,032	2,57,948
Punjab	33,704	62,37,395	2,17,331	6,957	11,28,919	38,595	40,666	73,61,314	2,55,926
Bihar	22,491	30,77,200	1,04,889	1,632	2,94,960	10,139	24,623	33,72,250	1,15,028
Burma	23,414	21,97,704	65,670	4,491	8,55,628	28,376	27,905	30,53,332	94,046
Eastern Bengal	26,013	29,46,519	1,03,675	284	71,742	2,501	24,297	30,18,261	1,06,236
Sind	12,355	24,54,020	86,677	2,193	4,66,758	15,690	14,548	29,01,378	1,04,567
Central Provinces	16,618	22,90,145	78,896	3,064	5,43,078	20,357	19,682	28,33,223	99,253
Assam	11,105	15,42,975	54,469	600	1,53,680	5,278	11,705	16,96,653	59,747
Rajputana	4,883	8,23,425	28,157	368	1,79,113	6,253	5,751	10,02,538	34,410
Central India	4,656	8,24,050	29,028	604	1,30,879	4,273	5,320	9,54,929	33,393
TOTAL	517,526	7,30,86,243	25,97,090	56,524	95,71,076	3,37,870	574,050	8,26,57,319	29,34,960

Depositors according to occupation.

34. In the following statement depositors are classified according to their occupation. Those included in class VI, who have no occupation or whose incomes are derived from others or from their own property, hold the highest number of accounts, *vis.*, 40 per cent. of the whole. Next in importance are the professional classes with fixed incomes, and then the domestic class which increased by more than 21 per cent. in the year.

Postal Circles.	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL.		CLASS II, DOMESTIC.	CLASS III, COMMERCIAL.	CLASS IV, AGRICULTURAL.	CLASS V, INDUSTRIAL.	CLASS VI, INDEFINITE.	TOTAL.
	A. Having fixed income.	B. Having variable income.						
Bombay	33,297	7,263	12,791	6,564	843	4,465	61,529	126,752
Bengal	32,924	9,719	12,041	4,711	2,397	2,595	55,689	120,076
Madras	28,643	6,290	11,404	5,614	2,044	3,190	32,437	90,122
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,675	5,081	14,734	1,855	392	1,153	21,513	62,603
Punjab	12,334	2,689	9,875	1,165	234	1,209	13,160	40,666
Burma	5,097	891	13,039	627	51	1,582	6,618	27,903
Bihar	7,823	2,498	2,668	471	645	322	9,896	24,623
Eastern Bengal	6,485	1,354	2,614	526	90	344	12,884	24,297
Central Provinces	7,283	1,039	3,393	393	166	403	7,005	19,682
Sind	3,613	815	3,586	370	38	734	5,392	14,548
Assam	3,355	847	2,539	285	115	436	4,108	11,705
Rajputana	2,182	299	907	249	12	107	1,995	5,751
Central India	1,381	317	1,188	249	7	114	2,664	5,320
Total of 1893-94	162,092	39,602	91,099	23,079	7,234	16,654	234,200	574,050
Total of 1892-93	153,167	39,928	75,219	21,408	6,957	15,087	209,201	520,967
INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1893-94	+8,925	-326	+15,880	+1,671	+277	+1,567	+25,089	+53,083
PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE	+5.82	-81	+21.11	+7.80	+3.98	+10.38	+11.99	+10.18

35. There were in the year 460 investments in Government securities through the Post Office, the aggregate amount of the investments being Rs. 3,79,100, as compared with 270 purchases for Rs. 2,62,100 in the preceding year. The sales of securities through the Post Office were only 27 against 26 in 1892-93. The value of the securities held in the custody of the Comptroller General at the close of the year on account of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was Rs. 4,50,300 as compared with Rs. 3,97,400 on the 31st March 1893.

Investments in Government securities.

Section VII.—Insurance.

36. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is given in the following statement :—

Insurance business.

YEAR.	LETTERS.		PARCELS.		TOTAL.		Insurance fees.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		R.		R.		R.	R.
1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system							
1878-79	Details not available.	6,65,320	Details not available.	18,60,191	Details not available.	25,25,511	13,230
1879-80		89,71,775		2,81,21,219		3,70,92,994	1,23,556
1880-81		1,53,35,058		5,04,34,101		6,57,69,219	1,97,790
1881-82		1,57,33,428		6,30,26,524		7,87,59,952	2,01,046
1882-83		1,79,09,808		5,85,53,413		7,65,23,221	1,90,980
1883-84		2,30,67,342		5,95,70,924		8,26,38,266	1,99,841
1884-85		2,21,16,868		6,04,08,142		8,25,25,010	2,06,839
1885-86		2,30,06,964		5,52,14,744		7,82,21,708	1,93,579
1886-87	83,983	2,21,78,613	150,260	4,75,09,870	234,245	6,97,78,483	1,69,945
1887-88	74,808	2,35,74,205	148,445	5,26,06,770	223,253	7,61,80,975	1,80,274
1888-89	76,237	2,43,93,295	149,109	5,29,89,932	225,346	7,73,83,227	1,81,494
1889-90	76,664	2,52,00,326	151,474	5,39,54,694	227,838	7,92,15,020	1,99,928
1890-91	77,245	2,49,65,787	160,228	6,40,09,236	237,473	8,93,75,023	2,29,659
1891-92	85,889	2,31,01,674	176,838	5,67,24,543	262,727	7,99,16,217	2,10,873
1892-93	88,741	2,31,67,897	176,869	5,33,72,377	265,610	7,65,40,274	2,02,737
1893-94	89,845	2,36,54,593	173,966	4,94,06,117	263,811	7,30,60,710	1,93,450
	89,332	2,31,75,043	195,706	5,69,14,359	285,038	8,00,89,402	2,10,714
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	—57	—202	+1249	+151	+804	+962	+903

It will be seen that there was an increase in the total business of the year as regards both the number and value of the articles insured and also an increase of Rs. 17,464 in the insurance fees. The reduction in the total amount of fees that followed the restriction imposed in 1890 on the amount (now Rs. 1,000) for which an article can be insured has been nearly made up by the increase in the number of articles insured. The total number of parcels insured was 21,740 more than the number in the previous year, and the total value was 569 lakhs of rupees as compared with 494 lakhs in 1892-93. The chief increase occurred in Bombay where the number of insured parcels rose from 40,240 in 1892-93 to 55,566, and in Bengal where the number of insured parcels was 5,746 more than in the previous year. The number of insured parcels posted in the Bombay Circle (55,566) was, as usual, far greater than in any other circle; and the exceptional increase in that circle of 15,327 insured parcels, insured for 83½ lakhs, is explained by the despatch into the interior of a large number of parcels containing silver bullion owing to the closing of the mints against the coinage of silver. The number of parcels insured in Madras was 37,298, the number in Bengal was 28,776, and so far as the other circles are concerned there was no material change. There was a slight fall in the number and aggregate value of insured letters, but it was too small to have any significance.

The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1893-94 was Rs. 259 as compared with Rs. 263 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was Rs. 290 against Rs. 284 in 1892-93.

37. There were 19 claims for compensation for loss or abstraction from insured articles during the year under review, as compared with 35 such claims in 1892-93 and 28 in 1891-92; and out of the 19 claims, 18 were admitted.

Claims for compensation.

In 13 of the cases the loss was caused by fraud or negligence on the part of servants of the Post Office; in one case the loss was due to an accident; and in 4 cases to highway robbery. A statement of the cases in which compensation was actually paid or in which the claims were admitted during the last two years is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the claims admitted by the

Cases in which compensation was paid or the claim admitted.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.		
		R.	a.	p.		R.	a.	p.
Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud	19	3,075	7	6	24	2,793	1	10
Loss by highway robbery in British Territory	2	270	0	0	4	1,365	8	0
Loss by highway robbery in Native States	12	4,673	0	0	...	...	...	...
Value of property recovered	33	8,018	7	6	28	4,158	9	10
		3,753	10	0	...	1,126	8	0
Balance, being amount of claims admitted		4,264	13	6	...	3,032	1	10

Post Office in the year under report amounted to only Rs. 3,032-1-10 or 1.44 per cent. of the total amount realised from insurance fees, as compared with a percentage of 2.21 in the previous year.* In the single instance

in which compensation was refused, the Post Office declined to accept responsibility as the insured article had been delivered in good condition under a clear receipt and there was good reason to believe that the articles said to have been abstracted were not in the parcel when it was posted. In another case, in which however no claim was made against the Post Office, it was judicially established that currency notes for Rs. 700 which were declared by the sender to form the contents of an insured letter were not put into the letter at all. In this case the sender was prosecuted for attempting to cheat the addressee and was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Section VIII.—Value-payable system.

38. The development of the value-payable business since its introduction in

Value-payable post.

YEAR.	Articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realization.	Commission.
	No.	R.	R.
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877), 4 months			
1878-79	413	6,721	195
1879-80	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1880-81	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1881-82	49,389	5,76,574	13,413
1882-83	90,416	10,80,543	19,838
1883-84	174,301	16,86,098	32,568
1884-85	287,377	28,08,873	53,450
1885-86	336,930	34,35,045	65,571
1886-87	436,115	45,32,803	85,530
1887-88	596,296	58,78,016	1,17,247
1888-89	775,928	76,02,734	1,50,708
1889-90	999,731	92,67,984	2,04,013
1890-91	1,010,410	1,03,84,966	1,92,920
1891-92	1,308,888	1,16,41,972	2,12,200
1892-93	1,251,004	1,34,59,286	2,44,865
1893-94	1,415,595	1,51,61,846	2,77,845
1893-94	1,596,952	1,76,14,628	3,19,561
Increase per cent. in 1893-94	12.81	16.15	15.01

1877 is shown in the marginal table, and it will be seen that the uninterrupted and rapid progress of this branch of Post Office work was fully maintained during the year under report, and that the business has more than doubled in the past six years. The total number of articles of all kinds sent through the post under the value-payable system was

1,596,952 as compared with 1,415,595 in the previous year, the total amount specified for recovery from the addressees was more than 176 lakhs of rupees against 151½ lakhs, and the commission realized was over 3.19 lakhs against 2.77 lakhs in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 12.81 per cent. in the number of articles, of 16.15 per cent. in the value specified for recovery, and of 15.01 per cent. in the commission realized. Two-fifths of the entire business of the year was transacted in the Bengal Circle and practically the whole business of that circle originated in Calcutta. Out of a total of 644,742 articles sent by the value-payable post in the whole of the Bengal Circle

* In the Annual Report for 1892-93 the percentage was entered as 1.11, but this was calculated with reference to the amount actually paid as compensation during the year in cases reported during the year, whereas in the present report the calculation has been made on the total of the admitted claims including those not paid before the close of the year.

619,786 were posted at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices; and of the 70·4 lakhs of rupees recovered from the addressees of value-payable articles posted in the Bengal Circle nearly 68 lakhs were paid to tradesmen in Calcutta in return for articles sent by post to their constituents in the interior under the system of payment on delivery. This amount was 7½ lakhs of rupees above the corresponding figure of the preceding year. The value-payable business with Ceylon, introduced in 1891, is steadily increasing. During the year under report 8,692 value-payable articles of the aggregate value of **Rs. 1,00,164** were despatched from India to Ceylon as compared with 7,095 articles in the preceding year. The value-payable system has not yet been introduced between India and any other foreign country.

39. In the statement on the margin details are given of the different classes of articles sent through the post under the value-payable system. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the result is an increase of 12·78 per cent. in value-payable parcels, of 24·73 per cent. in value-payable railway receipts, of 8·75 per cent. in value-payable registered letters and packets, and of 10·75 per cent. in value-payable unregistered packets. The average value of each article, taking all classes of articles together, was **Rs. 11-0-5** as compared with **Rs. 10-11-4** in the preceding year. The average commission on each article was practically the same as in the preceding year.

	No.	Value.	Commission.	Average value of each article.	Average commission on each article.
Value-payable parcels	619,934	Rs. 58,42,759	Rs. 1,10,556	Rs. 9 6 11	Annas. 3
Value-payable railway receipts	183,671	49,02,120	65,317	26 11 0	6
Value-payable registered letters and registered packets	141,688	41,96,091	53,300	29 9 10	6
Value-payable unregistered packets	651,659	26,57,638	90,388	4 1 5	2
TOTAL	1,596,952	1,76,14,628	3,19,361	11 0 5	3

articles sent through the post under the value-payable system. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the result is an increase of 12·78 per cent. in value-payable parcels, of 24·73

Classification of value-payable articles.

per cent. in value-payable railway receipts, of 8·75 per cent. in value-payable registered letters and packets, and of 10·75 per cent. in value-payable unregistered packets. The average value of each article, taking all classes of articles together, was **Rs. 11-0-5** as compared with **Rs. 10-11-4** in the preceding year. The average commission on each article was practically the same as in the preceding year.

Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

40. The statement below shows the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund during the year. The small balance of **Rs. 2,994** at the credit of the old *pro forma* account on the 31st March 1893 was more than covered by the expenditure of the year, and all charges as well as all receipts from subscriptions are now shown in the accounts of the new fund which was created in 1883. The balance at the credit of the fund, including the value of Government securities purchased on behalf of the fund, rose from **Rs. 5,03,866** on the 31st March 1893 to **Rs. 5,57,743** at the close of the year under report.

Receipts.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION.			CHARGES.	Amount.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	TOTAL.		
Balance of 1892-93*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Refunds on account of excess realisations	268
Interest on Rs. 50,000 at 4 per cent. from April 1893 to March 1894	...	...	12,000	Sums decreed against the fund	12,458
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 1,39,000	...	...	5,560	Refunds to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions	1,294
Interest on Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 60,000 (purchased in April 1893) from February to October 1893	...	...	1,800	Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in post office robbery cases	192
Recoveries on account of awards of previous years	...	...	2,586	Compensation to servants of the Post Office for loss of private property	380
Subscriptions realised from officials of the Imperial Post Office	21,628	22,004	...	Premium, brokerage, etc., on purchase of Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 1,10,000	5,467
Subscriptions realised from officials of the District Post	2,693	3,181	...		20,569
	24,321	25,185	49,506	Deduct balance of the old fund to close that account	2,994
TOTAL	...	...	5,75,118	Balance on 31st March 1894†	5,57,743
				TOTAL	5,75,318

* Inclusive of Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 30,000
† Ditto ditto Rs. 2,49,000

Owing to the general honesty of the servants of the department the fund as increased very rapidly in recent years, although the subscriptions have been only 4 annas, 8 annas, and 1 rupee half-yearly, while large classes of inferior servants have been altogether exempted from subscribing. The rates of subscription have therefore been halved since the close of the year by being made payable yearly instead of half-yearly; and the 4 annas' rate of subscription has been extended to a number of servants who have hitherto subscribed at the 8 annas' rate.

Complaints
by the
public.

41. The number of complaints made by the public which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles was 9,448 as compared with 8,671 in the previous year. These figures represent all complaints made by the public to heads of circles and to postmasters of presidency offices as well as all complaints received direct by postal superintendents and other officers and subsequently reported to heads of circles, and therefore embrace not only all serious complaints but also the great majority of complaints which are not mere enquiries. There was an increase of 8.96 per cent. in the total number of complaints received during the year, but it was found on investigation that there was valid ground for complaint against the post office in only 37 per cent. of the total number of complaints while in 42 per cent. of the cases the complaints were entirely groundless. In the remaining cases either the enquiries instituted were unfinished at the close of the year, or no definite conclusion could be arrived at.

It is natural when a letter miscarries between two persons, having friendly or business relations with each other that it should be assumed at first that the post office was at fault; but the experience of the past year, as of previous years, showed that the assumption is more often wrong than right. A few examples are given here from the records of complaints in the year under report. A cheque for over Rs. 5,000 posted by an English firm miscarried, but it was eventually found that it had been misappropriated and cashed by a trusted servant of the addressee who regularly took delivery of his letters in his absence. The sender of a registered letter complained of the abstraction of the contents, consisting of a number of half and whole currency notes, but the enquiry proved that the contents were abstracted by the sender's servant before posting. In both these cases the real culprits were not only detected but convicted. A gentleman complained that two letters containing large cheques and addressed to well-known mercantile houses in Madras had not been delivered, but it was found on investigation that the letters were by accident not posted at all. A well-known firm complained that a letter containing a life insurance policy had not been received by the addressee, but it was ascertained on enquiry that the letter was duly delivered and afterwards mislaid by a member of the addressee's household. A certain number of complaints appear to be prompted by bad feeling towards individual members of the postal staff and this is specially the case with complaints against school-masters in charge of post offices, and a considerable number of complaints in the past year were found on enquiry to have originated with schoolboys apparently from no other motive than to gain experience in English official correspondence. It is now a fixed principle of postal administration that all complaints should be welcomed, and there is one class of complaint that the Post Office would gladly see multiply many times—complaints against the missending and consequent delay of ordinary unregistered letters and post-cards. When the missending of a letter is noticed in the post office, a slip is attached to the envelope asking for its return for enquiry, but only a small proportion of the covers thus asked for are returned by the addressees. Apart from complaints relating to particular postal transactions, complaints regarding errors and abuses of a more general character are often received and are most useful. Thus, in the past year, the fact that a post office had been placed

in a quarter of a village which low caste Hindus were not allowed to visit was brought to notice by a letter in the public press, and a complaint regarding another post office led to the discovery of a serious abuse in connection with delivery work arising from the employment of high caste postmen in delivery beats which included quarters occupied by Pariahs and low caste Hindus.

42. The usual statement is given below showing the number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured articles, and value-payable articles:—

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

	1893-94.				TOTAL.	
	Registered Letters.	Ordinary Parcels.	Insured Letters and Insured Parcels.	Value-payable Parcels and Value-payable registered articles.	1893-94.	1892-93.
I.—Cases in which enquiry showed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of Postal Officials	130	100	19	33	284	244
II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so	96	43	22	25	186	150
III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year	38	30	3	11	102	102
TOTAL	264	193	44	71	572	496

It will be seen that the total number of these complaints regarding special classes of postal articles was 572 as compared with 496 in 1892-93, and that the number of cases in which blame was established against the Post Office was 186 as compared with 150 in the previous year. The number of cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year was the same as in the previous year, *vis.*, 102, while the number of groundless cases rose from 244 in 1892-93 to 284 in the year under report. Against the increase of 76 in the number of complaints it should be noted that there was an increase of over 678,000 registered letters, over 169,000 parcels, over 181,000 value-payable articles, and over 21,000 insured articles. Complaints which proved to be well-founded were made by the public in respect of only 96 out of over 7 million registered letters, 43 out of over 2½ million parcels, 22 out of 285,000 insured articles, and 25 out of 1½ million value-payable articles. A considerable proportion of the complaints regarding parcels arise from impatience and thoughtlessness in packing; but when, as is often the case, the parcels have been opened for examination by the customs authorities the Post Office has sometimes to accept responsibility even though there is no reasonable doubt that the damage was due to carelessness on the part of the sender and not to carelessness in re-packing. The following extract from the report of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, will show how much need there is still for greater care in packing articles that have to undergo long journeys and frequent transshipments and handling:—

"Two models of the 'Agra Taj' were delivered in England broken. Both were of the most fragile material and packed without any care. One of them had been put in a box too small for it and the lid had had a hole cut in it to make room for the top of the model. A costly ivory box of delicate workmanship was used as a packing case for some articles of silverware, and was covered only with a piece of gunny cloth. The ivory box was of course found broken on delivery. Enquiry showed that the ivory box

had not even been mentioned in the declaration. The sender stated that he did not consider this necessary, and thought that he was fairly entitled to compensation for its value. A costly bonnet was sent out to India enclosed in a common card-board box. The sender was surprised that it had been crushed. A fragile ornament for a wedding cake valued at Rs 20 was sent to England in a tin box without packing. It was of course broken, as it would have been had it been sent in this way for a mile by train. A number of cases of butterflies are reported to be damaged every year. The pins get detached in some, and the insects undergo decomposition in others. It is curious that the senders should find their patience exhausted just when they begin packing such valuable collections for despatch. A cornet sent by a firm of instrument makers was received damaged. The committee held by the addressee's regiment to enquire into the cause of damage came to the conclusion that the instrument had been forced into a box too small to hold it safely."

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

43. Appendix VIII shows the number of cases in each postal circle in which

	1893-94.	1892-93.
Number of legal convictions	190	176
Number of cases departmentally punished	150	106
	340	282

servants of the Post Office were found guilty of offences punishable by law, and the usual summary of the figures is given on the margin.

Of the 340 offences, 41 were cases of misappropriation of office cash, 138 were frauds in connection with the money order business of the Post Office, and 12 in connection with the savings bank, while the remaining offences related to letters, parcels, and other mail matter properly so called and included comparatively minor cases of negligence punishable under the Post Office Act as well as cases of theft from the mails. Excluding petty cases not involving any actual loss, the offenders consisted of 94 departmental postmasters and clerks, 49 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 84 postmen and village postmen, 9 mail carriers, 2 packers, and 2 letter-box peons. The amount of defalcations and losses from the dishonesty or negligence of postal servants was less by Rs 8,600 than in the previous year, the total amount being Rs 30,118-14-4, of which Rs 17,389-10-5 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, Rs 5,819-12-9 was decreed against the guarantee fund, Rs 6,884-7-2 remained unadjusted at the close of the year, and only Rs 5 was written off as a loss to Government. The only case of special interest is one in which two fictitious money orders for Rs 600 each were prepared with forged impressions of post office stamps and introduced into the travelling post office. The money orders were paid in the ordinary course on reaching their destination; but the fraud was quickly detected, the money recovered, and the offender convicted. As in the previous year, there were two cases in which postal officials committed suicide when they found that they could no longer prevent the detection of their offences.

Offences by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

44. The most serious fraud against the Post Office by a man not at the time in the employment of the department was committed by an Assamese, K. N. Baruah, who had been a postal signaller and had absconded to avoid arrest for offences committed while in the service. The absconding signaller obtained employment at different railway stations under various assumed names and managed to place on the wires a number of fictitious telegraphic money orders of which five were paid at their destinations to the man himself before he was arrested and convicted. Excluding cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with, there were 40 cases of house-breaking and theft of Government money from post office safes and mails, as compared with 24 in the previous year. The total amount stolen was Rs 4,501-14-2, of which Rs 2,710-13-7 was recovered, Rs 23-9-11 was written off as finally lost, and Rs 1,267-6-8 was unadjusted at the close of the year.

45. From the abstract given in the margin it will be seen that in the whole of India, including those Native States to which the operations of the Imperial Post Office extended, there were during the year only 18 highway robberies of the mail as compared with 27 in 1892-93. The number of cases in Native State territory was 4, the same as in the previous

	1892-93.			1893-94.		
	NUMBER OF HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.			NUMBER OF HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.		
	British Territory.	Native States.	TOTAL.	British Territory.	Native States.	TOTAL.
Bengal	1	...	1	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	3	1	4
Madras	8	1	9	5	...	5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8	...	8	2	...	2
Punjab	2	...	2	1	...	1
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	1	...	1	...	...	...
Burma	1	...	1	...	...	...
Central India	...	...	...	...	3	3
Central Provinces	1	1	2	1	...	1
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	2	2	...	...	...
Sind and Baluchistan	1	...	1	2	...	2
TOTAL	23	4	27	14	4	18

year, the reduction being in the number of cases in British territory. No cases occurred in Bengal, Eastern Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Rajputana, or Burma.

The subjoined statement shows the districts and states in which the several cases of highway robbery and attempts at highway robbery occurred:—

Names of Circles.	BRITISH TERRITORY.			FOREIGN TERRITORY.		
	Name of District.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempts.	Name of Native State.	Number of robberies.	Number of attempt.
BOMBAY	Ahmednagar	1	...	Either Baroda or Mahi Kantha † Kolhapur	1	...
	Thana	1	...		...	1
	Poona	1	...		...	...
		3	...		1	1
MADRAS	Madura	1	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	...	1	...	...	...
	Kurnool	1	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	1	...	...	...	...
	Tinnevely	1	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	1	...	...	...	...
N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.		5	1	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	1	...	...	...	...
	Etah	1	...	...	...	...
		2	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB	Kohat	1	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...
ASSAM	Sylhet	...	1	...	...	...
		...	1	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA		...	...	Gwalior Rajgarh Jhalawar	1	...
		...	...		1	...
		...	...		1	...
		...	...		3	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Basim	1	...	...	...	...
		1	...	...	...	...
SIND AND BALUCHISTAN	Bolan	2	...	...	...	...
		2	...	...	...	...
		2	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	14	2	TOTAL	4	1

* Owing to conflicting evidence it has not been determined with certainty whether the robbery was committed within the limits of the Baroda State or of Mahi-Kantha.

† There is some doubt whether this case was really one of highway robbery.

Character of
mail robbery.

46. In 14 out of the 18 cases of highway robbery the mail carriers or their escorts were wounded or otherwise injured at the time of attack or while defending the mail. In one case, in the Basim district (Central Provinces), the mail tonga was stopped by a large band of robbers, and both the driver and a passenger were beaten with sticks and stones and left insensible on the road while the mail was carried away to a field some distance off and there opened and plundered. In another case, on the line from Kohat to Thull (Punjab circle), the mail ekka was fired at and both the driver and horse were hit, the former being severely wounded. The whole mail was then carried away and no trace of it was afterwards found. In both these cases the efforts of the police to discover the robbers were unsuccessful. In another case, in the Thana district (Bombay), the runner was killed, but fortunately in that case the murderers were detected and convicted and nearly all the contents of the mail were recovered. The only case in which Government suffered any considerable loss occurred in the Kistna district of Madras, where the mail included 4 parcels insured for R1,365-8; in 6 cases the entire mail was recovered; in 8 cases a portion was recovered and the loss to Government was altogether only R52-6; and in the remaining 3 cases the entire mail was stolen but the loss to Government was only R400. Prosecutions were instituted in 5 cases and convictions obtained in 4 cases.

Casualties of
the year.

47. Besides the casualties in connection with mail robberies there were, as usual, cases of loss of life and mail property from floods and fire and other causes. Two runners were drowned, one in the Chittagong district and the other in the Palamau district in Chota Nagpur, while attempting to ford streams that were in flood. A postman of the Pandalur sub-office in the Nilgiri District in Madras was murdered by the sub-postmaster, who immediately afterwards committed suicide. The actual cause of the murder was not ascertained, but it was known that the men did not work well together and arrangements to transfer the postmaster had been made before the tragedy took place. A clerk of the Chakdaha sub-office in Bengal was run over by a goods train and killed while on his way from the Post Office to take his morning meal. During the riots in Bombay between Hindus and Mahomedans in August 1893, sixteen postmen and six other postal servants were injured, three of them seriously; but by the personal exertions of the Presidency Postmaster and other supervising officers the general postal arrangements of the town and suburbs were maintained throughout the riots without interruption, though the payment of money orders by postmen at the houses of the payees had to be temporarily suspended. In Assam there were several accidents to mail boats in floods and rapids. The boat from Jhalnacheria for Changsil and Fort Aijal was lost on the 30th June with the mails; on the 3rd July another mail boat was lost on the same line, though the boatmen succeeded in saving the mail; and again, on the 8th July, a third mail boat was upset on the same line, though on that occasion both the boat and mails were saved. In Burma, on the 7th May, the mail boat from Myaungmya to Labutta was capsized in a storm and lost with the mails; in June the mail boat from Lohajang to Bahar in the Dacca district was capsized in the river Padma, the runner and the mails being saved by another boat; and on the 27th June the mail boat on the Chhatak-Sonamganj line in Sylhet sank with all the mails. There were 16 cases of fire at post offices in different parts of the country; but in none of them was there any serious loss of mail matter or other property in charge of the Post Office, though the buildings, in most cases made of wood and mats, were in several instances completely destroyed. A number of post offices were destroyed or seriously damaged by a cyclone which visited the Backergunge District and the Island of Dakhin Shabazpur in October 1893, but the loss to Government was small, as most of the buildings were held on rent. The post offices at Srinagar in Kashmir, Muzaffargarh in the Punjab, and Faridpur

in Bengal had all to be temporarily vacated owing to the heavy floods in July and August, and mail communication with Kashmir was seriously interrupted for eight days owing to the destruction of the bridge at Kohala on the 20th July. A mail van on the Mettupalleyam branch of the Madras Railway was broken to pieces in a serious accident at night due to the destruction of a culvert on the line by a sudden flood, and the sorter was buried for some hours before he and the mails could be recovered.

48. The staff of the Imperial Post Office in the different grades is shown Post Office staff.

Postal Officials.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Chief Officers of the Directorate and Account Office, and Heads of Circles	24	23
Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices	395	406
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	4,986	4,981
Extraneous agents, such as school-masters and station-masters	3,932	4,080
Clerks	6,740	6,933
Postmen and other servants	13,304	13,571
Road establishment	12,477	11,957
Village Postmen	3,817	3,970
Signallers, and other servants employed for telegraph work in Combined Offices	1,162	1,205
Total	46,857	47,225

circle by circle in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this Appendix is given on the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 47,225 on the 31st March

1894 as compared with 46,857 on the same date of the previous year. The increase under the several heads was due to the general development of Post Office work, while the decrease of more than 500 men on the road establishment was caused by the closing of a number of runners' lines in the Madras circle on the opening of sections of the East Coast Railway.

The postal staff included at the close of the year 171 pensioned soldiers of the native army, of whom 32 were non-commissioned officers and 139 privates. These men were employed in numerous capacities as sub and branch postmasters, clerks, overseers, mail guards, mail peons, postmen, village postmen, telegraph messengers, letter-box peons, watchmen, and packers, and even in a few cases as runners. Out of the whole number of Military pensioners 95 were in the Punjab, and the scheme for the employment of retired native soldiers in the Post Office may be said now to have made a fair start in that province.

In the whole staff of 47,225 postal officers and servants there are only 19 women; but it is only under the most exceptional circumstances that the employment of any native woman is possible in the Post Office, and 18 out of the 19 women in the service are Europeans or Eurasians. Of the 18 women, 1 is postmistress of a head office, 5 are postmistresses of sub-offices, 11 are clerks, and 1 is a telegraph signaller.

49. The cost of printing work done by private presses during the year amounted to Rs 13,328 as compared with Rs 33,311 in 1892-93 and Rs 35,655 in the previous year. The reduction in expenditure occurred mainly in the railway mail service, and was due to the printing of certain departmental publications being transferred from a press at Allahabad to the contractors for printing Government stock forms. Cost of printing by private presses.

50. After the passing of the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, the Presidency Post Offices and a few other large offices were authorised to accept sovereigns and half sovereigns at the rate of 15 rupees to the sovereign; but, with the prevailing rates of exchange, the permission given to the public to pay postal charges in gold was naturally used to an extremely limited extent, and only seventy-two sovereigns and six half sovereigns were paid in by the public during the remainder of the year. Receipt of sovereigns and half sovereigns in payment of postal dues.

Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

Postal
Telegraph
(combined)
Offices.

51. The most important of these branches of postal administration is the combined office system under which the Post Office has a large number of its postmasters and clerks trained as telegraph signallers and employs them to work telegraph offices in post offices, the lines and instruments being set up and maintained by the Telegraph Department. During the year under review 142 new postal telegraph offices were opened and 8 such offices were closed. There was, therefore, an increase of 134 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with an increase of 91 during the previous year. Of the 142 new combined offices, 125 were at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office and 96 at places where there had previously been no Government or Railway telegraph office.

Traffic
statistics of
combined
offices.

52. The statement given below shows the traffic statistics of combined offices under the Post Office according to Postal Circles, and it will be seen that Madras again heads the list with a total of 193 combined offices and a revenue of over 2½ lakhs of rupees derived from telegrams. The number of combined offices in the three circles forming the Lower Provinces of Bengal was 206. The number of messages dealt with by all the combined offices in India shows an increase of 149,005 or 12·90 per cent. as regards messages sent, and of 143,699 or 11·94 per cent. as regards messages received. The revenue shows an increase of R 1,19,698 or 9·92 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, while the total revenue from messages sent from combined offices exceeded the expenditure on the establishments of the offices by R 9,98,443 :—

Traffic Statistics of Postal Telegraph (Combined) Offices for the year 1893-94.

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1894.	Total cost of local Postal Establishments and fixed contingent allowances debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.			Revenue realized during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign).	REMARKS.
			Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding free messages).	Received.	Transit.		
		R. S. P.				R. S. P.	
1. Madras	193	57,616 1 6	284,548	292,227	113,097	2,82,839 14 2	Note.—At the close of the year there were 419 combined offices authorized to accept foreign messages, as compared with 351 at the end of the year 1891-92.
2. Punjab	129	40,782 15 3	130,727	138,427	31,208	1,64,176 0 1	
3. Bengal	145	27,000 2 10	114,849	104,998	29,129	1,18,438 7 9	
4. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	184	33,431 2 4	155,485	196,681	71,018	1,54,445 4 11	
5. Bombay	103	46,579 8 6	186,805	182,715	70,864	1,83,040 13 7	
6. Assam	70	20,490 12 4	58,620	61,766	19,065	57,162 3 8	
7. Bihar	53	17,124 1 3	52,012	60,473	44,437	57,042 0 0	
8. Burma	50	35,518 12 3	74,439	76,616	21,804	82,066 10 0	
9. Central Provinces	30	17,648 3 21	65,377	77,038	19,982	65,283 2 21	
10. Eastern Bengal	28	7,507 4 6	22,772	36,676	4,241	30,576 8 8	
11. Sind and Baluchistan	21	10,930 2 1	76,642	32,539	634	80,035 10 5	
12. Central India	17	7,489 0 0	27,235	33,792	14,412	28,983 8 3	
13. Rajputana	14	5,423 13 5	24,079	28,010	5,352	21,753 8 5	
Total for 1893-94.	979	3,27,341 2 2	1,303,590*	1,346,358	448,802	13,25,784 6 6	
TOTAL FOR 1892-93	845	2,92,038 13 6	1,154,585	1,202,659	345,113	12,06,085 15 6	
Increase	134	35,303 4 8	149,005	143,699	100,690	1,19,698 7 0	
Percentage of In-crease	15·85	11·74	12·90	11·94	29·17	9·92	

* Excluding 66,174 free messages.

53. The first combined office was opened on the 1st October 1883, so that the year under report was the tenth year of the system. The following figures show the progress of the system from the beginning:—

YEAR.	Number of postal telegraph (combined) offices in post offices.	Total number of departmental and postal telegraph offices (excluding railway offices).
1882-83 (last year before commencement of combined office system).	.....	314*
1883-84	55	349
1884-85	267	521
1885-86	388	634
1886-87	440	699
1887-88	486	745
1888-89	552	797
1889-90	632	880
1890-91	689	949
1891-92	754	1,001
1892-93	845	1,100
1893-94	979	1,224

* On 31st March 1883. The number when the first postal telegraph office was opened on 1st October 1883 was 318.

In the 10½ years from the commencement of the system the total number of Government telegraph offices has increased from 318 to 1,224; and, of the 1,224 offices on the 31st March 1894, 979 were postal telegraph offices. Of the latter, 135 are at the head-quarters of districts. There were 1,711 trained and qualified signallers in the employment of the Post Office at the close of the year.

54. The employment of boys as messengers for the delivery of telegrams has been under trial for some time, and on the 31st March 1894 there were 88 boy messengers employed in combined offices. Since the close of the year the measure has been recognised as having passed the experimental stage, and adult messengers have already been replaced by boys in more than 150 postal telegraph offices at a material saving of expenditure without any sacrifice of efficiency.

55. Apart from the 979 combined offices at which telegrams are despatched and received by wire, 1,751 post offices were authorised to receive telegrams for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph office. This number was 36 less than at the close of 1892-93, the decrease being a consequence of the increase in the number of combined offices. The number of telegrams booked and the revenue realized at these receiving offices were also slightly less than in the previous year, being 36,350 messages and R33,491, as compared with 40,746 messages and R38,073, during the year 1892-93. The Post Office also undertakes the delivery everywhere of deferred telegrams whether the telegraph office of address is departmental or postal. These telegrams form now more than 56 per cent. of the total number of telegrams in India and about two million deferred telegrams were delivered by post in the year under report.

The number of messages collected by post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 310 against 380 in 1892-93, and fees to the amount of R2,307-14-0 were realised as compared with R2,635-1-0 in the previous year.

Post Office
passenger
and bullock
train services
between
Kalka and
Simla.

56. The Government passenger and goods services between Kalka and Simla were worked satisfactorily and economically during the year under report. As was stated last year it is impossible to divide the charges of the two services, the workshop and many members of the establishment being common to the combined service and the bullocks relieving the horses from drawing returning tongas up and down the line. The gross expenditure on the combined service was Rs 2,93,556 and against this there were receipts amounting to Rs 1,68,163 from the passenger service and Rs 78,565 from the bullock train. The excess of charges over receipts was thus Rs 46,828 and this represents the cost of the Kalka-Simla mail service. The corresponding figure in 1892-93 was Rs 71,362. As throughout the year, on the average, five mail tongas travel daily up the hill and four tongas down the hill, the cost to the Post Office of each service of 58 miles was in the year under report only Rs 14-4-0. It would be impossible to make a contract for such a service on such moderate terms.

Receipt of
salt revenue
at post
offices.

57. The modified system of receiving salt revenue at Post Offices, described in last year's report, remained in force throughout the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India, but the transactions were insignificant, only 479 indents in all being forwarded through the Post Office for 78,843½ maunds of salt of the gross value of Rs 2,19,539. The question whether the Post Office should cease to act as an agent in this matter, or whether an attempt should be made to make its agency more popular is now under consideration.

Sale of
quinine at
post offices.

58. Since the last quarter of the year 1892 the services of the Post Office have, wherever they have been asked for, been placed at the disposal of Local Governments and Administrations for the retail sale of quinine in small closed packets. The Post Office merely acts as an agency for the sale, each postmaster receiving a small permanent advance of quinine and a commission of one anna in the rupee on his sales, and being required to remit by money order to the supplying depot the price of all supplies indented for after the original permanent advance. This scheme, which was introduced in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in 1892, has since been sanctioned for all provinces in India with the exception of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh where it is still under consideration, but it was in force only in the Lower Provinces throughout the year under report. The total permanent advance of quinine held by postmasters in the three circles of Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal, which form the Lower Provinces, was 337½ lb at the close of the year; and Rs 20,756, the proceeds of sales of more than 1½ millions of 5-grain packets, was remitted by postmasters during the year to the central depot for further supplies of quinine. The quinine is sold in packets of 5 grains at the price of one pice per packet.

Postal Life
Insurance
and Monthly
Allowances.

59. A separate report has, as usual, been submitted on the operations of the schemes under which the Post Office issues life insurance policies and contracts for monthly allowances in favour of servants of the postal and telegraph departments. The scheme for monthly allowances is practically inoperative and there were only six contracts in existence at the close of the year. This is however natural with the present scope of the scheme, as the general pension rules provide for Government servants in their old age. On the other hand the popularity of the life insurance scheme continues, and 244 new policies for the aggregate amount of Rs 3,52,700 were issued in the year. In the 10 years since the scheme was started on the 1st February 1884, 2,023 lives have been insured; and at the close of the year under report there were 1,731 active policies existing, 1,401 of which were held by post office servants and 330 by servants of the telegraph department. The aggregate amount insured at the end of the year was Rs 24,56,350. Twenty-four claims for Rs 34,000 were paid during the year on the deaths of insurants.

60. The special scheme for the payment of native military pensioners through the Post Office which was introduced in the Punjab in 1890 continued to work satisfactorily in that circle, and there was no attempt at fraud of any kind. The total number of pensioners paid during the year was 22,271 and the amount paid to them was Rs 15,75,526-4-0. By an arrangement concluded after the close of the year the Post Office receives from the Military Department a credit of 12 annas per cent. to meet its expenses in respect of these payments.

Payment of native military pensioners through the Post Office.

Section XI.—Financial Results.

61. The receipts and charges of the year, as shown in the Post Office accounts, are given in detail in Appendix X under two main heads, Postal Service proper and Non-postal branches, and a summary will be found in the statement below—

Receipts and expenditure according to departmental accounts.

	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal Service proper . . .	1,45,46,185	1,52,45,783	1,15,56,908	1,17,78,370
2. Non-Postal Branches—				
(a) Bullock Train . . .	96,185	73,773	2,55,039	2,42,703
(b) Passenger Service . . .	1,58,854	1,68,930		
(c) Mail Steamer Subsidies . . .	...	...
(d) Contributions from Native States . . .	11,295	11,364	6,66,394	6,28,335
TOTAL.	1,48,12,519	1,54,99,850	1,24,78,341	1,26,49,404

Under Postal Service proper the receipts were in round figures 7 lakhs in excess of those for 1892-93, while the charges rose by less than 2½ lakhs. The improved receipts included an increase of Rs 5,29,483 from the sale of ordinary postage stamps, an increase of Rs 66,499 from the sale of service postage stamps, and a net increase of Rs 1,07,404 from money order commission and postage paid in cash. Under the head of "Non-postal branches" the receipts were Rs 12,267 less than in the preceding year, the falling off being in bullock-train receipts. None of the items of postal expenditure call for any special notice. Altogether the receipts exceeded the charges by Rs 28,50,436.

62. In Appendix XI is given a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the Post Office for the year, including, under a distinct head (III) certain receipts and charges which find a place in the Finance and Revenue accounts but not in the Post Office accounts. The entries under this

Financial position of the Post Office.

RECEIPTS, 1893-94.	R	CHARGES, 1893-94.	R
District Post collections, including zemindary dāk receipts in Bengal	76,121	District Post establishment, including zemindary dāk in Bengal	14,17,560
		Stores from England	4,25,180
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	6,14,750
		Exchange on charges in England	6,75,810
TOTAL	76,121	TOTAL	29,33,400

head are quoted in the margin, and if these totals be added to the totals given in the preceding paragraph, the entire receipts of the year amount to

Rs 1,55,75,971, and the entire charges to Rs 1,55,82,814. There was thus a deficit of Rs 6,843 on the year's transactions, as shown in the Finance and Revenue accounts. The charge on account of District Post establishment has, however, to be excluded, as it is entirely met by grants from District Post funds which, with the exception of the item of Rs 76,121 shown in the marginal table, are not credited

to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue accounts.

	Details.	TOTAL.
	R	£
ADD —Railway free service estimated	95,481	
Rent of Government buildings	3,96,145	
Gratuities	5,755	
Leave allowances paid in Great Britain	23,574	
Pension (being the average of five years, capitalised at 10·165 years' purchase)	3,78,368	
		9,01,823
DEDUCT —Share of Marine subsidies which should strictly have been borne by the Military, Political, and other Departments	1,94,779	
Postage on unpaid official correspondence sent from India to the United Kingdom (formerly collected and brought into account)	34,733	
		2,29,512
Net amount to be added		6,72,311

The actual accounts of the year, therefore, show a surplus of Rs 11,34,696. In order, however, to bring out the year's financial results of the Post Office in the usual way, the net balance of the items shown in the margin must be deducted from the surplus just noted, and the net financial result is then a surplus of Rs 4,62,385, as compared with Rs 1,95,057 in 1892-93.

In this estimate of the financial position of the Post Office the entire charge estimated at Rs 2,85,000 for establishments employed in connection with the Post Office Savings Bank is debited to the Post Office, and no credit is taken on account of the reduced rates of postage for inland official correspondence.

Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of special services.

63. In the course of this report I have had occasion to notice the services of Mr. Stewart-Wilson, when acting as Post Master General of the North-Western Provinces, in negotiating and carrying out the arrangements for the absorption of the irregular "Mulki" post of Kumaon into the general postal system. On Mr. Stewart-Wilson also fell the labour of organising and giving effect to the scheme for the amalgamation of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh circles. The following officers, whose names have during the year been prominently brought to notice by the heads of their circles, deserve also to be specially mentioned:—Mr. Merrett, Presidency Post Master of Bombay, for successfully maintaining the local postal arrangements during the riots of August 1893; Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, Superintendent of Mails and Superintendent, Simla Division, for the financial success and efficiency of his administration of the Simla-Kalka mail and coaching services; Mr. Pereira, Superintendent of Town Sub-Offices, Calcutta, for unusual detective ability and for his labours in reorganising the Calcutta local deliveries; Mr. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of Coimbatore (Madras), for exceptional zeal and success in the administration of his division; Mr. L. C. Byrne, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, for excellent work during the breaks on the South Indian Railway; and Messrs. Peter and Chard, Superintendents attached to the offices of the Post Masters General of Madras and the Punjab, for valuable assistance given to the heads of their circles in technical matters. Since the close of the year the Post Office has, I regret to record, lost the services of Mr. G. J. Hynes, an experienced and able officer who, after a long and successful career in the department in different administrative capacities, held for three years the rank of Post Master General and the position of Deputy Director General of the Post Office. Mr. Hynes left India in September 1894 on long leave preparatory to retirement. Mr. A. G. Faichnie, the senior Deputy Post Master General, who thirty years ago gained a high reputation by the organisation and administration of the Punjab Military Horse Van Post, retired in October 1894 after a service in the Post Office of more than 36 years.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES (1893-94).

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.
 (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon <i>via</i> Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk-Phyu, and Sandoway.
 (3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui <i>via</i> Tavoy.
 (4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon, touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras.
 (5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi.
 (6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi <i>via</i> the Coast ports.
 (7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Basrah <i>via</i> the Persian Gulf ports.
 (8) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Bimlipatam <i>via</i> Masulipatam, Coconada, and Vizagapatam.
 (9) Weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.</p> | <p>Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1884, on an annual subsidy of Rs. 4,39,000.</p> |
| <p>(10) Bi-weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo.</p> | <p>Under supplementary contract with the Post Office, from 6th May 1886 to 30th April 1894, on an annual subsidy of Rs. 15,000.</p> |
| <p>(11) Weekly communication between Kyauk-Phyu, Cheduba, and Ramree.</p> | <p>There is no regular contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company for this supplementary service, which began on the 1st March 1892, but the understanding is that it may be used up to the 30th April 1894 by the Indian and Ceylon Post Offices, on payment of an annual subsidy of Rs. 2,000, to be shared equally between the Governments of India and Ceylon.</p> |
| <p>(12) Additional services between India and Burma and Burma and the Straits.</p> | <p>Under contract with the Local Administration for ten years, from 18th November 1884, on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 1,500 for the first five years and Rs. 1,200 for the second period of five years, subject to other arrangements if intermediately made.</p> |
| | <p>These additional services are not included in the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, but it has been arranged that the Post Office may use them until 30th April 1894 on payment of Rs. 50,000 annually.</p> |

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.</p> | <p>The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores: the contract is for five years, from 1st January 1888, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.</p> |
|--|--|

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(14) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Sundays).
 (15) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokokku to and fro each way (except on Sundays).
 (16) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays).
 (17) A bi-weekly service between Thayetmyo and Pokokku to and fro each way.
 (18) A weekly service between Pokokku and Kindat to and fro each way.
 (19) A weekly express service between Mandalay and Bhamo to and fro each way.</p> | <p>Under contract with the Local Administration for five years from the 1st January 1891 to the 31st December 1895. The subsidy is Rs. 9,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes Rs. 3,500 per mensem.</p> |
| <p>(20) A tri-weekly service between Rangoon and Bassein.
 (21) A bi-weekly service between Bassein and Henzada.</p> | <p>Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st July 1880, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being Rs. 2,500 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes Rs. 500.</p> |
| <p>(22) A bi-weekly service between Rangoon and Pyapon.</p> | <p>Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st October 1882, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The subsidy is Rs. 800 per mensem.</p> |
| <p>(23) A daily service between Rangoon and Kyauktan, and <i>vice versa</i>.</p> | <p>The service is under contract with the Post Office from 1st September 1892; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by two months' notice. Monthly subsidy is Rs. 125.</p> |

- (24) A bi-monthly service between Sinbo and Myitkyina and *vice versa*.
 (25) A bi-monthly service between Bhamo and Sinbo and *vice versa*.

Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st April 1893, and to continue in force until 1st April 1894, but terminable at any time by 30 days' notice from either party. Monthly subsidy is Rs500.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

- (26) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Basrah and Bagdad.

Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1884, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy is Rs30,000 per annum; steamers run in connection with line No. 7.

By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.

- (27) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.

No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

- (28) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras.
 (29) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.

Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers.

By other Agencies.

- (30) By River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Jaitapur and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River.

Under contract with the Post Office from the 1st May 1893 to the 1st May 1898. Annual subsidy Rs75,000, towards which the Bengal Government and the Assam Administration contribute Rs40,000.

- (31) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Narainganj and Silchar. (These steamers, however, only run as far as Fenchuganj from 1st November to 15th May and as far as Karimganj during the month of October.)

Under contract with the Post Office for five years from 1st January 1892 on an annual subsidy of Rs20,000, of which the Assam Administration pays half.

- (32) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Bi-weekly communication between Calcutta and Cuttack *via* Chandbali.

Under contract with the Post Office from the 14th September 1887; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by one calendar month's notice. Monthly postal subsidy is Rs300.

- (33) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa.

Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1893 to 31st May 1894. The monthly subsidy is Rs3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes Rs900-6 and the Portuguese Government Rs200.

- (34) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Daily communication between Khulna and Barisal.

Under contract with the Post Office from 1st July 1880 to 30th June 1894, but terminable at any time by six months' notice. Monthly postal subsidy Rs350, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes Rs183.

- (35) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Four times a week between Barisal and Taktakhal.

No contract has been entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since 1st April 1892 on a monthly subsidy of Rs100.

- (36) By Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Company.—Daily communication between Calcutta and Midnapore.

No contract was entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since December 1882. Subsidy Rs60 a month.

- (37) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson of Mandalay.—A tri-weekly steamer service between Ruthidaung and Akyab and *vice versa* from 1st October to 30th April in each year and during the remaining months of each year a bi-weekly service.

Under contract with the Local Administration for five years from 15th February 1890, but terminable at any time by either party giving six months' notice. Subsidy Rs15,000 a year.

- (38) By Mr. G. E. L. Dawson of Mandalay.—A bi-weekly steam launch service between Akyab and Paletwa and *vice versa* throughout the year.

- (39) By Messrs. Dawson and Thompson of Moulmein.—A daily steam launch service except on Sundays from Moulmein to Duzinzeik and *vice versa* and a tri-weekly service from Moulmein to Shwelon and *vice versa*.

Under contract with the Local Administration, from 1st May 1891 to 1st May 1895, on a monthly subsidy of Rs500.

- (40) By Salween Steam Navigation Company of Moulmein.—A bi-weekly steam launch service between Moulmein and Kyondo and *vice versa*, and a daily service between Moulmein and Natmaw and *vice versa*.

Under contract with the Local Administration for two years from 1st February 1893. The Local Government may terminate contract by giving six months' notice. Subsidy Rs3,000 a year.

Appendix No. I.
Statement showing the numbers of Post Offices and Letter-Boxes (excluding those at post offices) opened, and Village Postmen entertained during the year 1893-94, and the total numbers at the end of the official years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	EXISTING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1894.				OPENED OR EXTENDED IN 1893-94.				TOTAL OF 1893-94.				CLOSED OR DISCONTINUED IN 1893-94.				BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH 1894.				INCREASE OR DECREASE.			
	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	No.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	No.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	No.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	No.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	No.	Post Offices.	Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	No.
Bengal	1,224	3,994	413	60	182	25	135	52	1,230	4,061	411	25	115	135	411	25	1,230	4,061	411	25	Increase	67	Increase	19
Bombay	1,280	2,459	712	31	140	46	83	61	1,397	2,599	798	31	83	135	798	31	1,397	2,599	798	31	"	60	"	14
Madras	1,835	1,709	919	73	265	43	101	35	1,908	1,974	961	95	101	83	961	95	1,908	1,974	961	95	"	164	"	53
North-Western Provinces and Oudh*	1,231	1,670	305	81	180	190	190	35	1,411	1,860	495	27	32	190	495	27	1,411	1,860	495	27	Increase	25	Increase	163
Punjab	944	508	486	94	218	34	30	36	1,162	526	525	17	30	32	525	17	1,162	526	525	17	"	154	"	163
Assam	322	189	216	15	22	9	1	1	344	211	225	17	1	30	225	17	344	211	225	17	"	188	"	17
Bihar	472	331	210	13	20	33	1	12	492	354	220	1	1	33	220	1	492	354	220	1	"	9	"	6
Burma	186	197	37	10	33	7	23	14	219	230	44	4	26	23	44	4	219	230	44	4	"	16	"	6
Central India	137	74	35	...	...	2	...	15	137	74	35	...	...	1	35	...	137	74	35	...	"	7	"	1
Central Provinces	462	456	260	42	29	7	1	5	504	485	267	7	1	7	267	7	504	485	267	7	"	94	"	2
Eastern Bengal	362	1,021	131	63	40	1	425	53	402	1,061	132	20	29	40	132	20	402	1,061	132	20	Increase	10	Increase	19
Rajputana	219	149	103	4	12	2	1	6	223	161	105	9	4	2	105	9	223	161	105	9	"	8	"	7
Sind	171	230	62	12	0	5	...	...	183	152	67	...	...	11	67	...	183	152	67	...	"	2	"	2
Railway Mail Services	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Increase	146	Increase	133
TOTAL	5,832	13,202	3,837	497	1,193	363	351	351	9,329	14,485	4,217	242	610	510	3,970	242	9,378	13,875	3,970	242	Increase	589	Increase	133

* The Oudh Circle was amalgamated with the North Western Provinces from the 1st May 1894.

Appendix No. II.

Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post and does not include figures of the District Post.]

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	RAILWAY.										MAIL CARTS, HORSES, CAMELS, ETC.		RUNNERS AND BOATS.		STEAMER SERVICES, SEA AND RIVER.		T. TAL.
	Under Local Control.		Under Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.		Served by mail guaging.		Served by Railway Mail Service sorting section.		Total.		1893-94.	1893-94.	1893-94.	1893-94.	1893-94.	1893-94.	
	1892-93.	Miles.	1892-93.	Miles.	1892-93.	Miles.	1892-93.	Miles.	1892-93.	Miles.							
Bengal	
Bombay	
Madras	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh*	
Punjab	
Assam	
Bihar	
Burma	
Central India	
Central Provinces	
Eastern Bengal	
Rajputana	
Sind	
Total	1,239	1,300	377	413	1,251	1,318	17,540	18,099	4,650	4,859	45,733	44,805	12,550	12,603	80,472	80,366	

(a) Exclusive of Political Lines in Baluchistan, 7½, 600 miles in 1892-93 and 707 miles in 1893-94.
 (b) There are no long services at sea between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Bombay and Karachi.
 * The Oudh Circle was amalgamated with the North Western Provinces from the 1st May 1894.

Appendix

Statement showing the estimated* numbers of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual Madras, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Burma, Central India, Central

	BENGAL.		BOMBAT.		MADRAS.		N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.		PUNJAB.		ASSAM.	
	Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Letters, paid	19,118,812	19,869,505	29,691,975	30,867,769	30,853,435	31,234,707	19,507,478	18,715,375	16,861,180	18,865,632	2,120,484	2,004,614
.. unpaid	6,423,000	6,424,242	2,894,058	2,924,980	1,638,994	2,813,291	4,379,061	4,554,200	1,048,051	2,037,000	625,225	721,266
.. registered	809,310	1,044,820	758,157	928,128	1,341,838	1,662,908	895,345	988,052	631,540	765,457	89,660	91,720
.. insured	27,662	26,827	12,645	12,462	35,561	25,717	11,578	15,930	7,951	7,378	1,980	2,804
.. value-payable	25,758	29,070	15,383	18,641	31,711	34,623	26,640	32,898	33,608	41,036	89,777	12,438
.. service privileged	897,214	938,507	1,500	1,304	1,085,355	1,632,303	1,464,536	1,524,475	736,648	888,110	111,743	118,651
Post-cards	19,002,477	20,517,015	26,033,410	29,726,163	19,365,624	20,808,832	15,545,898	16,819,710	14,811,871	16,989,546	1,005,144	1,045,186
Reply post-cards	544,137	604,676	451,308	551,306	814,863	739,520	581,115	626,238	458,414	533,474	47,211	50,709
Total	66,408,369	67,454,771	89,000,511	95,006,340	59,654,391	62,798,818	47,443,769	48,067,838	34,651,800	39,002,731	4,779,233	5,256,813
Newspapers	4,937,861	3,998,791	4,737,728	4,428,692	4,458,477	4,210,327	3,715,430	3,436,171	1,084,854	2,008,363	770,698	703,610
Book and Pattern Packets. { Unregistered	1,978,489	2,289,075	1,800,104	2,224,321	2,558,396	2,859,414	1,608,978	1,709,530	1,037,480	1,277,899	200,344	244,534
.. { Registered	60,434	146,164	13,773	20,683	35,449	26,091	16,302	17,702	27,844	45,463	1,289	9,751
Book Packets. { Value-payable .. { Registered	8,838	10,376	6,388	7,382	10,440	20,265	15,747	17,259	9,386	9,073	1,076	1,703
.. { Value-payable .. { Unregistered	150,934	149,123	70,806	66,197	146,374	183,406	91,745	117,791	84,815	91,714	38,369	31,838
Parcels, paid	184,511	123,031	150,453	151,896	111,796	131,191	128,897	127,344	151,591	178,021	20,075	13,173
.. unpaid	61,894	39,812	40,515	36,613	47,368	46,538	48,118	57,253	39,837	38,546	16,816	16,686
.. insured	30,179	22,700	46,816	37,204	37,906	41,694	18,631	22,243	12,364	19,094	5,000	4,368
.. value-payable	111,040	144,901	51,074	60,955	100,770	122,306	90,346	100,949	69,703	79,965	10,815	61,072
Total	34,904,473	34,380,303	30,180,317	32,126,912	24,637,149	28,622,405	27,690,305	28,763,280	24,490,406	28,611,253	5,074,242	5,536,985
Money orders, inland	2,043,907	2,167,440	2,113,301	2,122,089	1,994,798	1,132,620	1,201,231	1,273,930	620,423	704,895	263,810	296,432
GRAND TOTAL	85,036,470	86,547,663	119,180,828	127,133,252	84,281,540	91,555,085	75,134,365	77,071,210	60,146,387	67,318,816	10,037,053	10,893,828
Deduct—Number of articles returned & undelivered	271,408	241,674	1,122,963	1,077,770	1,613,274	1,714,379	836,762	940,664	1,005,533	1,005,182	105,648	208,067
Not actually delivered	34,164,068	35,806,989	34,278,856	36,110,122	34,868,275	36,840,706	34,344,604	35,030,546	35,183,245	36,221,094	6,041,413	6,085,965
Add—Number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	658,301	658,120	821,776	621,235	310,187	318,685	448,305	480,161	304,531	314,384	79,549	61,672
Total	51,844,379	55,394,389	45,480,833	70,928,227	64,635,160	65,180,391	44,723,359	46,510,717	39,417,603	42,535,448	6,119,000	6,710,667

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

† The North Circle was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces from the 1st May 1894.

No. III.

number of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Provinces, Eastern Bengal, Rajputana, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

BENGAL.		BOMBA.		CENTRAL INDIA.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		EASTERN BENGAL.		RAJPUTANA.		SIND.		TOTAL.	
Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.		Number given out for delivery.	
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
5,651,860	5,831,787	5,180,653	7,102,967	1,700,187	1,723,411	5,656,833	6,736,319	4,723,750	5,014,657	4,001,307	3,967,312	4,508,079	4,536,676	187,007,978	156,266,964
1,092,963	3,115,602	3,346,714	3,107,888	408,217	434,063	1,207,071	1,223,900	979,533	940,878	365,167	568,035	900,103	880,131	80,883,593	26,667,602
997,119	302,459	300,173	237,186	64,302	66,371	973,411	310,602	107,136	127,411	126,707	124,767	137,030	140,368	6,105,433	6,742,751
4,157	6,922	4,041	3,167	1,017	1,173	5,282	6,954	2,533	3,028	1,304	1,320	643	912	117,304	115,834
38,770	33,768	3,813	7,500	5,631	2,156	73,740	15,606	4,875	4,510	5,401	6,570	4,171	4,406	330,836	273,749
482,061	477,665	344,117	341,827	144,211	155,803	457,193	484,730	210,134	221,451	26,306	30,075	...	704	5,547,187	6,585,176
1,067,211	1,601,102	675,773	703,719	1,072,536	1,267,383	2,044,000	2,306,935	4,065,390	5,297,376	2,323,813	2,757,282	1,706,007	1,931,204	176,197,018	127,233,826
130,418	273,680	57,982	70,785	20,137	21,601	185,557	213,904	106,701	210,214	40,460	47,215	36,101	36,736	3,605,498	3,938,815
13,799,509	13,547,575	11,106,767	12,046,864	3,407,340	3,658,369	12,703,680	13,425,389	11,063,446	11,725,521	7,421,684	7,518,186	7,036,983	7,123,444	311,014,040	326,932,219
905,141	389,803	2,018,699	2,183,976	366,000	324,591	1,084,346	1,196,157	794,086	785,116	329,181	389,455	704,346	673,360	20,037,053	26,362,700
373,636	479,832	742,140	935,521	69,376	66,695	401,691	682,447	222,754	224,985	127,072	152,065	267,358	305,106	11,115,134	13,470,704
5,682	6,710	12,060	11,445	2,842	678	6,022	4,568	6,025	22,708	1,955	2,164	4,398	5,032	197,595	311,300
4,415	5,813	5,501	7,091	1,431	1,816	6,440	7,030	2,711	2,973	1,660	2,128	1,693	1,616	46,340	65,238
34,077	12,214	27,040	36,597	10,307	13,704	34,852	43,094	33,763	36,448	11,071	15,330	13,688	13,140	790,116	825,180
30,034	29,635	51,831	64,327	10,064	10,507	17,310	20,412	18,334	19,032	25,837	25,211	10,407	13,006	298,608	326,819
17,044	19,311	17,819	19,890	5,918	5,579	12,755	19,215	12,149	13,036	13,160	16,555	12,332	12,503	371,031	392,876
5,006	6,231	5,110	5,423	3,702	6,663	74,410	12,380	2,300	3,403	10,007	20,402	5,340	6,414	101,707	207,034
29,012	36,557	36,730	38,808	9,548	10,116	44,660	47,985	26,375	33,694	10,240	12,723	11,514	13,213	706,630	812,694
17,03,803	16,079,007	14,000,000	15,608,182	3,007,534	4,136,438	14,400,000	15,887,008	13,122,000	12,870,000	8,000,000	8,156,290	8,075,000	8,173,106	351,071,121	370,267,963
311,156	688,280	452,707	464,606	120,291	127,217	363,775	381,305	419,372	460,521	189,420	134,191	177,008	126,421	2,237,855	2,754,960
141,757	15,617,953	14,547,133	16,073,178	4,018,715	4,325,665	14,705,836	15,773,961	12,601,377	13,231,403	8,139,116	8,289,800	8,353,433	8,302,687	360,700,070	379,022,965
701,089	812,506	1,967,719	1,685,823	130,800	164,933	493,340	521,114	337,230	272,759	165,371	175,513	262,278	224,422	10,701,008	11,304,482
280,670	16,335,387	12,580,014	14,077,254	3,007,375	4,170,896	14,270,194	15,249,807	12,356,197	12,066,734	7,975,845	8,112,977	7,090,255	7,078,080	390,018,008	367,713,119
236,500	151,228	218,814	210,589	75,201	70,267	116,657	112,197	77,236	74,673	20,830	25,406	30,823	11,381	3,204,006	3,275,010
547,360	15,486,616	14,790,133	16,317,843	3,074,716	4,250,073	14,397,251	16,368,038	12,641,953	13,133,407	8,064,793	8,200,475	8,041,180	8,132,017	355,224,975	370,934,023

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Numbers of Articles received at, and disposed of by, the Dead Letter Offices at Ajmere, 1892-93 and

	AJMERE.		BOMBAY.		CALCUTTA.		DINAPUR.		KARACHI.	
	Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Received from Post Office.										
Registered Articles.	308	216	5,442	5,040	1,043	2,181	276	512	404	465
Parcels	5	3	431	242	146	113	22	17	36	21
Letters	23,490	71,134	501,353	508,424	716,579	716,128	146,158	128,681	43,210	38,123
Newspapers . . .	4,820	6,301	23,012	54,934	60,681	66,581	3,611	6,337	4,506	3,546
Packets	2,307	2,794	65,628	54,046	15,144	32,774	3,783	5,321	2,911	2,773
TOTAL	90,850	86,896	611,776	623,886	1,844,527	1,817,765	158,590	151,228	50,845	44,881
Received from other Dead Letter Offices.										
Registered Articles.	1	5	244	886	134	117	117	78	21	21
Parcels . . . .	...	...	240	90	1	...	...	2	...	...
Letters	40,185	37,296	65,729	68,573	108,409	108,094	260,225	167,931	14,491	12,896
Newspapers . . .	910	1,629	18,715	26,358	41,060	45,236	467	987	143	135
Packets	153	161	40,933	48,894	10,739	13,053	2,562	1,221	316	371
TOTAL	41,470	39,081	1,15,453	143,696	161,233	166,500	161,312	159,229	14,971	14,114
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.	132,320	125,977	727,229	767,582	2,005,760	1,984,265	319,902	310,457	65,816	58,995
Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.										
Registered Articles.	6	9	1,422	1,467	196	173	72	86	30	29
Parcels . . . .	...	1	10	5	47	22	...	3	29	11
Letters	35,018	22,207	136,992	144,608	269,531	254,871	30,261	41,570	23,076	20,796
Newspapers . . .	3,817	5,073	20,154	31,533	6,073	8,737	4,728	5,288	3,687	3,690
Packets	1,325	2,283	50,118	78,566	20,900	20,170	2,598	3,062	2,558	2,167
TOTAL	40,667	30,682	244,656	256,209	293,747	284,024	47,559	50,532	29,300	25,653
Balance remaining to be disposed of	91,653	95,295	482,573	511,373	1,712,013	1,700,241	272,343	259,925	36,516	33,342
Articles sent out by Dead Letter Office.										
By re-direction of transmission to their addresses.										
Registered Articles.	11	8	530	528	161	158	243	276	25	12
Parcels	3	...	159	134	93	22	5	8	4	4
Letters	15,544	14,646	66,055	68,473	74,719	69,000	35,095	41,670	6,195	6,659
Newspapers . . .	331	197	4,070	3,247	5,901	6,627	630	715	183	182
Packets	257	344	16,134	14,748	3,038	4,719	867	1,189	290	525
TOTAL	16,245	15,196	86,948	86,732	84,402	81,134	36,770	53,897	6,697	7,402
By return to their senders.										
Registered Articles.	82	106	3,215	4,271	1,440	1,060	363	413	295	320
Parcels . . . .	...	...	368	213	40	20	...	1	...	7
Letters	57,212	43,810	231,454	233,945	290,573	263,263	170,087	150,229	20,377	20,929
Newspapers . . .	1,609	2,658	27,139	44,814	68,009	66,486	1,000	1,217	621	627
Packets	166	210	12,234	9,451	20,304	20,938	2,829	1,806	327	400
TOTAL	59,169	56,780	271,956	288,691	479,366	452,477	174,270	153,185	21,510	22,082
Articles indisposible and deposited as dead.										
Registered Articles.	105	122	619	646	271	312	115	111	21	65
Parcels	4	2	114	83	30	42	17	6	9	9
Letters	16,110	13,717	112,481	123,067	120,161	126,368	67,410	62,613	5,011	3,722
Newspapers . . .	13	6	44	68	...	...	...	174	19	14
Packets	61	64	91	85	311	...	...	446	51	29
TOTAL	16,293	13,911	113,309	123,842	120,472	126,724	67,542	63,253	5,040	3,840
GRAND TOTAL	91,653	95,295	482,573	511,373	1,712,013	1,700,241	272,343	259,925	36,516	33,342
Articles issued by Dead Letter Office for delivery to the addressee or senders and returned as undeliverable.										
Registered Articles.	10	7	326	280	246	212	100	109	21	25
Parcels . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Letters	4,578	5,580	47,228	43,575	58,871	60,190	32,064	27,859	245	700
Newspapers . . .	...	3	...	...	68	128	39	11	...	...
Packets . . . .	...	...	...	...	65	120	15	38	4	...
TOTAL	4,588	5,590	47,554	43,855	59,150	60,338	32,198	27,917	261	725

(4) (C) to the Arrangement of the North-Western Provinces

From North-Western Provinces and Oudh 1892-93. 448,305
 Central India 1893-94. 480,161
 543,786 560,543

No. IV.

Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow(a), Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the years 1893-94.

Lahore.		Lucknow.		Madras.		Nagpur.		Rangoon.		TOTAL.			
Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Number.		Proportion.	
1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1,141	1,311	2,195	2,223	4,097	4,138	756	780	748	780	17,335	19,019	...	...
131	107	115	105	119	70	19	30	84	67	1,791	670	...	...
232,773	264,000	471,115	502,957	271,628	274,817	205,031	196,770	196,093	215,430	2,792,409	2,682,521	...	...
36,489	29,949	34,313	39,882	32,692	20,868	7,464	7,477	17,328	14,398	237,426	259,815	...	...
13,034	19,312	19,938	14,686	7,748	8,702	2,597	2,199	7,154	9,914	156,364	153,394	...	...
304,539	314,368	522,766	459,643	326,187	318,685	116,917	116,197	218,824	240,589	3,204,208	3,275,610	74'08	76'19
86	79	146	144	235	808	17	12	45	34	1,038	1,648	...	...
1	2	1	1	22	26	...	6	...	...	271	149	...	...
75,784	76,761	323,442	257,080	76,748	73,882	33,179	31,594	14,902	14,129	913,298	842,437	...	...
10,037	11,786	16,925	11,485	5,998	7,159	474	523	838	265	96,797	104,694	...	...
1,706	2,181	3,831	4,900	4,456	3,804	190	171	130	210	73,073	74,948	...	...
88,116	90,833	244,338	273,829	87,393	87,159	22,806	32,296	15,216	13,638	1,085,887	1,023,635	25'31	27'81
393,051	405,187	668,124	633,177	492,382	496,844	150,833	150,483	234,140	257,227	4,399,703	4,299,445	100	100
93	107	301	229	134	247	28	18	94	101	2,465	2,597	...	...
69	12	47	28	72	27	8	...	25	14	243	125	...	...
68,130	64,681	185,310	128,060	26,280	40,689	47,641	25,351	86,050	86,554	914,789	866,050	...	...
23,347	12,949	22,348	25,243	17,054	17,159	5,044	5,963	7,930	9,334	117,280	124,253	...	...
7,968	12,480	11,340	10,878	3,597	4,402	2,140	2,613	4,014	5,912	137,079	182,979	...	...
91,816	90,033	219,451	164,473	80,574	62,434	55,741	52,848	90,207	101,816	1,187,804	1,128,104	27'54	26'26
391,430	315,164	648,073	654,704	343,008	343,410	93,063	90,645	124,843	136,311	3,108,091	3,170,341	72'46	73'74
150	192	133	155	124	87	36	9	94	87	1,800	1,804	...	...
20	46	19	21	17	14	7	6	31	22	189	290	...	...
20,158	60,123	79,249	86,886	26,345	32,391	6,646	5,728	30,638	46,568	408,185	419,762	...	...
2,077	2,236	2,805	2,097	1,058	1,999	551	320	2,978	3,770	21,931	23,199	...	...
2,794	6,163	3,069	2,021	1,030	1,216	649	670	2,067	2,922	32,264	34,471	...	...
58,301	68,769	85,605	91,187	30,584	26,711	7,791	10,681	44,746	52,854	458,160	499,226	14'74	15'75
233	680	1,084	1,097	1,047	2,002	578	529	361	320	14,354	12,488	...	...
15	22	23	26	26	17	4	4	1	16	216	246	...	...
148,440	140,083	349,209	351,176	201,293	191,831	67,275	67,086	46,311	53,288	1,672,840	1,625,762	...	...
27,514	25,176	25,517	22,907	19,388	18,090	1,182	1,500	2,041	1,835	193,103	216,345	...	...
2,744	2,066	4,879	5,082	4,412	4,068	174	168	494	1,141	88,583	68,618	...	...
179,766	169,037	400,872	381,170	228,175	217,987	69,214	69,324	48,048	56,216	1,933,254	1,901,589	69'18	69'26
383	406	908	791	1,140	1,080	143	221	306	308	2,877	4,049	...	...
18	13	30	24	75	14	6	6	24	15	176	240	...	...
91,398	76,661	164,960	121,879	79,977	26,848	17,644	10,121	41,451	45,044	706,773	780,394	...	...
270	21	748	...	...	...	883	12	139	294	1,851	582	...	...
34	...	476	690	3,187	2,780	...	...	139	158	4,811	4,242	...	...
61,369	20,528	121,156	128,967	54,449	80,798	18,977	16,429	42,049	45,717	217,568	768,626	13'02	21'27
391,430	315,164	648,073	654,704	343,008	343,410	93,063	90,645	124,843	136,311	3,108,091	3,170,341	100	100
54	57	248	228	349	433	186	214	121	78	1,851	1,722	...	...
...	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	8	...	...
17,670	12,294	32,329	61,131	28,652	22,735	20,961	10,981	6,863	3,829	252,341	246,829	...	...
11	22	15	7	55	113	5	1	53	28	248	214	...	...
35	25	12	81	53	87	3	3	17	60	303	384	...	...
17,770	13,800	33,106	41,478	30,110	24,104	16,715	10,580	10,045	8,570	258,448	247,764	10'80	10'22

and Outh Circle there is now one Dead Letter Office at Lucknow).

From Bengal . . .
Assam . . .
Eastern Bengal . . .

1892-93. 658,703
1893-94. 78,540
77,820
814,577
1892-93. 658,420
1893-94. 74,672
74,672
817,766

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in

Names of Postal Circles.	1-anna Post-cards.	1-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Foreign Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	2-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	2½-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	1-anna Envelope.	1-anna Envelope, square.	1-anna Envelope.	1-anna Envelope, square.	2-anna Registration Envelope, small size.	2-anna Registration Envelope, large size.	1½-anna Envelope, old.	1½-anna Envelope, new.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal	15,271,500	2,295,780	17,900	1,408	334	40	10,071,518	23,518	334	12,630	60,410	2,058	6,333	77,438
Bombay	26,366,450	1,551,200	21,456	...	1,000	...	14,524,830	22,472	1,808	5,324	57,402	5,639	57,376	80,572
Madras	14,632,350	1,500,312	25,086	7	1,220	...	13,100,986	41,440	1,092	10,587	174,912	6,880	57,402	43,743
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	12,441,280	681,294	13,220	...	600	...	7,585,516	45,160	2,622	2,735	20,696	2,129	55,767	31,138
Punjab	10,403,800	1,722,322	13,986	1	630	...	6,514,240	27,152	3,552	9,632	57,296	2,624	32,744	46,224
Assam	1,170,080	204,976	2,532	...	228	...	1,040,928	13,568	176	2,680	13,472	900	1,136	12,288
Bihar	2,933,236	511,816	2,912	...	1,320	80	2,554,306	11,632	326	776	17,072	728	2,162	2,648
Burma	322,652	30,324	4,500	...	416	...	1,433,237	15,616	3,611	5,456	5,700	920	6,616	17,944
Central India	602,304	53,276	1,024	...	32	...	1,031,832	2,264	122	836	4,352	224	572	2,708
Central Provinces	2,305,168	410,712	3,504	...	224	112	2,303,616	15,248	1,004	4,056	25,104	2,262	17,232	416
Eastern Bengal	2,121,888	347,628	432	176	56	32	1,556,536	3,632	...	512	16,384	608	1,104	1,468
Rajputana	2,046,908	311,040	232	...	80	...	2,727,216	4,696	32	1,128	7,856	232	2,288	2,308
Sindh	1,326,476	191,448	3,488	16	216	...	2,528,806	6,376	1,810	2,480	3,000	812	11,224	2,796
Total of 1893-94	97,777,990	16,541,760	1,000,000	1,412	3,364	64	67,888,968	157,696	24,740	66,642	394,112	26,632	263,644	279,476
Total of 1894-95	84,406,372	8,171,676	125,296	682	16,843	41	66,883,375	246,176	24,041	60,622	242,331	24,302	454,335	71,439

† The total value of stamps shown in this return does not quite agree with the aggregate of the values of the different

Gross value of ordinary stamps sold as per this statement
Ditto ditto ditto as per Appendix X

Difference

Telegraph revenue realized in stamps

Refund of excess registrations not deducted from the Returns of the Superintendent of Stamps

Short credits in Postal Accounts under reference

Short credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in previous years

Deductions.—Balance in hands of Postmasters reduced by sale of stamps to the public

Excess credits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received

Excess credits in Postal Accounts under reference

Discount as per this statement

Ditto as per Appendix X

Discount on stamps affixed to Telegraph messages

Difference

Deductions.—Excess credits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received

Appendix No. VI.

Statement showing the number of Service Postage Stamps of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle and the gross value thereof during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

Names of Postal Circles.	4-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	1-anna Stamps.	2-anna Stamps.	4-anna Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R
Bengal	312,638	8,882	1,315,955	175,812	176,267	67,932	2,89,390
Bombay	135,638	16,990	1,771,324	355,985	168,185	71,971	4,17,548
Madras	394,324	26,704	3,063,662	274,899	89,151	51,980	4,02,518
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	148,806	9,808	1,484,717	205,668	110,997	47,532	2,66,535
Punjab	244,544	18,816	883,716	311,528	273,982	229,973	4,97,687
Assam	35,960	...	126,108	26,435	16,168	6,289	38,062
Bihar	59,588	60	320,643	26,876	19,433	4,969	53,057
Burma	52,893	5,176	426,705	59,059	32,970	8,173	95,957
Central India	9,280	272	75,898	9,549	4,762	1,595	14,179
Central Provinces	39,856	512	590,249	78,166	34,810	19,659	95,362
Eastern Bengal	46,692	...	133,104	11,201	10,152	2,882	29,953
Rajputana	12,160	2,880	155,317	15,106	6,534	3,509	20,163
Sind	42,597	1,534	609,288	46,953	20,509	8,002	83,844
Total of 1893-94	1,534,976	91,634	10,956,686	1,597,237	963,920	524,486	23,04,255*
TOTAL OF 1892-93	1,564,254	59,984	11,112,549	1,493,592	924,558	498,509	22,42,239

* The total value of stamps shown in this return does not quite agree with the aggregate of the values of the different denominations of stamps owing to returns of number and value furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, not being yet completely adjusted.

Sale of Service Stamps as per Appendix X	Ditto as per this statement	Difference
Rs. 23,22,703	Rs. 23,04,255	Rs. 18,448

Credit in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received 18,448
 Excess credits in Postal Accounts under reference 137
 Excess credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of short credits in previous years 61

Deduct—Refund of value of stamps not deducted from the returns of the Superintendent of Stamps Rs. 354
 Short credits in Postal Accounts under reference 259
 Short credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in previous years 7

Rs. 18,448

Appendix No. VII.

Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES	ARTICLES RECEIVED FROM THE IMPERIAL POST OR FROM THE DISTRICT POST FOR DELIVERY TO THE DISTRICT POST.						ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST FOR DESPATCH TO THE IMPERIAL POST OR TO THE DISTRICT POST.						ARTICLES RETURNED BY THE DISTRICT POST TO THE IMPERIAL POST UNDELIVERED.						
	PAID.			UNPAID.			PAID.			UNPAID.			PAID.			UNPAID.			
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including News-papers.	Parcels.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including News-papers.	Parcels.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including News-papers.	Parcels and Packages including News-papers.	Total.	
Bengal	42,608	19,563	1,212,534	107,636	6,826	1,598,947	76,072	13,968	1,129,347	17,016	1,481	1,436,140,708	1,525	2,099	22,363	3,277	430	25,368	55,904
Bombay	21,270	25,278	1,151,736	67,920	4,878	1,439,082	1,110	3,186	496,500	3,138	120	55,152	882	7,842	25,836	1,092	516	24,372	60,738
Madras	63,478	135,809	1,968,981	105,717	13,823	2,698,863	9,382	30,045	987,421	23,543	591	181,304	7,410	35,539	48,688	2,428	1,752	73,811	170,639
N.W. Provinces and Oudh.	28,684	106,328	2,067,444	55,310	15,600	3,372,076	127,008	37,008	1,470,102	19,952	2,334	709,504	8,778	7,854	23,616	926	366	59,496	101,114
Punjab	111,461	108,750	2,094,846	28,800	11,220	2,666,401	16,897	39,539	1,419,552	8,898	2,232	287,065	7,164	20,932	70,686	1,092	936	59,760	153,028
Assam	7,342	3,424	238,756	22,429	3,258	330,867	7,398	1,752	202,302	5,010	1,146	48,990	636	402	9,780	864	354	10,278	22,704
Bihar	49,584	13,692	423,336	29,592	3,174	707,334	37,374	8,148	305,820	6,528	540	209,700	2,526	1,524	9,438	1,422	174	23,262	38,514
Burma	5,664	10,308	315,160	42,348	4,908	637,530	19,176	8,526	271,986	8,334	1,410	166,566	230	954	6,330	1,038	222	26,676	36,538
Central Provinces	3,130	26,235	245,366	17,086	3,447	371,450	8,027	12,109	212,553	10,080	928	52,399	280	2,697	9,323	506	327	15,929	29,642
Eastern Bengal	11,430	5,004	538,824	20,886	3,204	633,534	32,286	3,864	519,598	6,246	600	54,966	504	1,146	4,572	468	102	7,128	14,130
Rajputana	480	2,520	36,848	1,092	90	47,312	300	1,200	26,760	402	6	4,264	12	396	1,620	60	4	1,242	3,336
Sind	14	701	3,522	65	10	3,777	37	25	3,871	31	4	60	...	5	45	2	3	18	74
Total of 1893-94	600,148	457,012	10,297,553	498,887	70,438	14,597,173	336,069	159,370	7,105,802	109,178	11,392	1,937,535	30,047	81,380	232,237	13,985	5,182	318,340	686,351
TOTAL OF 1892-93.	567,914	444,188	9,568,574	508,650	63,457	13,764,342	336,434	145,341	6,499,580	101,669	8,637	1,987,078	29,496	76,815	208,463	14,432	4,919	326,104	664,346

* The Oudh Circle was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces from the 1st May 1894.

Appendix No. VIII.
Statement showing the Offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Officials and established against them during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.
[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

	NAMES OF PARTIAL CIRCLES.		NUMBER OF ASCERTAINED CASES OF DISHONESTY ON THE PART OF POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.		Total.
	Number of Legal convictions.	Number of cases departmentally punished.			
Bengal	27	24	48		
Bombay	8	12	20		
Madras	49	33	82		
N. W. Provinces and Outh "	46	7	53		
Punjab	24	12	36		
Assam	4	2	6		
Bihar	3	11	14		
Hurma	5	3	8		
Central India	12	3	15		
Central Provinces	1	3	4		
Eastern Bengal	3	1	4		
Eastern Bengal	2	3	5		
Rajputana	3	3	6		
Sind	2	7	9		
Railway Mail Service	4	28	32		
	190	106	296		
	176		252		
	Total of 1892-93				
	Total of 1893-94				

NOTE.—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant. Besides the 340 cases shown above, there were 56 cases in which offences were apparently established against postal officials, but in which no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.

* The Outh Circle was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces from the 1st May 1893.

Appendix No. IX.
Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other servants of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1893 and 1894.

	Director- -g. -e.	Alinga -g. -e.	Bengal.	Hydrabad.	Madras.	N. W. Pro- vinces and Beluchistan.	Punjab.	Assam.	Bihar.	Burma.	Central India.	General Provinces.	Eastern Hindol.	Rajputana.	Sind.	Railway Mail Service.	Total.
1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1															
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	1	1															
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1															
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1															
Comptroller, Post Office	1	1															
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	1	1															
Assistant Controller, Post Office	1	1															
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	67	67	461	443	781	728	1,324	1,248	207	207	339	339	44	44	109	108	27
Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices	37	37	2,265	2,473	1,885	1,954	1,568	1,568	2,301	2,301	2,437	2,437	183	183	172	170	272
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	1	1	54	53	30	34	62	61	62	62	945	945	177	177	370	370	27
Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Station Masters, etc.	1	1	770	767	613	613	727	727	207	207	339	339	44	44	109	108	27
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	67	67	461	443	781	728	1,324	1,248	207	207	339	339	44	44	109	108	27
Postmen and other servants	37	37	2,265	2,473	1,885	1,954	1,568	1,568	2,301	2,301	2,437	2,437	183	183	172	170	272
Village Postmen	1	1	54	53	30	34	62	61	62	62	945	945	177	177	370	370	27
Road Establishment, consisting of Clerks, Randers, Clerks, and Posting Agents, Coachmen, Sycos, Postmen, Beaters, and others	1	1	1,782	1,717	2,015	2,045	3,228	3,228	678	678	337	337	622	622	312	312	229
Signallers	1	1	55	55	68	68	118	118	50	50	100	100	25	25	36	36	20
Miscellaneous and other servants	1	1	77	77	67	71	152	152	57	57	103	103	25	25	36	36	22
Total	137	137	6,780	6,933	6,979	7,123	8,582	8,582	5,357	5,357	6,439	6,439	1,396	1,396	2,109	2,109	1,144

* The Outh Circle was amalgamated with the North-Western Provinces from the 1st May 1893.

Appendix No. X.

Comparative Statement showing Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
POSTAL SERVICE.				
<i>Postage realized in Cash and Commission.*</i>				
Bengal	7,99,165	8,21,253	22,088	...
Bombay	4,39,128	4,41,051	1,923	...
Madras	4,60,289	4,58,803	...	1,486
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5,75,190	5,88,356	13,166	...
Punjab	2,92,861	3,02,292	9,431	...
Assam	1,00,219	1,15,989	15,770	...
Bihar	2,23,753	2,35,439	11,686	...
Burma	2,83,663	2,86,537	2,874	...
Central India	61,016	66,321	5,305	...
Central Provinces	1,74,987	1,79,107	4,120	...
Eastern Bengal	1,55,083	1,69,163	14,080	...
Rajputana	72,853	76,562	3,709	...
Sind	80,727	85,465	4,738	...
TOTAL	37,18,934	38,20,338	1,08,890	1,486
<i>Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.</i>				
Bengal (including Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue)	17,05,933	18,36,202	1,30,269	...
Bombay	19,66,294	21,43,468	1,77,174	...
Madras	18,62,905	19,12,747	49,842	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,78,545	11,56,076	77,531	...
Punjab	10,00,232	10,75,551	75,319	...
Assam	2,43,383	2,61,786	18,403	...
Bihar	3,24,047	3,52,229	28,182	...
Burma	4,51,018	4,64,891	13,873	...
Central India	1,13,546	1,19,593	6,047	...
Central Provinces	3,45,772	3,51,164	5,392	...
Eastern Bengal	1,98,187	2,23,530	25,343	...
Rajputana	2,43,126	2,35,678	...	7,448
Sind	2,64,989	3,03,641	38,652	...
	97,97,977	1,04,36,556	6,46,027	7,448
<i>Deduct—Postage Stamps used for Telegraph Message Revenue</i>	11,31,103	12,40,199	1,09,096	...
TOTAL	86,66,874	91,96,357	5,36,931	7,448
<i>Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps</i>	1,35,683	1,42,485	6,802	...
NET TOTAL	85,31,191	90,53,872	5,30,129	7,448
<i>Sale of Service Postage Stamps.</i>				
Bengal	2,81,653	2,90,213	8,560	...
Bombay	4,19,731	4,17,248	...	2,483
Madras	3,89,802	4,02,515	12,713	...

* This includes—

(a) Commission realised on issue of Money Orders and other Money Order receipts.

(b) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.

(c) Postage on privileged publications.

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R.	R.	R.	R.
POSTAL SERVICE—contd.				
<i>Sale of Service Postage Stamps—contd.</i>				
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,65,667	2,70,052	4,385	...
Punjab	4,77,790	5,000,57	22,267	...
Assam	34,630	38,148	3,518	...
Bihar	53,092	55,222	2,130	...
Burma	1,02,034	1,05,384	3,350	...
Central India	13,070	14,179	1,109	...
Central Provinces	91,315	95,267	3,952	...
Eastern Bengal	29,843	30,451	608	...
Rajputana	19,260	20,163	903	...
Sind	78,277	83,804	5,527	...
TOTAL	22,56,204	23,22,783	66,579	2,483
<i>Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.</i>				
Bombay	84,012	73,250	...	10,762
<i>Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.</i>				
Bombay	17,656	24,080	7,324	...
TOTAL	1,01,668	98,230	7,324	10,762
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Bengal	20,733	24,665	3,932	...
Bombay	6,899	6,538	...	...
Madras	5,905	8,813	2,908	361
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19,413	10,379	...	...
Punjab	3,110	15,164	12,054	9,034
Assam	1,090	1,116	26	...
Bihar	968	1,401	433	...
Burma	3,748	4,442	694	...
Central India	503	522	19	...
Central Provinces	1,619	1,334	...	...
Eastern Bengal	527	424	...	285
Rajputana	1,071	4,538	3,467	103
Sind	960	1,108	148	...
TOTAL	66,546	80,444	23,681	9,783
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Bengal	28,07,484	29,72,333	1,64,849	...
Bombay	29,33,720	31,06,535	1,72,815	...
Madras	27,18,901	27,82,878	63,977	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19,38,815	20,24,863	86,048	...
Punjab	17,73,993	18,93,064	1,19,071	...
Assam	3,79,322	4,17,039	37,717	...
Bihar	6,01,860	6,44,291	42,431	...
Burma	8,40,463	8,61,254	20,791	...
Central India	1,88,135	2,00,615	12,480	...
Central Provinces	6,13,733	6,26,872	13,139	...
Eastern Bengal	3,83,640	4,23,568	39,928	...

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE—concd.				
Rajputana	3,35,310	3,36,941	631	...
Sind	4,24,953	4,74,018	49,065	...
	1,59,41,329	1,67,64,271	8,22,942	...
<i>Deduct—Telegraph Message Revenue collected in stamps</i>	11,31,103	12,40,199	1,09,096	...
TOTAL	1,48,10,226	1,55,24,072	7,13,846	...
<i>Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps</i>	1,35,683	1,42,485	6,802	...
NET TOTAL	1,46,74,543	1,53,81,587	7,07,044	...
<i>DEDUCT—Amount due to the London Post Office:</i>				
Bombay	2,49,106	2,43,038	...	6,068
<i>Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.</i>				
Bombay	14,935	35,251	20,316	...
TOTAL	2,64,041	2,78,289	20,316	6,068
Net Amount.				
Bengal	28,07,484	29,72,333	1,64,849	...
Bombay	26,69,679	28,28,246	1,58,567	...
Madras	27,18,901	27,82,878	63,977	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19,38,815	20,24,863	86,048	...
Punjab	17,73,993	18,93,064	1,19,071	...
Assam	3,79,322	4,17,039	37,717	...
Bihar	6,01,860	6,41,201	42,431	...
Burma	8,40,463	8,61,254	20,791	...
Central India	1,88,135	2,00,615	12,480	...
Central Provinces	6,13,733	6,26,872	13,139	...
Eastern Bengal	3,83,640	4,23,568	39,928	...
Rajputana	3,36,310	3,36,941	631	...
Sind	4,24,953	4,74,018	49,065	...
TOTAL	1,56,77,288	1,64,85,982	8,08,694	...
<i>Deduct—Telegraph Message Revenue collected in stamps</i>	11,31,103	12,40,199	1,09,096	...
TOTAL	1,45,46,185	1,52,45,783	6,99,598	...
<i>Deduct—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps</i>	1,35,683	1,42,485	6,802	...
NET AMOUNT	1,44,10,502	1,51,03,298	6,92,796	...

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
<i>Bullock Train.</i>				
Punjab	96,185	73,773	...	22,412
<i>Passenger Service.</i>				
Bengal	407	458	51	...
Punjab	1,58,204	1,68,162	9,958	...
Burma	231	298	67	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
TOTAL	1,58,854	1,68,930	10,076	...
<i>Contributions from Native States.</i>				
Bengal . . . . .	...	144	144	...
Madras	60	60	...	...
Punjab	6,000	6,000	...	...
Assam	75	...	...	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	75
TOTAL	11,295	11,364	144	75
TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	407	602	195	...
Madras	60	60	...	...
Punjab	2,60,389	2,47,935	...	12,454
Assam	75	...	...	75
Burma	231	298	67	...
Central India	5,160	5,160	...	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
TOTAL	2,66,334	2,54,067	262	12,529

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE.				
<i>Fixed Establishment and Charges.</i>				
Director General of the Post Office	1,27,295	1,52,836	25,541	...
Comptroller, Post Office	4,21,258	4,39,742	18,484	...
Bengal	11,36,670	11,67,014	30,344	...
Bombay	12,33,389	12,57,909	24,520	...
Madras	10,21,399	10,14,864	...	6,535
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,77,533	8,79,554	2,021	...
Punjab	6,38,803	6,78,768	39,965	...
Assam	2,57,949	2,52,426	...	5,523
Bihar	3,23,988	3,28,946	4,958	...
Burma	4,33,337	4,54,807	21,470	...
Central India	1,07,540	1,09,690	2,150	...
Central Provinces	3,24,961	3,29,814	4,853	...
Eastern Bengal	2,56,661	2,64,993	8,332	...
Rajputana	1,97,794	2,04,698	6,904	...
Sind	1,58,117	1,60,736	2,619	...
Railway Mail Service	8,11,916	7,96,892	...	15,024
TOTAL	83,28,610	84,93,689	1,92,161	27,082
<i>Miscellaneous and Contingencies.</i>				
Director General of the Post Office	27,217	31,547	4,330	...
Comptroller, Post Office	14,732	14,319	...	413
Law Charges	380	—88	...	...
Payments to State Railway	380	400	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railway	10,260	10,260	...	3,309
BENGAL . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	255	8	...	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent	63,090	64,979	...	...
Other Charges	1,88,786	1,84,283	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railway	6,448	12,732	...	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	779	2,227	...	...
BOMBAY	71,403	72,318	22,635	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Exchange on Continental Money Orders	750	...	...	...
Other Charges	1,23,421	1,38,150	...	...
Law Charges	58	92	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railway	413	...	...	...
MADRAS . . . . .	...	...	...	950
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	2,369	530	...	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent	53,561	57,952	...	...
Other Charges	1,05,689	1,02,566	...	...
Law Charges	214	20	...	...
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH . . . . .	...	...	15,509	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	336	400	...	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent	45,018	48,746	...	...
Other Charges	90,603	1,02,514	...	...
Law Charges	5	7	...	...
PUNJAB . . . . .	...	...	13,586	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	665	...	...	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent	30,568	34,462	...	...
Other Charges	81,778	92,133	...	...
Law Charges	3	2	...	...
Payments to Guaranteed Railway	4,812	4,900	...	...
ASSAM . . . . .	...	...	2,142	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	90	...	...	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent	6,624	6,921	...	...
Other Charges	27,398	29,246	...	...
Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—105	...	...	...
BIHAR	20,038	20,925	2,361	...
Fixed Stationery and Rent	22,603	23,972	...	...
Other Charges . . . . .	...	...	...	...

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.		1891-92.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
POSTAL SERVICE—contd.		R	R	R	R
<i>Miscellaneous and Contingencies—contd.</i>					
BURMA	Law Charges	3	11		
	Payments to State Railway	29,914	38,250		
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	19,594	20,517	31,882	...
	Other Charges	71,286	93,901		
CENTRAL INDIA	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—117	—233		
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	4,378	4,170	...	1,043
	Other Charges	8,846	8,127		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	1,225	...		
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Fixed Stationery and Rent	18,276	19,313	3,292	...
	Other Charges	36,120	39,600		
	Law Charges	...	35		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	153	...		
EASTERN BENGAL	Fixed Stationery and Rent	10,218	10,126	...	2,888
	Other Charges	28,251	25,583		
	Law Charges	2	12		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	850	1,082	...	50
RAJPUTANA	Fixed Stationery and Rent	10,447	11,186		
	Other Charges	18,317	17,286		
	Compensation for loss of insured parcels	—15	32		
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	8,636	9,112	...	339
SIND	Other Charges	14,490	13,637		
	Law Charges	7	...		
	Payments to State Railway	7,93,831	7,13,085		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railway	1,39,256	1,17,464	...	95,345
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.	Special Train Hire	63,110	75,313		
	Fixed Stationery and Rent	18,950	31,491		
	Other Charges	1,45,755	1,28,211		
	TOTAL	24,42,434	24,33,843	95,737	1,04,328
<i>Stationery and Printing.</i>					
BENGAL	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	96,242	1,58,076		
	Printing at Government Presses	81,968	89,860	69,684	...
	Printing at Private Presses	72	32		
	Other Charges	2	...		
BOMBAY	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	31,975	33,618		
	Printing at Government Presses	35	44	678	...
	Printing at Private Presses	514	231		
	Other Charges	6,032	5,341		
MADRAS	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	7,341	4,696		
	Printing at Government Presses	3,702	4,481		
	Printing at Private Presses	1	...		1,361
	Other Charges	35	541		
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	62,583	95,451		
	Printing at Government Presses	352	268	33,478	...
	Printing at Private Presses	1,199	803		
	Other Charges	5,606	6,006		

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGE.		1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—contd.					
<i>Stationery and Printing—contd.</i>					
PUNJAB	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	1,289	1,328	380	...
	Printing at Private Presses	250	510		
	Other Charges	38	19		
ASSAM	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	142	381	...	145
	Printing at Private Presses	1,115	731		
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	348	259	...	80
BIHAR	Printing at Private Presses	484	493		
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	871	814		
BURMA	Printing at Government Presses	2,478	2,738	261	...
	Printing at Private Presses	2	...		
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	196	...	...	381
CENTRAL INDIA	Printing at Private Presses	553	367		
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	264	1,510	1,240	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Printing at Private Presses	357	372		
	Other Charges	21	...		
EASTERN BENGAL	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	469	518	38	...
	Printing at Private Presses	572	561		
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	175	61	40	...
AJMER	Printing at Private Presses	95	255		
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	255	230	72	...
MID INDIA	Printing at Private Presses	394	491		
	Cost of Stationery supplied by Central Stores and of Stationery used for Printing	19,373	5,809	...	34,984
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE	Printing at Government Presses	108	...		
	Printing at Private Presses	27,703	2,392		
Total—Proportion debitable to the Telegraph Department		2,55,211	4,25,977	1,05,717	34,951
		15,980	16,182	202	...
TOTAL		3,39,231	4,09,795	1,05,515	34,951
<i>Nil-cont (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).</i>					
Bengal		4,466	4,600	134	...
		40,505	37,803	...	2,702
		15,946	20,877	4,931	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh		38,177	35,388	...	2,789
		1,34,431	1,09,779	...	24,652
		5,384	12,384	7,000	...
Rajasthan		541	498	...	43
		8,283	7,277	...	1,006
		6,321	6,456	135	...
Central India		22,042	23,091	1,049	...
		3,485	4,201	716	...
	
TOTAL		2,79,581	2,63,254	14,865	31,192

Appendix No. X—continued.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1893-94.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
POSTAL SERVICE—contd.				
<i>Bounty Money.</i>				
Bombay	2,857	2,937	80	...
Madras	8,062	8,389	327	...
Burma	683	1,078	395	...
TOTAL	11,602	12,404	802	...
<i>Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.</i>				
Bengal	9,668	9,976	308	...
Bombay	255	503	248	...
Madras	320	698	378	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,560	1,311	...	249
Punjab	—43	42	85	...
Assam	1,694	2,171	477	...
Bihar	702	970	268	...
Burma	728	1,088	360	...
Central India	27	171	144	...
Central Provinces	325	692	367	...
Eastern Bengal	4,276	3,594	...	682
Rajputana	66	33	...	33
Sind	80	97	17	...
Railway Mail Service	109	1,560	1,451	...
TOTAL	19,767	22,906	4,103	964
TOTAL POSTAL SERVICE.				
Director General of the Post Office	1,54,512	1,84,383	29,871	...
Comptroller, Post Office	4,35,990	4,54,061	18,071	...
Bengal	15,92,239	16,89,400	97,161	...
Bombay	15,18,363	15,63,822	45,459	...
Madras	12,18,896	12,15,686	...	3,210
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11,23,181	11,71,151	47,970	...
Punjab	8,87,784	9,17,048	29,264	...
Assam	3,05,211	3,09,162	3,951	...
Bihar	3,68,599	3,76,063	7,464	...
Burma	5,67,179	6,20,481	53,302	...
Central India	1,27,744	1,28,748	1,004	...
Central Provinces	4,03,591	4,15,292	11,701	...
Eastern Bengal	3,00,610	3,05,410	4,800	...
Rajputana	2,27,746	2,34,613	6,867	...
Sind	1,85,442	1,88,536	3,094	...
Railway Mail Service	20,20,118	18,78,217	...	1,41,901
	1,14,37,205	1,16,52,073	3,59,979	1,45,111
<i>Deduct—Printing Charges debitable to the Telegraph Department</i>	15,980	16,182	202	...
TOTAL	1,14,21,225	1,16,35,891	3,59,777	1,45,111
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
<i>Bullock Train and Passenger Service.</i>				
Bengal	407	458	51	...
Punjab	2,54,389	2,41,035	...	13,454
Burma	231	298	67	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
TOTAL	2,55,039	2,42,703	118	13,454

Appendix No. X—concluded.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
NON-POSTAL BRANCHES—contd.				
<i>Subsidy Payments.</i>				
British India Steam Navigation Company (Bengal)	5,04,000	5,04,000	...	...
River Steam Company and Ferries in Bengal	5,012	5,063	51	...
India General Steam Navigation Company for service between Narainganj and Silchar (Bengal)	11,666	9,166	...	...
India General Steam Navigation Company for service between Narainganj and Silchar (Assam)	2,500		...	5,000
Bengal Central Flotilla Company (Bengal)	2,196		...	...
Ditto ditto (Eastern Bengal)	1,140	1,200	60	...
River Steam Navigation Company for service between Jatrappur and Dibrugarh (Bengal)	...	20,355	3,355	...
River Steam Navigation Company for service between Jatrappur and Dibrugarh (Assam)	28,500	2,500		...
Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma)	48,000	48,000		...
Tigris and Euphrates Navigation Company (Bombay)	54,000	18,000	...	36,000
Steam Service between Goa and Bombay	7,755	7,355	...	400
Subsidy to Ceylon Government (Madras)	1,625	1,500	...	125
TOTAL	6,66,394	6,28,335	3,466	41,525
TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	5,23,281	5,50,238	26,957	...
Bombay	61,755	25,355	...	36,400
Madras	1,625	1,500	...	125
Punjab	2,54,389	2,41,935	...	12,454
Assam	31,000	2,500	...	28,500
Burma	48,231	48,208	67	...
Central Provinces	12	12	...	...
Eastern Bengal	1,140	1,200	60	...
TOTAL	9,21,433	8,71,038	27,084	77,479

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.	R	R	R	R
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc.	12,38,486	12,07,913		
Cash realised on privileged Newspapers	2,80,150	2,73,328		
Receipts on account of Money Orders	22,14,401	23,49,633		
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders	1,717	2,377		
	37,24,756	38,33,251		
DEDUCT—				
Refund of Postage Collections	5,822	6,913		
			37,18,934	38,26,338
Sale of Postage Stamps, Ordinary (<i>gross value</i>) . . . . .	...	...	86,66,874	91,96,357
Ditto ditto Service " " " " " " " "	...	...	22,56,204	23,22,703
Miscellaneous Receipts (<i>i.e., sale of waste paper, etc.</i>).—				
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets	9,032	9,495		
Other petty receipts	58,491	71,930		
	67,523	81,425		
DEDUCT—				
Refund of Window Delivery Tickets	12	12		
Refund of petty receipts	965	969		
	977	981	66,546	80,444
DEDUCT—				
Amount of Foreign Postage due to London	1,65,094	1,69,788	1,47,08,558	1,54,25,842
Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administra- tions	—2,721	10,271	1,62,373	1,80,059
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	1,45,46,185	1,52,45,783

No. XI.

Postal Department during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94.

POST OFFICE EXPENDITURE.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.		R	R	R	R
<i>Salaries and Establishments.</i>					
CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA.	Director General's Office, Salaries	82,058	1,00,621		
	Establishment				
	Comptroller's Office, Salaries	45,237	52,215		
	Establishment	33,154	35,941		
PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES.	Postmasters General, Deputy Post- masters General, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Salaries	3,88,104	4,03,801		
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintend- ents and Inspectors, Salaries	2,06,637	2,20,873		
	Establishment	7,26,565	7,36,494		
	Road Establishment	57,70,408	58,67,457		
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Ferry Establishment	9,86,906	9,88,299		
	Boat Establishment	2,209	2,718		
	Railway Charges	24,047	23,981		
		5,859	5,045		
STATIONERY AND PRINTING	Printing Establishment	42,896	41,106		
POST OFFICE, MISCELLANEOUS	Aligarh Workshop Establishment	14,530	15,138		
				83,28,610	84,93,689
CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA.	Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges— Temporary Estab- lishment	160	731		
	Director Gene- ral's Office, Office Expenses	12,925	13,112		
	Travelling Expenses	7,877	11,511		
	Hill Journey Allow- ances	6,255	6,193		
PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES.	Comptroller's Office, Temporary Estab- lishment	440	1,091		
	Office Expenses	9,423	8,400		
	Travelling Expenses	4,889	4,829		
	Experimental and Temporary Estab- lishment	24,179	24,257		
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Office Expenses	8,43,503	8,74,460		
	Travelling Expenses	3,82,602	4,20,803		
	Construction and repair of Post Offices	19,767	22,906		
	Road Establishment, Temporary	5,033	5,462		
STATIONERY AND PRINTING	Ferry ditto, ditto	436	237		
	Contingent Road Charges	49,016	65,428		
	Payments to P. and O. Company	6,318	5,926		
	Boat Contingencies	3,814	1,917		
POST OFFICE, MISCELLANEOUS.	Special Train Hire	63,110	75,313		
	Payments to State Railways	8,24,125	7,51,735		
	Payments to Guaranteed Railways	1,61,189	1,45,356		
	Printing, Miscellaneous	3,39,231	4,09,795		
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Aligarh Workshop Charges	570	883		
	Other Miscellaneous Charges	35,840	16,199		
	Loss by Exchange on Overland Con- tinental Money Orders.	750	...		
				28,01,432	28,66,544
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Mail Cart (after deducting Pas- senger Van Service).	4,38,435	4,32,184		
	Mail Cart Establish- ment and Charges				
	Deduct—Mail Cart and Passenger Service	1,58,854	1,68,930		
DISCOUNT ON SALE OF ORDINARY STAMPS.	Bounty Money	...	...	2,79,581	2,63,254
	Discount on sale of ordinary stamps	...	...	11,602	12,404
				1,35,683	1,42,485
TOTAL		...	...	1,15,56,908	1,17,78,376

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	R	R	R	R
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
<i>Bullock Train Collections</i>	96,187	73,936	...	...
DEDUCT—Refund of ditto	2	163	96,185	73,773
<i>Mail Cart, Parcel Van, and Passenger Service</i>	1,58,854	1,68,930	...	...
Contribution from Native States	11,295	11,364	1,70,149	1,80,294
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	2,66,334	2,54,067
III.—RECEIPTS NOT SHOWN IN POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS, BUT CREDITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.				
District Post collections, including Zemindary Dak receipts in Bengal . . . . .	...	...	76,108	76,121
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	1,48,88,627	1,55,75,971

No. XI—*concl.*Postal Department during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94—*concl.*

POST OFFICE EXPENDITURE.		1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		R	R	R	R
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Bullock Train Establishment and Charges	...	...	2,55,039	2,42,703
	Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	...	...	6,66,394	6,28,335
	Subsidy to B. I. S. N. and other Companies	...	...	9,21,433	8,71,038
TOTAL		...	...	9,21,433	8,71,038
III.—CHARGES NOT DEALT WITH IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT, BUT DEBITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.					
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Daks in Bengal		...	...	11,75,134	12,17,660
Stores from England		...	...	3,57,580	4,25,180
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury		...	...	5,99,000	6,14,750
Exchange on Charges in England		...	...	5,75,500	6,75,810
TOTAL		...	...	27,07,214	29,33,400
GRAND TOTAL		...	...	1,51,85,555	1,55,82,814

Appendix

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, Net Revenue, etc.,

(Note.—The figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

Year.	Postage Revenue Proper.			Miscellaneous card receipts.	Total receipts.	Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries.	Net receipts deducting also official postage.	Disbursements.	Balance of receipts.	Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt.	Proportion of postage revenue proper realised in cash.	Post Office.
	Sale of stamps as paid.	Official postage.	Cash on account and investments paid letters, etc.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		No.
1851-54	...	24,71,376	19,08,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,79,630	26,49,454	24,37,300	20,89,441	3,38,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	12,00,000	22,73,910	...	35,73,910	34,86,910	19,86,010	27,39,370	5,47,514	7,51,400	...	643
1855-56	8,12,786	18,00,861	7,71,744	60,300	23,04,456	23,71,456	15,00,524	20,44,501	1,06,085	13,53,977	...	733
1856-57	8,70,816	18,04,001	9,94,934	1,09,710	28,07,200	27,12,850	18,50,864	20,02,289	8,00,501	10,52,145	...	779
1857-58	1,21,500	18,53,210	8,35,284	1,75,470	27,07,454	26,03,034	17,49,814	25,02,243	10,278	18,42,004	...	810
1858-59	11,68,790	25,15,189	18,39,002	1,93,110	51,43,104	50,40,743	24,14,952	25,20,038	14,30,009	11,05,140	...	838
1859-60	14,46,040	27,17,032	14,35,083	2,300	55,10,805	53,30,345	25,09,253	27,37,911	18,91,334	11,45,078	...	852
1860-61	16,09,740	23,44,734	12,83,360	87,860	52,01,803	50,10,012	27,24,719	28,60,708	12,38,218	11,26,549	...	880
1861-62	17,59,980	20,68,831	12,34,836	68,960	50,49,230	50,70,070	28,04,846	27,09,755	18,73,994	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63	18,30,203	21,02,053	12,70,874	50,555	64,73,801	64,13,663	30,20,681	27,37,833	24,78,130	7,20,853	...	971
1863-64	21,00,207	25,38,347	24,43,410	35,880	71,37,654	70,85,691	32,07,043	28,76,152	28,89,419	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,00,000	20,10,888	14,07,781	53,970	76,11,627	74,37,401	34,10,579	30,34,570	25,05,822	5,24,000	...	1,191
1865-66	24,44,105	30,03,003	14,03,707	47,600	80,93,415	80,09,771	38,80,868	41,88,625	43,78,616	6,99,357	...	1,538
1866-67 (11 months)	21,18,911	20,66,160	13,06,408	49,350	64,80,604	60,21,873	33,65,023	40,40,481	20,02,392	5,63,868	...	1,738
1867-68	23,00,101	23,00,870	13,53,932	63,118	61,48,186	60,64,446	37,74,207	47,54,040	13,20,505	9,80,313	...	2,205
1868-69	24,59,402	27,33,015	10,13,920	44,224	72,85,012	72,00,730	41,05,704	52,70,301	24,00,570	18,64,407	...	2,589
1869-70	16,00,557	28,27,837	10,13,883	67,350	72,50,117	72,10,010	30,28,383	55,08,779	22,10,211	16,08,306	...	2,629
1870-71	27,05,210	44,20,146	17,80,090	50,444	89,80,853	79,21,895	37,43,771	51,77,507	28,05,128	14,31,700	...	2,726
1871-72	18,04,611	24,05,560	18,57,037	45,810	81,04,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,07,625	27,09,517	7,59,922	...	2,884
1872-73	20,20,417	10,61,847	18,08,960	1,08,719	60,30,003	55,16,209	44,52,262	52,22,089	2,83,420	7,93,277	31'76	3,008
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,208	10,05,211	83,101	61,92,631	55,78,850	45,24,760	54,81,251	1,57,405	8,06,889	31'13	3,178
1874-75	31,77,608	10,64,570	20,85,716	38,074	65,94,238	59,48,722	48,60,102	55,70,863	3,77,864	7,04,706	31'13	3,408
1875-76	33,08,300	11,44,901	22,18,745	70,181	69,07,834	63,35,206	51,00,400	56,29,310	0,65,991	4,48,910	30'07	3,631
1876-77	37,13,838	13,06,834	21,82,004	37,153	72,38,750	66,88,650	54,81,722	57,87,667	9,00,939	5,05,595	30'71	3,852
1877-78	41,22,010	13,81,130	21,44,945	51,845	77,07,830	72,07,171	50,11,075	60,82,704	11,14,657	7,16,69	29'33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,024	12,61,017	20,07,101	42,710	78,07,163	74,71,592	50,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	2,47,733	29'03	4,392
1879-80	48,37,800	13,48,374	20,47,189	63,822	80,97,004	70,89,726	50,40,852	68,02,425	10,96,291	2,52,513	28'86	4,410
1880-81	48,23,562	11,46,189	19,11,010	53,184	87,89,830	85,33,595	71,02,448	74,34,125	12,19,479	3,21,679	28'74	4,521
1881-82	47,91,285	11,88,470	17,30,104	60,900	90,15,128	87,04,259	72,15,130	79,58,765	7,15,494	6,43,435	25'27	4,610
1882-83	44,30,471	14,00,802	13,77,492	53,207	93,71,072	92,00,035	76,16,133	85,40,226	5,57,709	0,33,003	30'24	5,310
1883-84	47,07,101	15,71,210	15,84,817	57,815	99,47,550	96,67,300	80,80,344	80,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	25'04	5,879
1884-85	50,24,714	16,17,014	15,57,102	41,000	1,08,72,070	1,00,80,669	83,72,055	90,71,350	0,17,319	7,00,295	25'07	6,488
1885-86	64,08,219	17,19,708	20,88,919	08,317	1,09,13,222	1,00,05,220	88,85,252	94,26,182	1,78,938	5,40,830	24'46	6,840
1886-87	61,60,810	17,40,152	20,18,015	80,701	1,13,44,827	1,00,81,590	93,32,435	97,40,901	13,55,689	1,02,403	24'98	7,097
1887-88	70,84,951	18,11,069	20,03,076	82,814	1,19,47,601	1,10,65,355	96,54,107	99,58,084	17,07,271	7,07,737	25'02	7,263
1888-89	71,88,001	18,08,740	21,56,809	1,20,104	1,25,86,772	1,23,05,004	1,04,00,231	99,39,673	23,62,301	4,06,582	25'43	7,533
1889-90	75,36,975	19,51,452	23,17,028	79,927	1,38,01,488	1,25,01,080	1,05,40,608	1,04,12,947	20,58,112	1,00,060	28'39	8,403
1890-91	80,05,707	20,38,436	25,74,333	75,790	1,36,54,266	1,24,05,888	1,14,00,492	1,06,31,219	26,61,669	8,26,232	26'02	8,504
1891-92	81,02,387	21,32,870	26,02,121	84,916	1,40,75,085	1,29,08,149	1,18,04,689	1,13,60,551	26,37,648	5,04,128	26'18	8,617
1892-93	85,31,191	22,54,204	27,15,054	68,516	1,45,72,995	1,44,10,802	1,21,54,898	1,14,21,225	20,99,377	7,33,073	25'63	8,822
1893-94	90,53,672	23,22,703	28,26,358	80,444	1,52,83,357	1,51,03,298	1,27,80,505	1,26,35,891	24,67,407	11,41,704	25'18	8,978

Column 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting discount to vendors.

Column 3.—The great difference observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, etc.) from that year to 1871-72, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 talahs (about 6 lbs.)

Column 4.—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence mentioned in the note regarding

Column 5.

No. XII.

of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1893-94.

an account of conveyance of passengers or of any of the non-postal branches of the administration.)

RECEIVED AND YEAR.		Postal Lines.						Total Number of Articles Given Out for Delivery.						Articles Finally Undelivered After Passing Through the Dead Letter Office.		Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.		EUROPEAN LETTERS.		Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., Ltd., of subsidy after deduction of a postage receipt.															
Letter boxes, [in addition to those at post office.]	Village Postmen.	Railway.	Mail-coach, horses, camels, etc.	Rubber or boat lines.	Steamer service, sea and river.	Total mileage.	Letters, a	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money orders.	Total.	Number.	Percentage on total in column 12.	Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.																		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32																	
No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.																	
Three digits omitted in these columns. 17,180 1,824 290 93																			19,473																
...	6,147	24,467	...	30,504	20,302	2,649	403	123	...	20,612																							
...	...	145	5,697	30,470	...	36,163	20,503	3,433	477	172	...	33,586																							
...	...	No information available for this year.					21,863	3,774	492	173	...	36,502																							
...	...	273	3,792	31,152	...	30,913	37,453	5,272	530	177	...	43,441																							
...	...	332	5,766	33,202	...	30,530	45,743	6,320	625	243	...	52,008																							
...	...	711	5,802	32,705	...	30,338	42,637	5,462	564	663	...	48,233																							
...	...	1,045	5,740	36,784	...	41,570	42,681	4,632	563	292	...	48,420																							
...	...	1,708	4,711	39,034	...	45,554	42,341	4,220	582	321	...	47,459																							
...	...	2,282	5,347	34,378	4,237	47,054	44,246	4,558	536	341	...	49,702																							
...	...	2,471	5,156	32,841	5,637	46,619	46,907	4,048	536	340	...	52,422																							
...	...	2,604	5,319	33,320	5,632	46,671	51,069	4,017	501	391	...	56,968																							
...	...	3,275	4,927	33,311	5,644	46,907	54,797	5,234	579	402	...	60,213																							
...	...	3,658	4,831	33,020	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	56,849																							
...	...	3,905	5,540	34,030	5,613	49,678	62,507	5,471	651	525	...	69,154																							
...	...	4,315	5,480	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	643	...	75,987																							
1,472	...	4,432	5,330	35,408	5,613	50,977	76,807	6,185	784	706	P.	84,536	...	...	...	...	...	33,110												
1,608	...	4,993	4,178	36,911	6,184	52,363	77,320	6,589	694	1,117	...	85,639	...	...	...	...	...	69,150												
1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,632	80,036	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,551	...	...	410	...	...	68,110													
2,296	...	5,368	3,915	33,406	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,228	652	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072													
2,354	...	5,738	4,003	32,947	11,912	54,616	98,331	8,762	605	1,335	...	109,235	1,036,440	104	342	...	...	54,770															
2,628	2,463	6,136	4,226	31,847	13,687	55,898	106,353	9,165	792	1,008	...	116,119	822,001	79	616	...	...	57,370															
4,447	2,695	6,549	4,176	30,831	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,212	...	119,470	781,487	66	632	...	...	53,125															
5,454	2,950	6,936	4,393	30,422	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,860	890	1,010	...	122,541	691,263	56	644	2,078,502	2,568,705	66,685																	
5,576	2,212	7,238	3,781	33,157	13,687	57,003	115,089	10,909	900	1,227	...	128,216	667,170	51	683	2,068,264	2,072,819	70,749																	
6,107	2,601	8,123	3,259	32,875	13,687	57,054	115,599	10,770	968	2,023	...	131,899	633,902	48	...	2,261,211	2,072,819	71,051																	
6,422	2,701	8,006	3,042	32,284	14,308	56,240	125,587	11,151	1,074	2,085	...	142,977	658,068	46	...	2,021,080	2,033,403	88,160																	
6,720	2,832	9,455	3,020	31,977	14,308	56,200	143,578	11,942	1,080	2,105	...	158,000	672,108	43	...	2,797,421	2,126,473	72,051																	
7,100	3,244	9,725	3,303	32,321	14,308	56,677	153,093	12,527	1,152	2,127	2,645	171,804	621,452	26	...	2,243,047	2,170,121	70,000																	
7,506	3,670	9,901	3,648	33,105	14,308	61,204	165,551	14,076	1,232	3,113	2,506	186,620	578,000	31	...	2,222,020	2,276,926	70,000																	
8,426	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,051	14,308	63,338	179,480	15,846	1,286	3,691	3,035	203,340	608,907	29	...	2,339,127	2,252,659	70,000																	
8,731	4,029	11,852	4,049	34,184	16,725	60,888	193,513	17,507	1,338	4,425	3,550	220,323	630,300	29	...	2,531,071	2,429,865	70,000																	
9,056	4,232	12,864	4,227	35,281	11,812	62,467	211,982	20,342	1,476	5,119	4,163	243,083	672,076	28	...	2,668,370	2,310,681	68,000																	
9,368	4,455	12,710	2,933	35,729	11,683	64,025	225,811	21,067	1,580	5,752	4,221	256,573	708,817	27	...	2,759,140	2,622,662	68,000																	
9,704	4,725	14,043	3,053	36,471	13,483	66,960	236,692	21,853	1,621	6,740	5,512	274,298	707,362	26	...	2,432,719	2,447,507	68,000																	
10,057	3,207	15,072	3,076	36,539	12,222	68,220	254,491	22,006	1,708	8,102	6,127	295,224	712,470	24	...	2,416,383	2,529,876	50,000																	
11,003	3,600	15,720	3,080	36,182	12,222	71,213	271,359	23,187	1,852	8,701	5,250	311,986	726,604	24	...	2,653,010	2,522,222	42,000																	
12,009	3,707	16,514	4,820	41,475	12,777	74,303	280,741	24,918	2,002	10,375	7,326	325,279	759,701	23	...	2,771,870	2,512,183	45,000																	
12,848	3,757	17,190	4,802	42,013	12,312	77,728	300,620	25,010	2,109	10,711	7,782	347,122	775,377	22	...	2,876,354	2,514,686	59,000																	
13,202	3,827	17,540	4,650	45,732	12,550	80,472	311,011	26,638	2,170	12,140	8,228	350,300	717,568	19	...	2,252,490	2,452,058	60,600																	
13,876	3,970	18,069	4,859	44,805	12,603	80,366	326,902	26,264	2,238	11,703	8,755	379,623	763,526	20	...	2,376,445	2,528,287	60,000																	

Column 22.—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4. The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps.

Column 27 to 36.—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

Column 27 and 28.—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

Column 29.—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

(b) Revised so as to show the number of articles exchanged with the United Kingdom instead of the number of postage rates.

* Including post cards from 1879-80.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA DURING
THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. 518 A., dated Calcutta, the 30th January 1895.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Report by the Comptroller and Auditor General on the operations of the Savings Banks in India for the year 1893-94 and annexed statements.

ORDERED—That the Report and the statements be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 25, dated Calcutta, the 8th January 1895.

From—The Comptroller and Auditor General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the operations of the Savings Banks in India during the year 1893-94.

The Banks which are open to the public are the Presidency and Post Office Savings Banks. In addition to these there are certain Service Institutions, *vis.*, (1) The State Railway Provident Institution, (2) the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, and (3) the Military Banks. The first of these is open to non-pensionable employes of the State Railways, the second is for members of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, and the last for Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of British Regiments.

I enclose the usual Statements marked I to VII, containing the accounts and statistics for the year.

The principal features of the returns are shown in the following table, which also compares them with those of the previous year:—

DESCRIPTION OF BANKS.	BANKS.		DEPOSITORS.		INTEREST EARNED.		BALANCE.		NOMINAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.		AVERAGE OF DEPOSITORS' SALARIES.	
	Number.	Increase or Decrease over previous year.	Number.	Increase or Decrease over previous year.	Amount.	Increase or Decrease over previous year.	Amount.	Increase or Decrease over previous year.	Balance of Government Promissory Notes held for deposits.	Net purchased or received or sold or returned during the year.	Amount.	Increase or Decrease.
Presidency, Calcutta	3	...	10,823	—105	91,005	+1,017	24,86,355	—76,026	44,100	+14,000	259	—4
" Madras	1	...	2,618	—50	17,293	—1,094	4,82,010	—37,000	22,500	+4,500	186	—4
" Bombay	3	...	25,714	...	2,91,138	+6,818	75,84,752	—1,10,059	6,400	—3,500	305	—4
Railway	11	+1	14,675	+760	2,01,650	+10,401	55,54,024	+5,66,000	...	...	381	+17
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1	...	654	+35	64,803	+11,147	85,89,817	+1,87,153	...	...	3,935	+240
Military	171	—1	85,800	+2,572	50,701	+2,401	14,61,719	+2,98,074	...	...	91	+4
Post Office	6,358	—30	374,091	+53,083	25,14,000	+2,40,867	2,26,87,319	+44,69,802	4,30,000	+60,000	143	—3
TOTAL	6,369	—30	444,828	+56,307	30,71,159	+3,81,843	10,22,14,306	+56,77,784	2,82,400	+67,000	...	...

The statement shows that on the 31st March 1894 there were 6,544 Government Savings Banks in India, containing 644,658 accounts, which earned from Government Rs 36,72,399 in the shape of interest and possessed balances at their credit, aggregating Rs 10,32,24,306, exclusive of Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 5,23,400 held on behalf of depositors. There has been an increase during the year of 56,307 in the number of depositors, Rs 2,81,648 in interest, and Rs 54,77,754 in the balance as compared with 1892-93.

As the detailed report on the working of the Post Office Banks has been submitted by the Director General of the Post Office, it is only necessary here to make some observations in respect of the other Banks.

The tendency which has been before observable in Calcutta and Madras to prefer the Post Office Savings Banks to the Presidency Savings Banks is again apparent in the year under report. In Bombay the number of depositors has ceased to increase and is stationary, but the amount deposited has decreased considerably, indicating perhaps that the Post Office Savings Bank is about to be preferred there also.

The Military Banks show a great increase both in the number of accounts and balance.

The balances of the Service Institutions continue gradually to increase and now amount to Rs 2,74,741, while the balances of the Savings Banks proper, including the Military Savings Banks, aggregate Rs 9,49,49,565, showing an increase of 45 lakhs during the year of money deposited with Government at call. The effect of the reduction in the rate of interest in Government Promissory Notes will naturally be to make over Savings Banks deposits increase most rapidly in future than they have in the past, and to discourage the investment of deposits in Government paper.

My ledgers relating to the Civil Engineers' Provident Fund have been agreed with the amounts kept by the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, but the Finance and Revenue account are not finally closed, and the figures for the year 1893-94 are subject to revision.

Statement I.

Number of Working Banks and of the Depositors therein on the 31st March 1894.

BANKS.	NUMBER OF WORKING BANKS.		NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in number of Depositors.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS PER BANK	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—							
Presidency Banks—							
Calcutta	1	1	10,968	10,823	—145	...	...
Madras	1	1	2,717	2,618	—99	...	...
Bombay	1	1	25,714	25,714	...	...	...
Post Office Banks	6,408	6,358	520,967	574,050	+ 53,083	81	90
TOTAL	6,411	6,361	560,366	613,205	+ 52,839	...	...
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—							
State Railway Provident Institutions	10	11	24,115	24,875	+ 760	2,411	2,258
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	1	1	623	658	+ 35	...	...
Military Banks	172	171	13,247	15,000	+ 2,673	77	93
TOTAL	183	183	27,985	31,453	+ 3,468	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	6,594	6,544	588,351	644,658	+ 56,307	...	...

Number of Depositors in the several classes of Banks from 1882-83 to 1893-94.

BANKS.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—												
Presidency Banks—												
Calcutta	11,850	11,912	12,016	11,546	11,155	10,882	10,931	10,862	11,065	11,062	10,968	10,823
Madras	10,997	10,826	10,267	9,386	3,358	3,152	3,091	2,975	2,901	2,959	2,717	2,618
Bombay	43,145	46,130	48,535	46,428	26,700	25,061	25,230	25,062	25,008	25,124	25,714	25,714
Post Office Banks	39,121	84,848	122,599	155,009	219,010	261,157	311,001	358,272	408,544	463,453	520,967	574,050
District Banks	21,972	22,661	23,695	10,618	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	127,085	176,367	217,118	234,987	260,391	300,951	350,253	397,171	447,518	502,598	560,366	613,205
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—												
State Railway Provident Institutions	6,926	6,625	8,972	11,632	12,168	12,842	14,372	14,598	14,151	15,605	14,115	14,875
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund . . . . .	...	...	233	313	520	465	500	532	599	599	623	658
Military Banks	13,557	20,447	16,100	15,118	16,151	18,303	18,142	19,504	23,101	11,950	13,247	15,000
TOTAL	20,513	27,078	25,305	27,063	28,839	31,616	33,014	34,634	27,851	26,154	27,985	31,453
GRAND TOTAL	147,598	203,439	242,417	262,050	289,230	332,567	383,267	431,805	475,369	528,752	588,351	644,658

Deposits (including Interest), Withdrawals and Balances in the several classes of Savings Banks from 1860-61 to 1893-94 (in thousands of Rupees)
as entered in the Finance and Revenue Accounts.

Year.	DEPOSITS.						WITHDRAWALS.										BALANCE.					
	PRESIDENTIAL BANKS.			Total.	State Rail-way Prov.-ident Fund.	Military Banks.	District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	State Rail-way Prov.-ident Fund.	Military Banks.	Total.	PRESIDENTIAL BANKS.			District Banks.	Post Office Banks.	State Rail-way Prov.-ident Fund.	Military Banks.	Total.			
	Col. 1.	Col. 2.	Col. 3.									Col. 4.	Col. 5.	Col. 6.								
1860-61.	8.19	7.52	69	32.76	6.40	8.69	3.64	12.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.77
1861-62.	7.00	5.73	...	33.45	7.02	6.82	5.27	15.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.91
1862-63.	8.26	6.25	...	32.55	6.74	6.97	...	15.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.64
1863-64.	7.27	4.24	...	32.75	8.09	4.87	93	12.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.21
1864-65.	6.85	4.26	7.85	30.63	7.19	4.01	6.59	17.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.61
1865-66.	8.21	5.02	9.02	38.04	7.61	4.20	6.56	18.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.14
1866-67.	11.20	6.18	14.35	54.01	10.70	5.58	8.12	34.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.04
1867-68.	15.58	7.40	13.21	54.91	8.83	4.76	8.24	36.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88.22
1868-69.	31.92	9.96	14.97	64.86	14.65	6.82	11.81	48.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.13
1869-70.	22.05	9.58	16.89	68.30	20.40	8.03	12.83	59.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108.10
1870-71.	32.39	9.02	19.79	71.20	19.82	8.04	13.96	60.51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115.00
1871-72.	24.01	10.41	21.74	75.04	21.48	8.13	15.81	65.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130.14
1872-73.	27.61	10.91	28.90	79.90	23.28	9.20	16.44	67.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154.28
1873-74.	25.97	13.07	34.20	73.24	22.88	12.81	32.38	71.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189.45
1874-75.	13.30	9.23	24.32	73.75	17.43	9.61	22.79	78.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181.14
1875-76.	12.45	8.66	23.93	71.79	13.56	8.80	19.70	77.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189.55
1876-77.	12.29	8.03	21.87	74.56	12.55	8.22	20.72	77.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193.62
1877-78.	11.46	9.04	19.02	77.91	11.64	10.39	19.40	78.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199.54
1878-79.	10.70	8.90	16.67	79.62	12.38	8.23	11.47	78.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204.24
1879-80.	15.99	10.73	20.28	80.48	12.38	8.23	11.47	78.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208.29
1880-81.	24.79	18.70	70.06	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1881-82.	20.28	14.62	62.04	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1882-83.	19.23	10.89	54.21	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1883-84.	17.16	11.65	55.16	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1884-85.	16.32	11.43	53.41	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1885-86.	15.79	10.88	49.94	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1886-87.	13.05	3.67	28.10	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1887-88.	13.77	3.66	26.32	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1888-89.	13.79	3.23	27.94	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1889-90.	7.83	1.81	24.94	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1890-91.	8.08	1.79	15.80	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1891-92.	8.55	2.54	17.19	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1892-93.	8.74	1.97	18.87	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07
1893-94.	7.51	1.60	16.94	164.39	17.74	11.46	21.66	127.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221.07

* Include balances transferred from the War Office.
† The Finance and Revenue Accounts are not yet closed, and these figures are subject to revision.

Statement III.

Classification of Depositors in the Presidency and Post Office Banks, State Railway Provident Institutions and Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, according to their professions, on the 31st March 1894.

	CLASS I, PROFESSIONAL		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.
	A Having fixed incomes.	B Having variable incomes.						
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—								
Presidency Banks	12,838	1,609	2,226	2,410	97	1,469	18,506	39,155
Post Office Banks	162,092	39,602	91,099	23,079	7,234	16,654	234,290	574,050
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS.								
State Railway Provident Institutions	14,209	60	270	336	...	...	...	14,875
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	658	...	...	...	...	...	...	658
Military Banks	...	...	15,920	...	...	...	...	15,920
TOTAL	189,797	41,271	109,515	25,825	7,331	18,123	252,796	644,658
INCREASE IN 1893-94	180,115	41,655	91,027	24,103	7,066	16,559	227,952	588,427
	9,682	—384	18,488	1,722	265	1,564	24,844	56,171
Percentage of each class in—								
Presidency Banks	32.7	4.1	5.7	6.2	.2	3.7	47.1	100
Post Office Banks	28.2	6.9	15.9	4	1.3	2.9	40.8	100
State Railway Provident Institutions	95.5	.4	1.8	2.3	...	...	...	100
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Military Banks	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	100
All Banks taken together	29.3	6.4	17	4	1.1	3.8	39.2	100

Statement IV.

Interest earned during 1892-93 and 1893-94 and the Balances held at the close of each year.

	INTEREST EARNED IN		BALANCE HELD AT CLOSE OF		AVERAGE BALANCE IN EACH BANK		AVERAGE BALANCE AT CREDIT OF EACH DEPOSITOR.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	1892-93.	1893-94.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	1892-93.	1893-94.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—								
Presidency Banks—								
Calcutta	89,518	91,605	+ 1,087	25,64,981	24,88,355	- 76,626	233	229
Madras	18,387	17,293	- 1,094	5,45,010	4,88,010	- 57,000	192	186
Bombay	2,84,320	2,91,238	+ 6,918	79,64,201	78,54,162	- 1,10,039	309	305
TOTAL	3,92,325	4,00,136	+ 7,811	1,10,74,192	1,08,30,527	- 2,43,665	...	...
Post Office Banks								
	26,94,993	29,34,960	+ 2,40,867	7,81,87,727	8,26,57,319	+ 44,69,592	150	143
SERVICE INSTITUTIONS—								
State Railway Provident Institutions	1,72,218	1,91,619	+ 19,401	50,18,524	56,84,924	+ 6,66,400	355	382
Civil Engineers' Provident Fund	83,726	94,893	+ 11,167	23,02,464	25,89,817	+ 2,87,353	3,695	3,935
Military Banks—								
Bengal	28,451	31,640	+ 3,189	7,03,641	8,75,644	+ 1,72,003	73	79
Madras	10,401	8,697	- 1,704	2,14,140	2,85,832	+ 71,692	126	92
Bombay	9,537	10,454	+ 917	2,45,864	3,00,243	+ 54,379	130	159
TOTAL	48,389	50,791	+ 2,402	11,63,645	14,64,719	+ 2,98,074	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	33,90,751	36,72,399	+ 2,81,648	9,77,46,552	10,32,24,306	+ 54,77,754	...	...

* These figures which agree with the Finance and Revenue Accounts differ from those of last year owing to corrections since made.

Statement V21

Government Promissory Notes purchased, received, and sold or returned on account of Savings Banks' Depositors.

	NOTES PURCHASED FOR DEPOSITORS.						NOTES RECEIVED FROM DEPOSITORS.						NOTES SOLD OR RETURNED.						NOTES REMAINING IN CUSTODY OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL AND THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.			
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
BANKS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC—																						
Provincial Banks—																						
Cashmere	24,000	6,400	600	1,200	31,400	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Madras	16,500	13,000	25,000	9,000	16,500	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bombay	8,200	3,300	1,000	3,500	3,000	500	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900
State Office Banks	335,000	528,800	206,200	108,600	262,100	179,100	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900	14,500	10,900
Revenue Institutions—																						
State Railway Provident Funds	24,000	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Total	394,100	594,000	231,100	143,500	490,000	14,000	25,000	16,200	23,400	8,800	7,100	357,400	579,800	374,800	134,200	252,000	269,200	455,800	481,400	592,500	416,200	523,400

(c) Not-transmissible Treasury Notes on account of Regimental Cart Funds.

(d) In custody of Accountant General, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

REPLIES TO TWO QUESTIONS RAISED BY THAT GOVERNMENT AS REGARDS
THE TREATMENT, FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE TARIFF ACT, OF CERTAIN
ARTICLES WITH REFERENCE TO CERTAIN NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED BY
THE HOME DEPARTMENT UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

No. 568 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 31st January, 1895.

ORDER—By the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Customs Circular No. II.—Letter from the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 372-S.R.,
dated the 23rd January 1895.

Ordered, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. II.

No. 372 S. R.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
Customs.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 23rd January 1895.

SIR,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7447, dated the 6th September 1894, making enquiries as to the liability of certain articles to assessment under Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

2. I am to observe that under this schedule, as amended on 27th December last by Act XVI of 1894, *first*, every article that is ordinarily known as "ammunition" or "military stores" will be assessed as such, unless it is specifically mentioned in another schedule of the Act; and, *secondly*, such other articles (if any) will be so assessed as the Governor General in Council may declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for tariff purposes.

8. Applying these principles to the specific instances mentioned in your letter, it will be evident—

- (1) that gunwads, wire cartridges, and bullets, being ordinarily known as "ammunition," are chargeable with duty under Schedule II of the Tariff Act; while
- (2) sulphur, lead, and bird-shot, being specifically mentioned in Schedule IV, and not having been declared to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of the Tariff Amendment Act, are chargeable with duty at 5 per cent. under the appropriate heads of Schedule IV.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. H. R. HART,

Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m.
on Saturday, January 19th, 1895.**

General Summary.—A feeble cold weather disturbance, which travelled across Northern and Central India from Khandesh and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces, gave light to moderate general rain in the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and North Bengal on the 15th, Meerut receiving 1·43 inches and Mainpuri and Benares each nearly 1 inch. It passed through Bengal next day, and light showers of little importance were received in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bengal and Assam. On the 13th and 14th pressure gave way briskly in Baluchistan and North-Western India, and skies were moderately to heavily clouded, especially in Baluchistan and the Punjab hill districts, but the barometer rose rapidly on the 15th and the disturbance filled up, after having given only a few light falls of snow in the Upper India hill districts. During the greater part of the week fine and unusually cool weather prevailed over Northern and Central India. Temperature was in general excess of the normal in Burma and Madras, and during the first part of the week in Bengal, Bombay and the Central Provinces, but in all other parts of India temperature was in moderate to large defect. The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was nearly 2° below the normal.

A heavy fall of rain, amounting to 2·08 inches, was received at Colombo on the 16th, but no rain fell in Southern India during the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way briskly in Baluchistan, the North-West Punjab, Gujarat and Assam. A shallow low-pressure area was covering North Bengal, where pressure was considerably below the normal. Cloud had commenced to form in West Baluchistan, and skies were heavily clouded in the hill districts of the North-West Punjab. No rain was reported.

Monday.—The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan, the West Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat, and weather was slightly disturbed in North-Western India. It had risen briskly to rapidly in Bengal and Assam. Pressure was in moderate to considerable defect in Khandesh and the Central Provinces, and was nearly normal elsewhere. Winds had increased at Cherat and Murree and were irregularly cyclonic in direction in Khandesh and the Central Provinces. Nowgong and Sutna had received light showers.

Tuesday.—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, North-Western India and Khandesh, and the low-pressure area in Khandesh had advanced eastwards, giving light to moderate general rain to the North-Western Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and North Bengal. Meerut received 1·43 inches, Mianpuri '84 inch and Benares '83 inch. Light snow had fallen at the Upper India hill stations, but the disturbance affecting Baluchistan and North-Western India had filled up without giving any rain to the plains.

Wednesday.—Pressure had increased slightly in North-Western and Central India, and was in moderate to considerable excess in Sind and Rajputana. Pressure had given way slightly to briskly in Bengal, Assam and Burma, and the feeble disturbance from Khandesh was passing through Bengal. Light

showers were reported from Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bengal and Assam, and from the Upper India hill districts. The heaviest fall, however, was only $\cdot 35$ inch at Simla. Colombo had received a heavy fall of $2\cdot 08$ inches.

Thursday.—Pressure had fallen briskly to rapidly in Sind and the Punjab, and had changed by only small amounts elsewhere. The relative distribution of pressure was practically normal. Skies had cleared in the Central Provinces, Baluchistan and the Punjab, and the only showers of rain reported were Colombo $\cdot 4$ inch and Chaibassa $\cdot 31$ inch.

Friday.—The pressure changes were small in amount over the greater part of India, and the distribution of pressure varied but little from the normal. Fine weather prevailed generally with unusually low temperatures in Northern and Central India, the Central Provinces and the North Deccan. Temperature was in excess of the normal in Lower Burma and Southern India. With the exception of some parts of Bengal and Madras, skies were clear over the whole of India and Baluchistan. Sibsagar reported a light shower of $\cdot 4$ inch.

Saturday.—Pressure had decreased slightly in Baluchistan and North-Western India, and had increased slightly in North-Eastern India, Burma and the Peninsula. Skies had clouded over in Baluchistan and the Upper India hill districts, where weather conditions were slightly unsettled. Pressure was in moderate defect in the hill districts of the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, but was practically normal over the remainder of the Indian area. Sibsagar had received a light fall of rain amounting to $\cdot 2$ inch.

Temperature.—Unusually low temperatures have been recorded in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the North-Western Provinces and, towards the end of the week, in Bengal and the Central Provinces. In Burma and Madras, on the other hand, temperature has been in excess of the normal. In Sind and Rajputana during the first four days of the week temperature was in large defect; the deficiency ranging from $6\cdot 2$ on the 16th to $10\cdot 2$ on the 15th. On the 15th Jacobabad reported a maximum temperature $19\cdot 6$ below the normal of the day.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	JANUARY, 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	+1'7	+2'3	+2'6	+2'5	+2'5	+2'8	+1'3	+2'2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+5'5	+3'2	+2'0	-0'3	+1'2	-1'8	-3'5	+0'9
Punjab	-2'8	-4'1	-4'4	-2'6	-3'0	-4'8	-3'9	-3'7
Bombay	-5'6	-6'1	-6'3	-3'8	-2'7	-3'0	-2'3	-4'3
Central Provinces and Berar	+1'6	+2'5	+1'1	-0'1	-0'1	-1'0	-0'6	+0'5
Central India and Gujarat	+2'9	+1'0	+4'0	+2'3	-1'2	-4'7	-5'2	0
Sind and Rajputana	-4'7	-4'2	-4'4	-4'8	-7'7	-6'8	-4'8	-5'3
Madras	-6'8	-7'4	-10'2	-6'2	-6'6	-3'8	-2'3	-6'2
	+1'5	+2'3	+2'3	+1'8	+2'3	+1'7	+1'3	+1'9
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-0'7	-1'2	-1'4	-1'2	-1'7	-2'4	-2'2	-1'6

The mean temperature of the week was exactly normal in the Central Provinces and nearly normal in Bombay and Bengal. It was in slight excess in Madras and in moderate excess in Burma. In all other provinces it was in considerable to large defect, the deficiency being most marked in Sind and Rajputana ($-6^{\circ}2$) and Central India and Gujarat ($-5^{\circ}3$).

The average mean temperature of the whole of India was approximately normal on Sunday, but was in slight to moderate defect on the remaining six days of the week. For the whole week it was $1^{\circ}6$ below the normal.

Rainfall.—During the week under review rain has been received in 27 of the 52 rainfall divisions, but the largest average fall was only $\cdot77$ inch in the central districts of the North-Western Provinces. In only 3 other divisions did the rainfall amount to half an inch, in six others it amounted to a quarter of an inch or slightly above, while in no less than 13 divisions it did not exceed a tenth of an inch. The rainfall of the week has been mainly restricted to the North-Western Provinces, and very little rain was received elsewhere. The station of Shahabad in South Oudh recorded the largest amount of rain during the week, *viz.*, $1^{\circ}9$ inches.

Less rain than usual has fallen in most divisions during the period, 30th December to 19th January. The only parts of the country where rainfall has been received in excess of the normal are the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (with the exception of the western districts), Central India and East Rajputana.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WERE ENDING 19TH JANUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 19TH JANUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Dec- ember to 19th Jan- uary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0'06	- 100
	Central do.	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	- 100
	Upper do.	0	1	1	0	7	7
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0'02	- 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0	0'10	-0'10	0	0'33	- 100
	Assam (Surma)	0	0'11	-0'11	0	0'47	- 100
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'31	0'22	+0'09	0'34	0'56	- 39
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'26	- 100
	Central do.	0'04	0'08	-0'04	0'04	0'25	- 84
	North do.	0'12	0'15	-0'03	0'12	0'27	- 56
	Orissa	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'13	- 100
	Chota Nagpur	0'23	0'12	+0'11	0'23	0'36	- 36
	Bihar (South)	0'19	0'15	+0'04	0'22	0'36	- 39
	Do. (North)	0'15	0'15	0	0'16	0'34	- 47
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0'53	0'09	+0'44	0'55	0'38	+ 56
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a)	0'33	0'08	+0'25	0'54	0'28	+ 93
	Oudh (South)	0'57	0'13	+0'44	1'38	0'40	+ 245
	Do. (North)	0'39	0'12	+0'27	0'93	0'32	+ 206
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0'77	0'10	+0'67	1'82	0'36	+ 406
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0'50	0'12	+0'38	1'40	0'30	+ 367
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'44	0'34	+0'10	2'15	0'79	+ 172
	Punjab (South)	0	0'08	-0'08	0'61	0'33	+ 85
PUNJAB.	Do. (Central)	0'02	0'10	-0'08	1'38	0'36	+ 283
	Do. (Submontane)	0'01	0'30	-0'29	1'85	0'86	+ 115
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'25	1'01	-0'76	3'38	2'01	+ 68
	Do. (North-West)	0'01	0'30	-0'29	1'42	0'92	+ 54
	Do. (West)	0	0'14	-0'14	0'17	0'29	- 41
	Malabar	0	0'06	-0'06	0'05	0'26	- 81
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Madras (South Central)	0	0'03	-0'03	0'02	0'19	- 89
	Coorg	0'02	0'06	-0'04	0'02	0'21	- 90
	Mysore	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'07	- 100
	Konkan	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'10	- 100
	Bombay Deccan	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'06	- 100
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0'01	0'04	-0'03	0'00	0'12	- 35
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'03	0'11	-0'08	0'03	0'25	- 88
	Central Provinces (West)	0'02	0'19	-0'17	0'06	0'29	- 79
	Do. (Central)	0'07	0'19	-0'12	0'15	0'36	- 58
	Do. (East)	0'01	0'10	-0'09	0'01	0'24	- 96
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Gujarat	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'02	- 100
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sind	0	0'06	-0'06	0'14	0'25	- 44
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'36	0'17	+0'09	0'78	0'31	+ 152
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West)	0'08	0'06	+0'02	0'51	0'14	+ 264
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'07	-0'07	0'20	0'22	- 9
	East Coast (North)	0'08	0'09	-0'01	0'08	0'15	- 47
MADRAS.	Do. (do.) (a)	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'09	- 100
	Madras (Central)	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'05	- 100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0'25	-0'25	0	0'34	- 100
	Do. (South)	0	0'10	-0'10	0'02	0'41	- 95
	Madras (South)	0'01	0'11	-0'10	0'08	0'46	- 83

W. A. BLOM,

Offg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 24th January, 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 26th January.*—No rain except slight scattered showers in Vizagapatam and Godavari. Water-supply continues insufficient for irrigation in most districts. Agricultural operations progressing. Standing crops fair, but suffering from want of rain. Harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Prices falling generally, except in Coimbatore and Madura where they are rising.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, and Hyderabad, more wanted in parts of Shikarpur. Standing crops damaged by frost in parts of Karachi, Shikarpur, and Upper Sind frontier, by blight in parts of Karachi and Dharwar, by insects in parts of Surat and withering for want of moisture in parts of Poona. Reaping continues in parts of seven districts and preparations for next season in parts of three. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock good. Prices normal, except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th January.*—There was rain in Bihar and in parts of Western and Central Bengal during the week. The general agricultural prospects are favourable. The harvesting of winter rice is over except on low lands in a few districts, and a good outturn has been generally obtained. The spring and poppy crops are doing well, but poppy is backward in Hazaribagh. Sugarcane is being pressed in some districts. The sowing of spring rice is in progress, and the preparation of lands for the hot-weather crops has begun in North Bengal. No cattle-disease is reported. The price of common rice continues generally steady and normal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th January.*—Weather generally clear. Showers reported from nine districts. The crops are now promising well. In a few districts slight injury has been done by damp weather. Sugarcane-pressing in progress. Prospects are generally favourable. Supplies and fodder ample and prices fairly normal.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th January.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Sialkot, Lahore, and Peshawar. Sugarcane pressing still going on in some districts. Irrigation of spring crops in progress. Crops flourishing;

condition is said to be good to average. The recent rain and sunshine have improved the prospects of spring crops, but fine weather is still needed in Umballa. Field rats are damaging the crops in parts of Ferozepore. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices rising in Umballa, normal in Delhi; below normal in Sialkot, and low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th January.*—Weather generally cloudy with slight falls of rain in three districts. Insects are reported to have attacked the false crop in places. Harvesting of the linseed crop commenced in one district. Prices normal.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th January.*—In Lower Burma threshing progressing and crop prospects fair. In Upper Burma threshing of the main paddy crop is in hand and sowing of dry-weather paddy and other crops has made some progress. Crop prospects are good, except in the Southern Division where want of rain has been felt. In Lower Burma prices rose during the week and are above normal. In Upper Burma prices remained steady and are low in consequence of good crops. Fodder and water sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th January.*—Slight rain throughout the province. Reaping of late rice almost over. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th January.*—**MYSORE:** Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of *rugi* (*Eleusine coracana*) continues in Bangalore and Kadur districts. Rice harvested in Bangalore, Hassan, and Kadur districts. Prices fallen in Kolar district.

COORG: Reaping of rice nearly completed. Picking of coffee completed. Prices of food grains normal. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th January.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool and clear. Winter crops generally in fair condition, except linseed which has been much damaged through blight. Fodder and water ample for requirements. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Land being ploughed for hot-weather crops. Prices normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th January.*—Rain fell during week in some parts of Gwalior, Bhopawar, and Goona. Agricultural operations in progress, though crops somewhat damaged by recent rain and hailstorms. The condition of standing crops is fairly good. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition. Pasturage good except in parts of Bhopawar. Prices of food-grains above normal in Bhopawar, Goona, Neemuch district,

Bundelkhand, and parts of Gwalior. Opium crop partly damaged by rain in Goona, in bad condition in Neemuch district; good elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th January.*—Rain slight in Ajmere and Marwar. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops, prospects, and agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient except in Dholepore. Prices risen in three States, below average in one, and normal elsewhere.

Kashmir.—**KASHMIR VALLEY:** *For week ending 29th January.*—Weather cloudy. Prices continue normal.

Jammu Province.—*For week ending 30th January.*—No rain. Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Fodder scanty.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th January.*—Slight rain. The winter this year has been somewhat mild and short, and warm weather is already setting in. Prospects good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 20TH JANUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST TO 19TH JANUARY 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 30TH JANUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 19TH JANUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st to 20th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st to 19th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.	<i>R</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	655	1,634	11,99,522	679	1,687	9,75,547	580	31,07,764	27,46,690	...	3,61,075		
Bengal-Nagpur	189	863	1,49,998	174	862	1,67,504	194	4,34,087	4,56,782	22,696	...		
Indian Midland (a)	162	752	1,40,347	187	752	1,02,349	137	3,63,519	2,92,661	...	69,858		
Borwada extension	108	21	1,707	81	21	2,906	138	5,007	7,399	2,392	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	324	2,690	5,43,584	320	1,730	5,34,020	309	14,23,110	15,10,360	87,250	...		
Palampur-Dacca	47	17	720	43	17	1,300	76	1,905	3,326	1,425	...		
South Indian	143	1,043	1,09,520	105	1,042	2,17,501	113	3,31,014	4,11,692	80,678	...		
Mayavaram-Mutpet	61	...	...	...	54	2,775	51	...	9,381	...	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	115	1,163	1,14,009	98	1,163	1,20,026	103	3,61,076	3,45,197	32,119	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d)	162	750	1,04,835	139	750	1,09,970	143	2,95,332	2,94,950	...	382		
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	223	20,454	92	231	17,753	77	52,037	51,068	...	1,869		
TOTAL	286	8,171	22,94,705	281	8,377	21,56,153	257	63,20,813	61,29,397	...	1,97,416		
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (e)	255	2,509	6,02,071	240	2,511	6,94,088	276	18,39,059	18,78,919	39,860	...		
Orissa and Rohilkhand (state)	287	740	2,09,262	263	797	2,84,270	357	5,34,717	7,05,039	1,70,322	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	283	813	2,47,588	305	813	2,86,640	353	6,90,127	8,01,690	1,11,563	...		
Bengal Central (f)	126	125	15,219	122	125	14,400	115	40,895	42,820	2,025	...		
East Coast (state)	107	206	17,271	65	353	21,556	61	45,034	65,911	18,277	...		
<i>Metre gauge</i>													
Burma (state)	199	730	1,37,422	188	746	1,55,388	208	3,53,091	3,71,962	17,971	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Johat (state provincial)	44	28	916	33	28	1,056	38	2,273	3,435	562	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	60	8	487	61	8	612	77	1,231	1,758	527	...		
TOTAL	244	5,219	12,30,896	236	5,381	14,57,911	271	35,08,527	38,70,234	3,61,707	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	596	1,490	9,14,822	614	1,490	7,32,089	492	26,42,480	20,52,875	...	5,89,605		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	801	461	3,08,020	668	461	3,03,000	657	8,31,128	8,30,000	...	1,128		
Madras	337	840	1,67,005	199	840	1,67,579	199	5,15,516	5,24,749	8,923	...		
TOTAL	523	2,791	13,89,847	498	2,791	12,02,668	431	39,89,434	34,07,624	...	5,81,810		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	313	16,181	49,14,848	304	16,549	48,16,731	291	1,38,24,774	1,34,07,255	...	4,17,519		
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	167	161	25,326	137	161	27,578	171	61,800	68,288	6,482	...		
Tarapur	308	22	5,793	203	22	5,600	255	15,504	14,936	...	568		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	149	67	7,883	118	69	4,338	65	22,450	10,278	...	11,472		
Bengal Dacca	80	33	2,812	88	36	2,230	63	6,712	7,110	397	...		
Dibru-Sadiya	133	78	8,989	125	78	9,935	127	28,056	29,108	212	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	232	51	8,274	162	51	8,634	169	18,016	22,498	4,482	...		
TOTAL	166	411	59,682	144	415	58,365	141	1,53,445	1,52,978	...	467		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	185	333	51,184	154	333	36,540	170	1,29,423	1,58,181	28,758	...		
The Gakwar's Patilad	112	13	1,175	90	13	1,120	86	3,085	3,740	655	...		
Rajpura-Bhatinda	192	108	25,008	140	108	29,022	269	43,032	78,650	35,618	...		
Kulu Gold-fields	306	...	...	...	10	3,432	343	...	6,391	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (A)	88	362	27,328	75	362	31,394	87	84,890	89,308	4,418	...		
The Gakwar's Mohana	98	93	7,249	78	93	6,850	74	19,870	17,310	...	2,560		
Kolhapur	97	29	1,807	62	29	1,734	60	5,101	5,095	...	6		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Gakwar's Debbol	81	73	4,376	61	73	3,120	43	12,254	8,640	...	3,614		
Cooch Behar	30	22	389	18	22	1,180	54	678	2,630	1,952	...		
TOTAL	130	1,032	1,08,576	103	1,042	1,34,392	129	2,08,353	3,69,951	71,598	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	131	334	38,463	115	334	34,035	102	1,01,178	84,522	...	16,655		
Jaisalmer-Majkot	63	46	2,654	58	46	2,608	57	7,932	7,211	...	721		
Jodhpore-Bikaner	75	364	24,191	66	364	19,700	34	66,471	51,710	...	14,761		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	75	94	6,773	73	94	5,370	57	18,092	15,308	...	2,784		
TOTAL	97	838	72,080	86	838	61,713	74	1,92,773	1,58,752	...	34,021		
GRAND TOTAL	290	18,463	51,54,586	279	18,844	50,71,201	269	1,44,69,345	1,40,88,936	...	3,80,409		

(a) Includes the Bhupal-Hansi railway.

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Hansi railway.

(b) Includes the Gudhna-Kutiam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Turbul state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(A) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Phoud-Manmad, Khamsaon, and Amravati railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yeavantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 20TH JANUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 19TH JANUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 20th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 19th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	602	1,634	12,09,522	678	1,687	9,28,547	580	3,97,41,053	4,11,02,388	14,20,435			
Bengal-Nagpur	140	803	7,49,998	174	802	1,67,504	194	47,72,877	47,33,172				
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,40,347	187	752	2,02,949	137	39,71,530	44,02,985	3,21,455		39,703	
Bezwada extension	95	31	1,707	81	31	2,906	138	84,171	1,38,174	54,003			
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	261	1,699	5,43,584	320	1,790	5,34,920	299	1,76,05,152	1,96,07,164	20,02,012			
Palampur-Deesa	41	17	729	43	17	1,300	76	(c) 6,401	31,136	24,735			
South Indian	144	1,043	1,09,320	105	1,042	1,17,501	113	64,12,065	66,83,991	2,71,926			
Máyavaram-Mutpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (e)	100	1,163	1,14,009	98	1,165	1,20,028	103	(d) 1,70,209	1,70,209	...			
Bengal and North-Western (f)	131	756	1,04,835	139	756	1,09,970	145	47,08,796	50,08,179	2,99,383			
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow Bareilly section)	67	223	20,454	92	231	17,753	77	40,33,956	44,04,460	3,70,504			
TOTAL	250	8,171	28,94,705	281	8,377	21,56,153	257	8,19,99,118	8,71,61,452	51,62,334			
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (state) (g)	239	2,509	6,02,071	240	2,511	6,94,088	276	2,37,82,946	2,59,88,091	22,05,145			
Odish and Rohilkhand (state)	242	740	2,09,262	283	797	2,84,270	357	68,85,146	85,92,945	17,07,799			
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauge)	309	813	2,47,588	305	813	2,86,640	353	1,01,39,366	1,14,95,650	13,56,284			
Bengal Central (h)	120	125	15,219	122	135	14,400	115	6,21,200	6,54,288	33,026			
East Coast (state)	71	266	(i) 7,271	65	353	21,556	61	(j) 5,16,684	11,81,919	6,65,235			
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	171	730	1,37,482	188	746	1,55,288	208	45,90,835	44,40,515	...		1,50,330	
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	28	916	33	28	1,056	38	59,409	60,934	1,525			
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	487	61	8	612	77	17,681	80,618	2,937			
TOTAL	206	5,219	12,30,296	236	5,381	14,57,910	271	4,66,13,269	5,24,34,900	58,21,631			
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (f)	510	1,490	9,14,822	514	1,490	7,32,089	491	2,98,90,435	2,59,88,000	...		39,01,333	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,08,020	668	461	3,03,000	657	1,18,64,402	1,23,71,729	5,07,327			
Madras	238	840	1,67,005	199	840	1,67,579	199	83,72,011	82,87,433	...		85,198	
TOTAL	440	2,791	13,89,847	468	2,791	12,02,668	431	5,01,27,068	4,66,48,042	...		34,79,426	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
	277	16,181	49,14,848	394	16,549	48,16,731	391	17,87,39,855	18,62,44,394	75,04,539			
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	148	161	25,326	157	161	27,578	171	9,79,355	10,84,051	1,04,696			
Tarkessur	253	22	5,793	203	22	5,600	255	2,20,483	2,37,299	16,816			
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	137	67	7,888	118	67	4,338	65	3,74,039	3,48,295	...		25,744	
Bengal Doon	77	32	2,812	88	36	2,280	63	1,07,770	1,77,089	69,319			
Dibru-Sadiya	120	78	8,989	115	78	9,935	127	4,18,305	4,34,118	15,813			
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	238	51	8,274	162	51	8,634	169	5,17,940	5,20,653	2,713			
TOTAL	155	411	59,082	144	415	58,365	141	26,17,892	28,01,505	1,83,613			
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	51,184	154	333	36,540	170	21,29,463	24,04,268	3,64,805			
The Gackwar's Pettad	92	13	1,125	90	13	1,120	86	49,040	56,377	7,337			
Rajputana-Bhatinda	129	106	15,068	140	108	29,022	269	3,68,374	10,03,450	4,35,082			
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(k) 62,303	82,303		
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	95	362	27,328	75	362	31,394	87	14,15,763	13,39,121	...		76,642	
The Gackwar's Mohana	75	93	7,440	78	93	6,850	74	2,62,637	2,71,253	8,616			
Kolhapur	77	29	1,807	62	29	1,734	60	91,402	97,589	6,187			
Special gauges—													
The Gackwar's Dahhol	67	72	4,376	61	72	3,120	43	1,01,754	1,74,914	...		16,840	
Cooch Behar	20	23	389	18	22	1,180	54	(m) 0,324	34,911	28,387			
TOTAL	114	1,032	1,08,576	105	1,042	1,24,392	129	47,14,957	55,54,092	8,39,135			
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar	118	334	38,463	115	334	34,938	102	15,89,779	13,68,406	...		2,20,373	
Jetalsar-Rajkot	50	46	2,654	58	46	2,608	57	(n) 1,10,039	1,24,203	14,164			
Jodhpore-Bikaner	54	364	24,191	66	364	19,700	54	7,25,714	8,53,335	1,27,621			
Special gauge—													
Morvi	67	94	6,772	73	94	5,370	57	2,61,027	2,50,132	...		10,895	
TOTAL	81	838	72,080	86	838	61,713	74	26,85,559	25,96,076	...		89,482	
GRAND TOTAL													
	256	18,462	51,54,586	279	18,844	59,71,201	269	18,87,58,263	19,71,99,067	84,37,804			

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 20th January 1894.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 19th January 1895.

(e) Includes the Gomtal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarcot railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Bezwada-Godivari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Mannad, Khamsaon, and Amravati railways.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 19th January 1895.

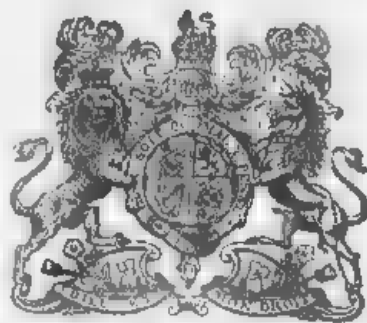
(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 20th January 1894.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 20th January 1894.



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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 6.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1994.

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

Eastern Hills		Chittoor Hills		Hill Tracts (a)		Hill Tracts (b)		Naga Hills		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar		Bastar</	
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(a) Not stated.

† Not procurable.

‡ Value.

DETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1964—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 4 TO 1 A.S.

[illegible]

Place	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Almora	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Bijoor	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Muzaffargarh	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Muzaffargarh	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Muzaffargarh	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52																																																

* Sold in bundles

— **Prüfung** —

1 Nine pieces per bundle.

Результаты

Hi Seven and half piaz der beedle-

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2ND HALF OF DECEMBER 1894—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholam (Sorghum vulgare).		Bajra or Cumbu (Pennisetia glauca).		Mahua or Bagar (Eleusine indica).		Kharri or Italian Millet (Scleria italica).		Gram, Channa, Chola, Kadali or Suvaga (Cicer arietinum).		Maize (Zea Mays).		Arhar, or Tur, Kabuli Pea (Cajanus indicus).		Pinewood.		Salt.	
	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.
Punjab—																										
Faisalabad	20 0	21 0	36 0	33 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	29 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 0
Rawalpindi	10 0	22 0	37 0	33 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	29 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Montgomery	20 0	20 0	32 0	33 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Rohilk	17 0	17 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Kanai	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	20 0	21 0	33 0	35 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Unahla	20 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Ludhiana	19 0	24 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	20 0	23 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Hoshiarpur	17 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdaspur	22 0	25 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	19 0	22 0	26 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Sialkot	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	8 0
Kangra	20 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Sialkot	23 0	23 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	33 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrat	24 0	24 0	36 0	41 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Beloon	22 0	25 0	34 0	45 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	22 0	25 0	34 0	45 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Haridwar	22 0	25 0	34 0	45 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Dehra	22 0	25 0	34 0	45 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Meerut	22 0	25 0	34 0	45 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Western—																										
Sialpur	26 0	30 0	40 0	43 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Baran	19 0	19 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Meerut	19 0	19 0	32 0	37 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Benar	32 0	31 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	35 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
D. I. Khan	26 0	27 0	44 0	45 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Muzaffargarh	21 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
D. G. Khan	18 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0
Hyderabad	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Tar and Pitar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkar (Shikarpur)	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Quetta	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0

Madhya Pradesh	Kannauj (Kannauj)	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3
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* Not procurable.

Not produced.

■ Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, January 26th, 1895.**

General Summary.—The most important feature in the meteorology of the past week was the passage of a disturbance through Northern India, which, though of very feeble intensity itself, gave rise to a deepish secondary depression in the Punjab. The barometer fell slightly in Sind and Gujarat on Sunday morning showing that a disturbance had crossed the frontier from Baluchistan, but it was very faintly indicated and had given no rain to Baluchistan or Sind. Pressure, however, gave way very rapidly in the South-East Punjab and adjacent hills on Monday morning, the fall being greatest at Ludhiana where it amounted to nearly three-tenths of an inch, and a secondary depression was formed with pressure more than two-tenths of an inch in defect in its central area. Strong to stormy winds prevailed in the Punjab hill districts and winds had increased in Rajputana, to which province the primary depression had advanced. Falls of snow or rain were reported from the Upper India hill districts, the Punjab and Rajputana, but the falls were generally light, the heaviest being only $\cdot 74$ inch at Chakrata. The secondary depression filled up within the next 24 hours the barometer rising very rapidly over the greater part of North-Western India by Tuesday morning. Moderately heavy snow had, however, fallen in the hill districts, Simla registering a fall of $1\cdot 65$ inches, Chakrata $1\cdot 51$ inches and Mussoorie $\cdot 91$ inch; and general rain had fallen in the East Punjab and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, the principal falls being $\cdot 86$ inch at Rawalpindi, $\cdot 81$ inch at Ludhiana and $\cdot 77$ inch at Sialkot. The primary depression had by Tuesday morning advanced as far as Baghelkhand and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. During the next two days it travelled through Bengal and Upper Burma and gave a few showers in West Bengal, Behar, Chota Nagpur and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, but the falls were in most cases light and of little importance. Anti-cyclonic conditions were established in North-Western India after the secondary depression in the Punjab had filled up, and fine dry weather with unusually low temperature prevailed during the remainder of the week.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had changed by only small amounts and its distribution was approximately normal except in the western Himalayan hill districts and in Sind and Gujarat where it was in slight to moderate defect. A very feeble disturbance had crossed the Sind frontier from Baluchistan and skies were moderately to heavily clouded in Baluchistan and North-Western India. No rain was reported.

Monday.—Pressure had fallen very rapidly in the South-East Punjab and adjacent hills, and a deepish secondary depression was formed in which pressure was upwards of two-tenths of an inch in defect. The primary depression was advancing through South Rajputana and Central India. Light to moderate showers had fallen generally in the Punjab and Rajputana, and snow-storms were reported from the Upper India hill stations. Chakrata received $\cdot 74$ inch, Montgomery $\cdot 65$ inch, and Ranikhet $\cdot 55$ inch.

Tuesday.—Pressure had increased very rapidly over the greater part of North-Western India and the secondary depression had filled up after giving moderately heavy snow to the Upper India hills and rain to the adjacent districts in the East Punjab. The primary depression had advanced to the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Baghelkhand and moderate rain had fallen over the greater part of the North-Western Provinces. The more important falls reported were: Simla 1·66 inches, Chakrata 1·51 inches, Mussooree ·91 inch, Bareilly ·86 inch, Ludhiana ·81 inch and Sialkot ·77 inch. Temperature had fallen very rapidly in Sind, Rajputana, Central India and the Punjab, and very low minimum temperatures were registered at the hill stations in Upper India.

Wednesday.—The barometer had again risen in North-Western India and had risen briskly to rapidly in Central India, the Central Provinces and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. It had fallen briskly in Bengal. Well marked anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed over the whole of North-Western and Central India where temperature was largely below the normal. Showers had been received in West Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and the eastern hill districts of the North-Western Provinces. Burdwan reported a fall of 1·2 inches, Bahraich ·59 inch and Sibsagar ·39 inch. Conditions were slightly disturbed in Baluchistan.

Thursday.—Pressure had increased slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India and Upper Burma and had given way briskly to rapidly in North-Western India, the fall being greatest in the East Punjab.

Local showers had fallen in East Bengal and Assam, the largest amount, however, being only ·28 inch at Jessore.

Friday.—The barometer had risen briskly in the Punjab and had fallen briskly in North Bombay and Berar. It had changed by only small amounts elsewhere. Pressure was in moderate to considerable excess in North-Western India, in slight defect in North Bombay, and normal in Burma and Southern India. Temperature had increased briskly to rapidly in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Central India, and had decreased slightly in the Gangetic plain and Bengal. Sibsagar reported a light shower.

Saturday.—Pressure was practically unchanged in Southern India and had increased slightly to briskly in Northern India. It was in considerable excess in North-Western India and was normal in Burma and the Peninsula. Temperature had risen generally, the rise averaging 4° in the Central Provinces and 2° in Central India, where it occurred in the night temperature, due to the presence of moderate cloud. Rajahmundry reported a light shower of rain amounting to ·4 inch.

Temperature.—Unusually cool weather prevailed over the whole of India during the week, except in Madras, where temperature was either normal or in slight excess. A cool wave following in the rear of the depression which advanced across Northern India began affecting North-Western and Central India on Tuesday when it reduced the mean temperature in Sind and Rajputana by amounts averaging 8°. Very low minimum temperatures were registered the night before at the hill stations of Upper India, Quetta reporting 20°·3 and Simla 25°·2. Temperature fell 8° next day in the Central Provinces and 4° in the North-Western Provinces and Central India, and the mean temperature averaged 9°·6 below normal in Sind and Rajputana, 9°·4 in Gujarat and Central India, 5°·9 in the Central Provinces and Berar, and 5° in the Punjab.

Temperature then began rising in North-Western and Central India, but it fell rapidly in Bengal on Thursday by amounts averaging 5° .

The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

PROVINCE.	JANUARY, 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	■	0	■
Bengal and Assam	-1'1	-2'7	-2'9	-1'1	-0'1	-0'5	-0'4	-1'3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	-4'1	-3'5	-0'1	+2'0	-2'6	-3'8	-2'6	-2'1
Punjab	-3'4	+0'9	-0'3	-4'3	-4'0	-5'1	-3'4	-2'8
Bombay	-2'7	-1'2	-5'0	-5'0	-3'9	-3'8	-2'0	-3'4
Central Provinces and Berar	+0'4	+1'2	-1'7	-4'2	-2'7	-0'2	+0'9	-0'9
Central India and Guzarat	-2'5	+0'5	+1'8	-5'9	-8'3	-4'5	-0'3	-2'7
Sind and Rajputana	-2'1	+1'5	-5'2	-9'4	-8'1	-4'3	-2'7	-4'3
Madras	+0'2	-2'3	-10'3	-9'6	-7'4	-6'0	-3'0	-5'5
	+1'6	+0'7	+0'0	0	+0'6	+0'9	+1'2	+0'8
	0	0	0	0	0	■	■	0
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA.	-1'5	-0'5	-2'6	-4'2	-4'1	-3'0	-1'4	-2'5

The coolest days of the week were the 23rd and 24th, when the mean average temperature for the whole of India was more than 4° below the normal. For the whole week temperature was $5^{\circ}5$ in defect in Sind and Rajputana, $4^{\circ}3$ in Central India and Guzarat, and $3^{\circ}4$ in the Punjab. For the whole of India it averaged $2^{\circ}5$ below the normal.

Rainfall.—Rain fell in 30 of the 52 rainfall divisions the average fall amounting to 1'75 inches in the Punjab hill districts and '98 inch in the Punjab submontane districts. It exceeded half an inch in the western submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces and in the South Punjab. In all other divisions it was below half an inch, and in 12 did not exceed a tenth of an inch. Bengal received a few light showers, but rainfall was chiefly restricted to the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces.

For the period from 30th December 1894, to the 26th January 1895, rainfall in excess of the normal has been received in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab (with the exception of the western districts) and also in Rajputana and Central India. In all other provinces it has been in defect of the normal.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH JANUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER, 1894, TO 26TH JANUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Decem- ber to 26th Jan- uary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lower Burma	■	0	0	0	0'06	— 100
	Central do.	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'03	— 100
	Upper do.	0'02	?	?	0'02	?	?
	Arakan	■	0'04	—0'04	■	0'05	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0'04	0'19	—0'15	0'04	0'51	— 92
	Assam (Surma)	0'14	0'25	—0'11	0'15	0'71	— 79
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'29	0'32	—0'03	0'63	0'88	— 28
	Deltaic Bengal	0'12	0'17	—0'05	0'12	0'43	— 72
	Central do.	0'17	0'14	+0'03	0'21	0'39	— 46
	North do.	0'07	0'18	—0'11	0'19	0'44	— 57
	Oriasa	0	0'16	—0'16	0	0'29	— 100
	Chota Nagpur	0'32	0'23	+0'09	0'65	0'58	— 5
	Bihar (South)	0'13	0'20	—0'07	0'36	0'55	— 35
	Do. (North)	0'04	0'22	—0'18	0'23	0'56	— 59
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUPH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0'02	0'18	—0'16	0'56	0'53	+ 6
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (a)	0'23	0'24	—0'01	0'77	0'52	+ 48
	Oudh (South)	0'08	0'39	—0'21	1'46	0'69	+ 112
	Do. (North)	0'24	0'41	—0'17	1'22	0'73	+ 67
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0'03	0'17	—0'14	1'85	0'53	+ 249
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0'08	0'20	—0'12	1'48	0'50	+ 196
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'68	0'47	+0'21	2'83	1'26	+ 125
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South)	0'64	0'17	+0'47	1'25	0'50	+ 150
	Do. (Central)	0'30	0'20	+0'10	1'07	0'56	+ 198
	Do. (Submontane)	0'98	0'41	+0'57	2'83	1'27	+ 123
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1'75	0'04	+0'81	5'13	2'95	+ 74
	Do. (North-West)	0'33	0'53	—0'20	1'75	1'44	+ 22
	Do. (West)	0'11	0'19	—0'08	0'28	0'48	— 42
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar	0	0'01	—0'01	0'05	0'27	— 81
	Madras (South Central)	0	0'03	—0'03	0'02	0'21	— 90
	Coorg	0	0'06	—0'06	0'02	0'27	— 93
	Mysore	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Konkan	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'12	— 100
	Bombay Deccan Khundesh	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	Berar	0	0'06	—0'06	0'03	0'31	— 90
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0'17	—0'17	0'06	0'47	— 87
	Do. (Central)	0'05	0'14	—0'09	0'20	0'50	— 60
	Do. (East)	0'01	0'15	—0'15	0'03	0'40	— 93
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzarat	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'07	— 100
	Kathiawar	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'01	— 100
	Sind	0'05	0'08	—0'03	0'19	0'33	— 42
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'02	0'07	—0'05	0'81	0'38	+ 113
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0'02	0'07	—0'05	0'52	0'21	+ 147
	Rajputana (West)	0'15	0'07	+0'08	0'35	0'39	+ 21
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'01	0'03	—0'02	0'09	0'18	— 50
	Do. (do.) (a)	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'12	— 100
	Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0	0'05	— 100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'37	— 100
	Do. (South)	0	0'08	—0'08	0'02	0'48	— 96
	Madras (South)	0	0'15	—0'15	0'08	0'60	— 87

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 31st January, 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th February.*—There has been practically no rain during the week and the water-supply is diminishing. Agricultural operations continue. Standing crops fair but withered in parts from want of water. Rain is generally required. The harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are sufficient but growing scarce. Prices are steady or falling generally except in Coimbatore and Madras where they are rising.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th February.*—There has been slight rain in parts of Sind and Kathiawar. Standing crops have been damaged by frost, rust or blight in parts of Sind; by blight in parts of Dharwar; by cloudy weather in parts of Broach; by insects in parts of Surat and Baroda and are withering for want of rain in parts of Poona. Reaping of late crops continues in parts of nine districts and preparations for next season's crops in parts of four. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda territory. The fodder-supply is sufficient, agricultural stock in good condition, and prices normal except in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th February.*—There was rain generally over Bihar and Chota Nagpur and in parts of North Bengal during the week. It has done good to the spring crops except the arhar (*Cajanus indicus*) and to the poppy. Both the spring and the poppy crops are promising well. In Eastern Bengal rain is needed for the spring crops. The harvesting of winter rice is finished except in a few low-lying tracts, and the general results have been satisfactory. Mustard is being gathered, and other early spring crops are coming into flower. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed in some districts. The cultivation of spring rice is in progress. Cattle are generally reported well. The price of common rice continues normal and almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th February.*—The weather has been unsettled during the past week and rain has fallen everywhere. In some places the falls have been heavy. Except in a few districts where slight damage has been caused by excessive moisture, the crops are doing well and prospects are favourable. Sugarcane-pressing is in progress, supplies are ample, and prices generally steady with a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th February.*—The rainfall has been general. Sugarcane-pressing still continues in some districts. The condition of standing crops is generally reported to be good to average and they have benefited by the recent rain and sunshine in certain districts; but those on low-lying land have suffered in parts of the Delhi and Peshawar districts. More rain is needed in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan and sunny weather in Umballa. Hail has fallen in parts of Lahore and Umballa and has slightly damaged the wheat and gram crops in the latter district. Cattle are generally in good condition and pasturage and fodder are sufficient throughout the province. Prices are rising in Umballa, falling in Jullundur, normal in Sialkot, below normal in Shahpur, and continue low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th February.*—Weather generally cloudy in the beginning of the week with slight showers of rain in four districts. Hail is reported to have fallen in parts of three of the Northern Districts. Rust has attacked the wheat crop in two districts and is likely to extend to this crop in other districts if clouds reappear. Linseed and early sown wheat are being harvested. Prices above normal in one district but steady elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—There has been no rain in Lower Burma. Threshing operations are in progress and crop prospects fair. In Upper Burma threshing continues, and cultivation of the dry-weather crops is in progress. Prospects are generally good. The price of paddy is above normal and unsteady in Lower Burma and below normal in Upper Burma. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th February.*—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of winter paddy is over, but pressing of sugarcane continues. The condition of cattle is good and fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th February.*—**MYSORE:** Crops and prospects are good. Rice has been harvested in Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, and parts of the Kadur district, and ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) in Bangalore and parts of Kadur. Prices have slightly risen in the Kolar and Chitaldroog districts.

COORG.—The harvesting of rice is completed and threshing operations have commenced. Prices of food-grains are normal and fodder is sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th February.*—**BERAR:** The weather is cool. Standing crops are thriving satisfactorily with the exception of linseed which has been considerably damaged through blight in Amraoti, and gram also has been affected by rust in parts of Akola. The fodder and

water-supply are adequate. Prices are fluctuating in Wun, but are otherwise stationary.

HYDERABAD.—No rain has fallen during the week. The weeding of hot-weather crops has been completed. Prices are normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th February.*—Rain fell during the week in five Agencies. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bhopal and are in progress in other Agencies. The condition of standing crops is fairly good, though some damage has been done by rain and frost in all Agencies. Cattle are still in indifferent condition in Gwalior and Bhopawar. Pasturage is good and sufficient except in Bhopawar and three districts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains are above normal in Bundelkhand, Goona and one district of Gwalior and normal elsewhere. The opium crop is indifferent in one district of Gwalior, partly damaged by rain in Goona, but fairly good elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th February.*—The rainfall has been fair in Bickaneer, Bhurtpore and Dholpore and slight in eight States. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops, prospects, and agricultural stock good. Fodder is sufficient but failing in Dholepore. Prices have risen in four States, are below the average in one, and normal elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 5th February.*—**KASHMIR VALLEY:** Heavy snow has fallen. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 6th February.*—Heavy rain has fallen and the weather is stormy. Crops are in fair condition. Prices are normal and fodder sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd February.*—Rain fell during the week, and has done some good to the wheat seedlings. The weather is still cloudy and wet.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 686 S.R., dated Calcutta, the 6th February, 1895.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Customs Circular No. III.—Notifications in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 334 S. R. and 599 S. R., dated the 18th January and 1st February, 1895, respectively.

Letter from the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 601 S.R., dated the 2nd February 1895.

Ordered, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. III.

No. 888 S. R.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
Customs.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1895.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 188 S.R., dated the 10th January 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*, leviable under No. 15 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894) as amended by Act XVI of 1894 on the following descriptions of iron and steel, namely:—

- (1) iron, bar, of any kind not specified in that number;
- (2) steel, cast and blistered, of any kind not specified in that number;
- (3) steel, bar and blooms;
- (4) steel angle, channel and spring;
- (5) steel nails;

shall be reduced to one per cent. *ad valorem*.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 599 S. R.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st February 1895.

IN exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Tariff values fixed for the same in columns 3 and 4 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Act XVI of 1894 (which values are shown in columns 2 and 3 of the Schedule hereto annexed), the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the Tariff values of the descriptions of iron and steel specified in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed as shown in columns 4, 5 and 6 of that Schedule.

Schedule.

NAME OF ARTICLES.	Per.	Original Tariff Valuation.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Per.	Revised Tariff Valuation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron, angle, T, and channel	ton	Rs a. p. 110 0 0	Iron, angle, T, and channel	ton	Rs a. p. 110 0 0
" hoop, plate and sheet other than Swedish	"	122 0 0	" " and T (if galvanised)	"	180 0 0
" nails, rods, wire and flat- headed, rivets and washers	cwt.	10 0 0	" hoop, plate and sheet other than Swedish	"	122 0 0
			" plate (if galvanised)	"	200 0 0
			" nails, rods, wire and flat- headed	cwt.	10 0 0
			" rivets and washers	"	10 0 0
			" " (if gal- vanised)	"	15 0 0
Steel, plates and sheets	ton.	130 0 0	Steel, plates and sheets	ton	130 0 0
" rivets	"	220 0 0	" " (if gal- vanised)	"	220 0 0
" T bars	"	105 0 0	" rivets	"	220 0 0
" wire, excluding wire-net- ting	"	140 0 0	" " (if galvanised)	"	320 0 0
			" T bars	"	105 0 0
			" " (if galvanised)	"	180 0 0
			" wire, excluding wire-net- ting		ad valorem.

STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 601 S.R.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF

MAHAR.
BOMBAY.
BENGAL.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

Calcutta, the 2nd February 1895.

SIR,

As it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that doubts have arisen as to the proper mode and rate of assessment to customs duty of various descriptions of galvanised or tinned iron and steel if imported under the provisions of the Tariff Amendment Act, XVI of 1894, I am desirous to request that Collectors of Customs may be instructed that galvanised or tinned iron or steel of any of the descriptions specified in No. 15 of Schedule IV of Act XVI of 1894, or in any Notifications issued subsequently to the passing of that Act under the provisions of section 22 or 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, must be held to be a species of iron or steel coming under

such general description, that is to say, galvanised or tinned iron wire, rivets, washers, etc., or galvanised steel plates, sheets, wire, etc., are still iron wire, rivets and washers, and steel plates, sheets and wire: and unless specifically distinguished in the Schedule of the Tariff Amendment Act as altered by Notifications under sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, the galvanised descriptions are assessable to duty precisely as if they were ungalvanised.

2. Galvanised iron and steel are, however, generally of greater value than other kinds of iron and steel coming under the same general description. Where, therefore, the general description is assessed to duty *ad valorem*, the galvanised kinds will be fully assessed under the above instructions, but in the case of iron and steel of descriptions on which duty is levied on a fixed Tariff valuation, it is necessary to prescribe separate valuations for the galvanised kinds; and the Governor General in Council has accordingly issued a Notification, No. 599 S.R., dated the 1st February 1895, in which the descriptions most commonly imported are specified.

3. The opportunity has been taken to alter the Tariff valuation on steel wire, which enquiry has shown to be incorrect.

4. For the guidance of Collectors of Customs and the convenience of the public, I am to point out that, as regards iron and steel, No. 15 of the Schedule as so altered stands as in the appendix to this letter.

5. I am to request that if duty has been levied at a higher rate than the rate admissible under the Schedule entry as reproduced in the appendix on any descriptions of iron or steel imported since the 27th December 1894, the duty so levied in excess may be refunded to the parties concerned.

6. I am to take this opportunity of explaining that the intention of the amended Tariff Act and its Schedule was to specify and tax at one per cent. all iron and steel imported for the purpose of being worked up into manufactures, and to tax at five per cent. such manufactures of iron and steel as might reasonably be treated as hardware. I am to request that Collectors of Customs may be informed accordingly, and instructed to report at once for orders any case in which that purpose appears likely to be defeated owing either to the unintentional omission of any sort of iron or steel which is of the class that is imported merely to be worked up, or to the unintentional inclusion of any descriptions of those metals which ought properly to be regarded as hardware or manufactures.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

G. H. R. HART,

Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Appendix.

Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuations.	Duty.
		R a. p.	
Iron, anchors and cables		<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
„ angle, T, and channel	ton	110 0 0	„
„ „ and T (if galvanised)	„	160 0 0	„
„ bar, plate and sheet, Lowmoor	„	810 0 0	„
„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridgework and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes.		<i>ad valorem</i>	„
„ flat, square and bolt, including Scotch	ton	94 0 0	„
„ galvanised sheets and ridging	cwt.	10 0 0	„
„ hoop, plate and sheet, other than Swedish	ton	122 0 0	„
„ plate (if galvanised)	„	200 0 0	„
„ nails, rose, wire and flat-headed	cwt.	10 0 0	„
„ rivets and washers	„	10 0 0	„
„ „ „ (if galvanised)	„	15 0 0	„
„ nails, clasp	„	17 0 0	„
„ „ other sorts, including galvanised		<i>ad valorem</i>	„
„ nail-rod	ton	104 0 0	„

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 9, 1895. 175

Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuations.	Du.
		R a. p.	
Iron, nuts and bolts		<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
" old	ewt.	2 8 0	"
" pig	ton	60 0 0	"
" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bands, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" rails, chairs and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93		"	"
" rice bowls	set of ten	6 0 0	"
" " " not in sets	set of six	3 0 0	"
" rod, round, other than Swedish under half an inch in diameter,		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" Swedish, flat, square and bolt	ton	105 0 0	"
" " nail-rod	"	142 0 0	"
" " round rod, under half an inch in diameter,	"	142 0 0	"
" bar of any kind not specified in this number	"	160 0 0	"
" tinned plates		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting		"	"
" all other sorts, including wire-netting		"	"
Steel, Basic, all sorts	ton	100 0 0	Five per cent.
" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridgework and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes		<i>ad valorem</i>	One per cent.
" bar and blooms		"	"
" angle, channel and spring		"	"
" hoops	ton	145 0 0	"
" nails		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" nuts and bolts and nail-rods		"	"
" old	ton	60 0 0	"
" pipes and tubes		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" plates and sheets	ton	130 0 0	"
" " " (if galvanised)	"	220 0 0	"
" rails, chairs and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" rivets	ton	220 0 0	"
" " (if galvanised)	"	320 0 0	"
" T bars	"	105 0 0	"
" " (if galvanised)	"	180 0 0	"
" cast and blistered, of any kind not specified in this number		<i>ad valorem</i>	"
" wire, excluding wire-netting		"	"
" wire-rope		"	"
" all other sorts, including wire-netting		"	Five per cent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST TO 27TH JANUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST TO 26TH JANUARY 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1895*, audited figures have been used so far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 27TH JANUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 26TH JANUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st to 27th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st to 26th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open for week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open for week.						
State lines worked by companies.	£	Miles.	£	£	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	655	1,034	11,04,913	676	1,087	10,84,933	643	42,12,677	38,30,922	...	3,81,755		
Bengal-Nagpur	189	861	1,86,532	216	862	1,80,091	220	6,20,617	6,46,474	25,857	...		
Indian Midland (a)	162	753	1,34,141	165	752	1,14,258	152	4,86,060	4,06,919	...	79,141		
Beswada extension	108	21	1,586	76	21	2,809	134	6,593	10,208	3,615	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	324	1,699	6,17,966	364	1,790	5,74,040	321	20,41,076	20,85,300	44,224	...		
Pilaniur-Deesa	47	17	249	44	17	1,110	65	2,714	4,330	1,616	...		
South Indian	143	1,043	1,26,704	121	1,042	1,34,594	129	4,57,718	5,46,283	88,565	...		
Márayasam-Mutpet	61	...	...	...	54	3,375	63	...	12,756	12,756	...	
Southern Mahratta (c)	115	1,165	1,10,712	95	1,165	1,25,369	108	4,23,790	4,70,566	46,776	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d)	162	756	1,14,283	151	756	1,20,900	160	4,09,613	4,15,850	6,237	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	223	20,070	90	231	25,724	111	73,007	76,792	3,785	...		
TOTAL	286	6,172	12,47,634	295	8,377	23,77,003	284	87,34,467	85,06,400	...	2,28,067		
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North Western (state) (e)	255	2,507	5,52,361	220	2,511	5,82,372	278	23,21,420	25,61,291	1,60,871	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	287	240	1,18,814	242	797	2,90,930	365	7,13,531	9,96,569	2,83,038	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauge)	281	813	3,44,179	423	813	3,31,280	408	10,34,106	11,33,070	98,964	...		
Bengal Central (f)	125	125	16,235	130	125	14,610	117	57,190	57,530	340	...		
East Coast (state)	107	200	20,407	77	353	41,154	117	66,101	1,05,063	38,964	...		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	199	730	1,63,004	223	746	1,25,258	235	5,16,995	5,47,220	30,225	...		
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	1,371	49	28	1,347	48	4,244	4,782	538	...		
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	60	8	549	69	8	639	80	1,780	2,297	517	...		
TOTAL	244	5,217	12,77,040	245	5,381	15,37,690	286	47,85,567	54,07,924	6,22,357	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	596	1,490	10,28,391	710	1,490	8,20,517	551	36,70,871	28,73,492	...	7,97,379		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	201	401	3,58,840	718	464	2,32,000	677	11,80,968	11,42,000	...	47,968		
Madras	237	840	1,79,416	214	840	1,88,194	224	6,98,242	7,12,943	17,701	...		
TOTAL	532	2,791	15,66,647	561	2,791	13,40,811	473	55,50,081	47,28,435	...	8,27,646		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	313	16,180	52,51,341	325	16,549	52,35,504	316	1,90,76,111	1,86,42,759	...	4,33,356		
Assisted companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	167	161	22,478	140	161	26,989	168	84,234	95,277	10,993	...		
Tarakeswar	308	22	5,248	101	22	5,639	256	21,254	20,565	...	689		
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section)	149	67	7,287	116	67	4,984	64	30,237	15,262	...	14,975		
Bengal Doon	80	32	2,749	80	36	2,910	81	9,402	10,020	518	...		
Dibru-Sadiya	133	78	11,285	145	78	10,772	138	40,241	39,940	...	301		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Deosai-Himalayan	232	51	8,258	162	51	8,937	175	26,274	31,435	5,161	...		
TOTAL	166	411	58,305	142	415	59,521	143	2,11,750	2,12,499	749	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	185	333	39,077	127	333	65,717	197	1,88,450	2,23,808	35,448	...		
The Cackwar's Petlad	112	13	1,310	101	13	1,110	85	4,395	4,850	455	...		
Rajputana-Bhatinda	193	108	15,068	140	108	29,234	271	58,120	1,07,800	49,770	...		
Kolar Gold-fields	306	...	...	...	10	3,024	302	...	9,415	9,415	...	
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	88	362	27,341	76	362	34,343	95	1,12,231	1,23,651	11,420	...		
The Cackwar's Mohana	98	93	10,790	116	93	6,210	67	30,602	23,540	...	7,062		
Kolhapur	92	29	1,869	64	29	2,108	75	6,972	7,202	230	...		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
The Cackwar's Dabhoi	81	72	4,708	65	72	3,830	53	16,063	12,470	...	4,493		
Cooch Behar	30	22	407	19	22	1,230	56	1,083	3,800	2,717	...		
TOTAL	130	1,032	1,20,522	117	1,042	1,46,886	141	4,18,875	5,16,837	97,962	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagar-Porbandar	131	334	40,350	121	334	40,747	132	1,41,528	1,23,270	...	18,258		
Jalsar-Rajkot	68	46	3,000	65	46	2,807	62	10,032	10,078	46	...		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	73	304	28,156	77	304	17,600	48	94,627	69,310	...	25,317		
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	75	94	6,558	71	94	16,321	67	24,750	21,520	...	3,230		
TOTAL	97	838	78,164	93	838	67,535	81	2,70,937	2,26,287	...	44,650		
GRAND TOTAL	709	18,461	55,08,132	708	18,844	55,09,446	702	1,90,77,671	1,87,98,382	...	2,79,289		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Lichhoo state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarhota railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Maamad, Khamsav, and Amritnagar railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangad and the Yessantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

No. XLII of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

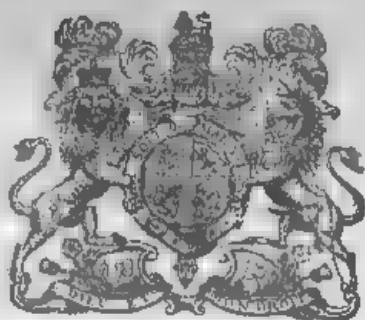
RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 27TH JANUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 26TH JANUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 27th January 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 26th January 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
East Indian	603	1,634	11,04,913	676	1,687	10,84,233	643	4,08,46,866	4,22,46,682	13,99,816	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	149	862	1,86,530	216	862	1,89,591	220	49,59,497	49,22,863	...	...	36,544
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,24,141	165	752	1,14,358	152	40,95,661	40,07,243	5,11,582	...	...
Bawada extension	95	81	1,586	76	81	2,809	134	85,757	1,42,653	56,898	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	261	1,699	6,17,966	364	1,790	5,74,940	321	1,82,23,118	2,02,00,118	19,77,000	...	...
Palampur-Deesa	41	17	749	44	17	1,110	63	(c) 7,150	31,972	24,822	...	...
South Indian	144	1,043	1,26,704	121	1,042	1,34,594	129	65,38,769	68,18,585	2,79,816	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	...	...	...	...	54	3,375	63	...	(d) 1,73,584	1,73,584	...	...
Southern Mahratta (e)	100	1,165	1,10,712	93	1,165	1,25,369	108	49,09,508	51,21,274	2,11,766	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (f)	132	756	1,14,283	151	756	1,20,900	160	41,48,239	45,26,873	3,78,634	...	...
Robikund and Kumson (Lucknow Bareilly section)	67	223	20,070	90	231	25,774	111	5,92,297	7,57,057	1,64,760	...	...
TOTAL	250	8,172	24,07,654	295	8,377	23,77,003	284	8,44,06,772	8,95,48,906	51,42,134	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
North-Western (state) (g)	232	2,307	5,52,361	220	2,311	6,22,372	272	2,43,35,306	2,66,56,987	23,21,681	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	740	1,78,814	242	797	2,90,930	365	70,63,960	88,87,541	18,23,581	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	813	3,44,179	423	813	3,31,380	408	1,04,83,545	1,18,52,808	13,69,263	...	...
Bengal Central (h)	120	125	16,205	130	125	14,610	117	6,37,197	6,71,886	34,389	...	...
East Coast (state)	71	266	(i) 20,467	77	333	41,154	117	(i) 3,37,151	12,29,203	6,92,052	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Burma (state)	171	730	1,63,004	223	746	1,75,258	235	47,53,839	46,28,450	...	...	1,25,383
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	28	1,371	49	28	1,347	48	60,780	62,281	1,501	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	549	69	8	639	...	18,230	21,258	3,028	...	...
TOTAL	226	5,217	12,77,040	245	5,341	15,37,690	286	4,78,90,308	5,40,10,510	61,20,202	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	510	1,490	10,28,301	710	1,490	8,20,617	551	3,09,18,846	2,68,33,474	...	...	40,85,372
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,58,840	778	461	3,12,000	677	1,22,23,242	1,27,12,111	4,98,869	...	...
Madras	238	840	1,79,416	274	840	1,88,194	224	85,52,027	84,80,268	...	...	65,759
TOTAL	440	2,797	15,66,547	561	2,791	13,20,811	473	5,16,94,115	4,80,36,853	...	...	136,57,262
ITAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
Assisted companies.	277	16,180	54,51,341	325	16,549	52,35,504	316	18,39,91,195	19,15,96,269	76,05,074	...	...
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	148	161	22,478	140	161	26,089	168	20,01,833	11,21,043	1,09,210	...	...
Tarkessur	253	22	5,748	261	22	5,629	256	2,26,231	2,43,042	16,811	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Rohilkhand and Kumson (Company section)	137	67	7,787	116	67	4,284	64	3,81,826	3,51,831	...	...	29,995
Bengal Doonars	77	32	2,749	86	36	2,910	81	1,10,519	1,02,433	21,914	...	...
Dihru-Sadiya	130	78	11,285	145	78	10,779	138	4,29,590	4,46,535	16,945	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	238	51	8,238	162	51	8,937	175	5,26,198	5,27,444	1,246	...	...
TOTAL	155	411	58,305	142	413	59,521	143	26,75,107	28,62,375	1,86,181	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
<i>Standard gauge—</i>													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	59,027	177	333	65,717	197	21,88,490	25,34,408	3,66,008	...	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	92	13	1,310	101	13	1,110	85	50,350	57,504	7,154	...	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	129	108	15,068	140	108	29,254	271	5,83,442	20,32,090	4,49,248	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	10	3,024	302	...	(k) 85,407	85,407	...	...
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	95	362	27,341	26	362	34,343	95	14,43,104	13,72,977	...	...	70,127
The Gackwar's Mohadna	75	93	10,792	116	93	6,230	67	2,73,429	2,79,744	6,315	...	...
Kolhapur	77	29	1,869	64	29	3,168	75	93,271	99,778	6,507	...	...
<i>Special gauges—</i>													
The Gackwar's Dabhol	67	72	4,708	65	72	1,830	53	1,06,462	1,79,785	...	...	16,677
Cooch Behar	20	22	407	19	22	1,230	56	(m) 6,931	36,620	29,689	...	...
TOTAL	114	1,032	1,20,522	117	1,042	1,46,886	141	48,35,479	56,99,003	8,63,524	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
<i>Metre gauge—</i>													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Portbandar	118	334	40,350	121	334	40,747	122	16,29,129	14,10,727	...	...	2,18,402
Jetisar-Rajkot	60	46	3,000	65	46	2,867	52	(n) 1,13,930	1,26,909	13,080	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	54	364	28,150	77	364	17,600	48	7,53,870	8,71,551	1,17,681	...	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>													
Morvi	67	94	6,658	71	94	6,321	67	2,67,685	2,56,491	...	...	12,194
TOTAL	81	838	78,164	93	838	67,535	81	27,63,223	26,65,738	...	...	97,985
GRAND TOTAL													
	256	18,461	55,08,332	298	18,844	55,09,446	297	19,42,66,504	20,28,23,388	85,46,794	...	...

Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
Includes the Godhra-Rudham railway.
Total earnings from 3th November 1893 to 27th January 1894.
Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 26th January 1895.
Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(j) Includes the Tichool state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(k) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(l) Includes the earnings of the Bawada-Godavari section.
(m) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Mannad, Khimgaon, and Amruti railways.
(n) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 26th January 1895.
(o) Includes the Mysore-Nalgogud and the Yessavntpa-Mysore frontier sections.
(p) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 27th January 1894.
(q) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 27th January 1894.

F. B. HEBBERT.

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SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 7.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem so or of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 2nd, 1895.

General Summary.—Fine settled weather prevailed over the whole country during the first part of the week, but pressure gave way briskly in Baluchistan on the 31st January, and by next morning a disturbance had entered Rajputana which caused the formation of a deepish secondary depression in the North Punjab. The fall of the barometer exceeded two-tenths of an inch at the Northern Stations, and pressure was nearly a quarter of an inch in defect in the central area of the depression. Light to moderate general rain had fallen in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the North-Western Provinces, and snow had fallen at Quetta and Srinagar, the fall amounting to two feet at the latter station. The secondary depression commenced to fill up during the next 24 hours, but the pressure changes were very irregular, and weather continued unsettled, especially in the Simla and Mussooree hill districts, where heavy falls of rain and snow were received. Chakrata and Mussooree were visited by severe thunderstorms. The precipitation at Chakrata amounted to 3·17 inches, at Mussooree 3 inches, Dehra Dun 2·25 inches, and at Simla 1·31 inches. The primary disturbance had advanced eastwards, and on Saturday morning lay over Baghelkhand, Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces, but pressure was in very moderate defect in its central area, and the depression was hence one of only moderate intensity. Light to moderate general rain had fallen over the South-East Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Bihar, the heaviest falls reported being Patna 71 inch, Gaya 62 inch and Gorakhpur 52 inch.

The changes in temperature were large during the week. On Sunday it was in slight defect over the greater part of Northern India. On the 31st it

was 6° above the normal in Sind and Rajputana and decreased nearly 5° during the next 24 hours. In the Central Provinces it was nearly 8° in excess of the normal on the 1st February, while on the 27th January it was practically normal. The increase in Central India was almost as great. The average mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was $1^{\circ}4$ in excess of the normal.

Daily Summary :—Sunday.—Pressure had given way slightly in Northern India and Burma, and was steady or had risen slightly in Baluchistan and the Peninsula. Humidity had decreased generally over the whole country, the lowest humidity percentages recorded being 16 at Murree and 18 at Simla. Colombo reported a light shower.

Monday.—Pressure had decreased slightly in Northern India and was practically unchanged in the Peninsula. Temperature had risen briskly to rapidly in Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces, and was 4° above the normal in Central India. No rain had fallen in India. Aden reported a fall of $\cdot 54$ inch.

Tuesday.—Pressure had fallen slightly in Sind and Rajputana and was in slight defect in Lower Sind, Kathiawar and Gujarat where skies were partially clouded. Temperature had increased 3° in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces, and was 6° above the normal in Central India, 5° in the Central Provinces and 3° in Rajputana. Light showers had fallen at Jubbulpore and Saugor.

Wednesday.—The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan, the West Punjab, Sind, Kathiawar, Rajputana and Central India, and a shallow depression in which pressure was upwards of an eighth of an inch below the normal was shown covering Lower Sind and Kathiawar. Winds were cyclonic in direction in the depression area and were of moderate intensity at the stations on the Kathiawar coast. Temperature was 6° above the normal in Central India and the Central Provinces and 5° in Sind and Rajputana. Jubbulpore and Gnatong reported very light showers, and Aden a fall of $\cdot 2$ inch.

Thursday.—Pressure had increased slightly in Cutch and fallen briskly in East Rajputana, Central India and the Northern districts of the Central Provinces and the depression in Sind the day before had advanced to South-East Rajputana and Central India. The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan, showing the probable approach of a disturbance from Persia. Temperature had increased rapidly in the North-Western Provinces and was, more or less, considerably above the normal over the whole of North-Western and Central India. Showers had fallen in Rajputana, the South-East Punjab, and the western districts of the North-Western Provinces, and at the hill stations eastwards from Simla to Ranikhet. Aden had received another fall of rain amounting to $\cdot 32$ inch.

Friday.—The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan and briskly to very rapidly in the Punjab. A disturbance had advanced into Rajputana from Baluchistan and had given rise to the formation of a deepish, secondary depression in the North Punjab. Weather was very unsettled in North-Western and Central India, and light to moderate general rain had fallen in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and the North-Western Provinces. Two feet of snow had fallen at Srinagar. Temperature had decreased largely in Baluchistan, rapidly in Sind and Rajputana, and briskly in Central India.

Saturday.—The secondary depression in the Punjab had commenced to fill up, but the pressure changes were very irregular, and weather hence continued somewhat unsettled. The primary disturbance had travelled eastwards to Baghelkhand, Chota Nagpur and the adjacent districts of the Central Provinces. Light to moderate rain had fallen in the South-East Punjab, North-Western Provinces and Bihar, and heavy rain and snow in the Simla and

Mussooree hill districts. Chakrata reported a fall of 3.17 inches, Mussooree 3 inches, Dehra Dun 2.25 inches and Simla 1.31 inches.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week :—

PROVINCE.	JANUARY, 1895.					FEBRUARY, 1895.		Mean variation of week.
	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	2nd.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.3	-0.3	+2.0	-0.4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	-1.9	-1.6	-0.7	+0.1	+0.3	+2.1	+4.1	+0.3
Punjab	-2.0	-1.5	-0.9	-0.4	+3.1	+3.8	+1.2	+0.5
Bombay	-0.6	0	+0.4	+1.7	+0.9	+2.2	-0.1	+0.6
Central Provinces and Berar	+2.1	+2.2	+2.5	+2.4	+2.0	+0.4	-0.8	+1.5
Central India and Gujarat	+0.8	+2.6	+5.3	+5.7	+7.1	+7.8	+4.8	+4.9
Sind and Rajputana	+0.6	+3.7	+6.5	+6.2	+5.7	+3.1	-2.3	+3.4
Madras	-1.9	-0.1	+2.6	+5.1	+6.0	+1.2	-0.7	+1.7
	+0.7	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	-0.6	+0.7	+0.8	-0.1
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-0.3	+0.5	+1.5	+2.0	+2.6	+2.3	+1.0	+1.4

As will be seen from the above, unusually high temperatures prevailed during the week. The average mean temperature for the whole of India was 0°.3 in defect of the normal on Sunday, but on all other days of the week it was in excess, the excess amounting to 2°.6 on the 31st. Temperature was most above the normal in the Central Provinces, Central India, Sind and Rajputana, the excess being chiefly shown in the night temperatures, especially in the Central Provinces and Central India. Night temperatures were in large excess also at the Upper India hill stations during the first part of the week, while at the neighbouring stations in the plains they were in defect. Some striking instances occurred of the inversion of temperature which is of occasional occurrence during the cold weather, the actual minimum temperatures registered in the plains being lower than those of the adjacent hill stations. At the hill station of Murree on the 28th, for example, the minimum temperature recorded was 11°.2 higher than at Rawalpindi and 7°.2 higher than at Peshawar.

The mean temperature for the whole week was 4°.9 above the normal in the Central Provinces and Berar, and 3°.4 in Central India and Gujarat. For the whole of India it was 1°.4 in excess of the normal.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week was unusually heavy in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, especially in the hill and submontane districts. The following gives the largest amounts received during the week :

Dharmasala (Kangra)	4.43 inches.
Mussooree	3.72 "
Chakrata	3.77 "
Una (Hoshiarpur)	3.36 "
Dehra Dun	2.95 "

No rain fell in Burma and the Peninsula, where the rainfall for the period 30th December to 2nd February is in large defect. The only provinces in which it is in excess of the normal amount are the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, Central India and Rajputana. The excess considered as a percentage of the normal is greatest in the Central and Western districts, of the North-Western Provinces. The actual absolute excess is greatest in the Punjab hill districts where it averaged 3.72 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND FEBRUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 2ND FEBRUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, year Dec- ember to 2nd February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	- 100
	Lower Burma	0	0'15	-0'15	0	0'21	- 100
	Central do.	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'09	- 100
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0'02	?	?
	Arakan	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'12	- 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0	0'21	-0'21	0'04	0'73	- 95
	Assam (Surma)	0'07	0'30	-0'23	0'22	1'02	- 78
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'02	0'24	-0'22	0'64	1'12	- 43
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0'19	-0'19	0'12	0'65	- 81
	Central do.	0'04	0'13	-0'09	0'25	0'52	- 58
	North do.	0'04	0'22	-0'18	0'25	0'66	- 62
	Orissa	0	0'19	-0'19	0	0'48	- 100
	Chota Nagpur	0'17	0'16	+0'01	0'72	0'74	- 3
	Bihar (South)	0'38	0'14	+0'24	0'73	0'09	+ 6
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODISH.	Do. (North)	0'32	0'13	+0'19	0'54	0'09	- 28
	North-Western Provinces (East)	0'34	0'11	+0'23	0'91	0'64	+ 42
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a)	0'47	0'09	+0'38	1'25	0'60	+ 108
	Oudh (South)	0'65	0'08	+0'57	2'06	0'77	+ 168
	Do. (North)	0'74	0'16	+0'58	1'95	0'89	+ 119
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0'68	0'07	+0'61	2'54	0'60	+ 323
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0'60	0'12	+0'48	2'03	0'62	+ 235
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	1'35	0'43	+0'92	4'15	1'69	+ 147
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South)	0'33	0'12	+0'21	1'58	0'62	+ 155
	Do. (Central)	0'57	0'21	+0'36	2'25	0'77	+ 192
	Do. (Submontane)	0'94	0'37	+0'57	3'77	1'04	+ 130
	Do. (Hill Districts)	2'35	0'81	+1'54	7'47	3'75	+ 99
	Do. (North-West)	0'68	0'44	+0'24	2'43	1'89	+ 28
	Do. (West)	0'14	0'16	-0'02	0'42	0'04	- 34
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0	0'09	-0'09	0'05	0'36	- 86
	Madras (South Central)	0	0'01	-0'01	0'02	0'23	- 91
	Ciurg	0	0'04	-0'04	0'02	0'31	- 93
	Mysore	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'08	- 100
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0'12	- 100
	Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	Hyderabad (North) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0	0	0'09	0'12	- 25
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0'01	-0'01	0'03	0'32	- 91
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0'08	-0'08	0'07	0'54	- 87
	Do. (Central)	0'14	0'13	+0'01	0'31	0'03	- 46
	Do. (East)	0	0'17	-0'17	0'03	0'57	- 95
BOMBAY (NORTH).	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	Kathiawar	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	- 100
	Sind	0'07	0'19	-0'12	0'25	0'52	- 52
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'13	0'05	+0'13	0'98	0'43	+ 128
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West)	0'14	0'03	+0'11	0'66	0'25	+ 164
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'02	-0'02	0'35	0'31	+ 13
	East Coast (North)	0	0'02	-0'02	0'09	0'20	- 55
MADRAS.	Do. (do) (a)	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'20	- 100
	Madras (Central)	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'06	- 100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'41	- 100
	Do. (South)	0	0'14	-0'14	0'02	0'62	- 97
	Madras (South)	0	0'11	-0'11	0'08	0'71	- 89

W. A. BION,

Off. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

SIMLA, 7th February, 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 9th February.*—Slight showers of rain fell in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. Water-supply is insufficient, except in the Circars. Agricultural operations continue. Standing crops are fair, but suffering in many districts from drought. Rain is generally wanted. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder are growing scarce in parts. Prices are easier in the Circars, slightly risen in parts of the Carnatic and Central districts, and nearly steady elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 13th February.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Karachi and Thar and Parkar. Standing crops damaged by frost or blight in parts of Sind, by insects in parts of Surat, by blight in parts of Dharwar, and withering for want of moisture in parts of Poona. Reaping of late crops continues in parts of twelve districts, and preparations for next season's crops in parts of five. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda territory. Fodder-supply sufficient, and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices are normal except in Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 11th February.*—There was a little rain in Hazaribagh, but practically none in the other reporting districts. The general prospects of the spring crops continue favourable, but in East Bengal the crop requires rain. Mustard is being gathered, and in many districts the pressing of sugarcane is going on. Spring rice is being sown and transplanted, and the young plants are doing well. In parts of North and East Bengal the lands are under preparation for the autumn crops. The reports of the poppy crop in Bihar and Hazaribagh are promising; lancing has begun in Patna. No cattle-disease is reported. The price of common rice is generally steady and normal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 13th February.*—Weather generally clear, but showers have fallen in some places. Slight damage to crops reported in a few districts either by insects, rust or excessive moisture. The prospects of the spring crops are generally favourable. Sugarcane-pressing is in progress. Fodder and supplies are ample, except in Sitapur and Rae Bareilly, where fodder is said to be getting scarce. Prices are normal.

Punjab.—*For week ending 13th February.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar, Sialkot, and Lahore. Sugarcane-pressing still continues in some districts. The condition of standing crops is good to average, and prospects are favourable except on low-lying lands in Peshawar. Sunny weather is necessary for the development of crops in Umballa, and rain is needed in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Crops have been slightly damaged by hail in parts of Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition and pasture and fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices are rising in Umballa, falling in Jullundur, normal in Sialkot, below normal in Shahpur and continue low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 13th February.*—Weather generally cloudy with showers of rain in most of the Northern districts. There was also a heavy fall on the 10th instant in Wardha. Hail has again fallen in parts of the Northern districts where linseed has been badly damaged by rust, and wheat has also suffered but only to a slight extent. Harvesting of winter crops

progressing and prospects generally favourable. Prices rather high in Damoh and Seoni, but normal elsewhere.

Burma.—*For week ending 9th February.*—No rain. Harvesting of the main paddy crop is nearing completion. Transplanting of dry-weather paddy is progressing in Upper Burma where other agricultural operations continue. Crop prospects are good in Upper Burma and fair in the Lower province. The price of paddy is everywhere above normal in Lower Burma. In Upper Burma it is below normal but rising. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 12th February.*—Weather seasonable. The mustard crop is being gathered, and pressing of sugarcane continues. The condition of cattle is good and fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 13th February.*—**MYSOORE:** Standing crops are in good condition. Rice harvested in Tumkur and in parts of Bangalore and Kolar. Prices have slightly risen in the Kolar and Chitaldrug districts.

COORG: Threshing of rice continues. Prices of food-grains are normal and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 13th February.*—**BERAR:** Weather clear and cool. Winter crops in good condition, with the exception of linseed and gram which have been damaged through blight. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices fluctuating in Wun district, otherwise steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week. Weeding of hot-weather crops completed. Tanks and wells are full. Prices continue normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 13th February.*—Slight rain fell in three Agencies during the week. Agricultural operations completed in Bhopal and are in progress in other Agencies. Condition of standing crops fairly good, though somewhat damaged by rain and blight in all Agencies. Condition of agricultural stock still indifferent in Gwalior and Bhopawar. Pasturage good and sufficient in all districts except Gwalior. Prices high in Bundelkhand, Bhopawar, Goona, Nimach, and in one district of Gwalior, but normal elsewhere. The opium crop is in indifferent condition in one district of Gwalior, bad in Nimach, partly damaged by rain in Goona, and fairly good elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 13th February.*—Slight rain fell in Bickaneer. Agricultural operations are satisfactory. Standing crops, prospects, and agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient, but failing in Dholepore. Prices have risen in two States, are below average in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 12th February.*—**KASHMIR VALLEY:** A little snow fell in Kashmir Proper. Condition of crops good in Gilgit. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 13th February.*—No rain. Weather fair. Crops are in good condition. Prices are normal and fodder sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 9th February.*—No rain during the week. Weather cold and foggy. Condition and prospects of crops good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23. 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post. No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1893-94.

No. ^{3 Education.}
91-100

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—dated Calcutta, the 19th February 1895.

READ—

The several Reports on the Progress of Education in India during the year 1893-94, with the orders passed on them by Local Governments and Administrations.

RESOLUTION.

IN the Resolution recorded in the Home Department, dated the 7th September 1894, the Government of India reviewed at length the state and progress of education in India during the quinquennium 1887-88 to 1891-92 as shown in the Report of Mr. A. M. Nash of the Bengal Educational Service, and noticed also the results of education in the year 1892-93. In publishing for general information the statistics of education for 1893-94, therefore, only a brief summary is necessary of the most important features presented by the figures.

2. The total number of Public and Private Institutions to which the Educational Reports relate, rose from 141,793 in 1891-92 and 144,699 in 1892-93 to 147,297 in 1893-94. The increase was shared by both classes of Institutions, Public Institutions having numbered 102,145 in 1892-93, and 103,172 in 1893-94, and Private Institutions having numbered in those years 42,554 and 44,125. The number of Primary (public) institutions, which had fallen from 97,109 in 1891-92 to 96,409 in 1892-93, rose again to 97,325 in the year under

review. There was also an increase in the number of Secondary (public) Schools from 4,962 in 1892-93 to 5,066 in 1893-94. The number of elementary Private Institutions rose from 37,111 in 1892-93 to 38,395 in 1893-94, an increase of over 500 having occurred in Koran Schools.

3. The percentage of scholars to the total population of school-going age (calculated at 15 per cent. on the statistics of population according to the last Census) was 11·67 in 1893-94, as compared with 11·38 in 1892-93. The percentages of male (20·82) and female (2·19) scholars on the total male and female population of school-going age showed a slight advance over the figures for the previous year (20·32 and 2·12, respectively). The total number of pupils under instruction in schools of all classes increased from 3,966,267 in 1892-93 to 4,066,235 in 1893-94. Of these, there were 3,602,492 males and 363,775 females in 1892-93, against 3,691,292 males and 374,943 females in 1893-94.

4. The statement given in the margin compares the average monthly attendance at the different

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		AVERAGE MONTHLY ATTENDANCE.	
		1892-93.	1893-94.
Managed by Gov- ernment.	{ Colleges	6,549	6,940
	{ Secondary Schools	51,427	51,082
	{ Primary Schools	84,168	82,748
	{ Schools for special instruction	13,664	13,901
Managed by Local Funds and Muni- cipal Boards.	{ Colleges	305	248
	{ Secondary Schools	111,979	117,728
	{ Primary Schools	767,011	788,683
	{ Schools for special instruction	1,222	1,390
Maintained by Na- tive States.	{ Colleges	84	83
	{ Secondary Schools	7,573	8,027
	{ Primary Schools	126,777	130,581
	{ Schools for special instruction	276	312
Aided by Govern- ment or by Local Funds or Muni- cipal Boards.	{ Colleges	5,772	6,325
	{ Secondary Schools	220,744	231,889
	{ Primary Schools	1,489,935	1,465,952
	{ Schools for special instruction	5,149	5,151
Unaided	{ Colleges	4,002	4,259
	{ Secondary Schools	77,302	79,510
	{ Primary Schools	371,848	370,877
	{ Schools for special instruction	2,327	2,435
TOTAL		3,228,114	3,308,121

classes of public institutions during the years 1892-93 and 1893-94. The average monthly number of scholars attending these institutions rose from 3,228,114 in 1892-93 to 3,308,121 in the year under report. As observed in previous years, similar statistics regarding private institutions (advanced and elementary) are not available. On the 31st March 1894 there were 14,360 students in Arts Colleges, as compared with 13,387 on the 31st March 1893. The number on the rolls of Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training on those dates were,

respectively, 3,824 and 3,344. It is satisfactory also to observe that the increase noticed last year in the number of pupils at Secondary and Primary Schools has been maintained, the former having risen from 488,261 at the end of March 1893 to 507,658 at the end of March 1894, and the latter from 2,890,824 to 2,947,530. There were 4,370 pupils attending Training Schools for Masters on the 31st March 1894, against 4,327 on the corresponding date in 1893; but the number attending Training Schools for Mistresses, which had risen from 793 at the close of 1891-92 to 1,092 at the close of 1892-93, again fell away to 909 at the close of 1893-94. There was, however, a steady increase in the number attending other special schools, from 16,586 at the end of 1891-92 and 17,681 at the end of 1892-93 to 18,363 at the end of 1893-94.

5. Of the total number (4,066,235) of pupils (including those in private institutions) receiving instruction, 404,591 were studying English, as compared with 388,650 in the previous year. The number (579,361) studying a classical language showed a small increase (575,789 in 1892-93); and the number learning a vernacular (3,690,191), a substantial increase (3,607,327 in 1892-93). The greatest increase among pupils learning English was among those attending Secondary Schools (301,376 in 1892-93 and 310,621 in 1893-94). The highest rise in the number of those studying a classical language also occurred among the pupils at Secondary Schools, and the increase among those studying a vernacular was naturally greatest at Primary Schools. The number of pupils in private institutions studying English, a classical language and a vernacular was, respectively, 4,784, 296,176 and 325,979 in 1893-94, as compared with 5,086, 284,132 and 316,445 in 1892-93.

6. The following statement shows the race and religion of the pupils, and the proportion borne by each class to the total number, during the past two years :—

RACE AND RELIGION.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number.	Proportion to total number.	Number.	Proportion to total number.
Hindus	2,661,136	67.09	2,732,186	67.19
Muhammadans	894,241	22.55	905,571	22.27
Europeans and Eurasians	26,952	.68	27,975	.69
Native Christians	98,423	2.48	99,887	2.46
Miscellaneous races or religions	285,515	7.20	300,616	7.39

Owing to the general increase of numbers, the percentage of Muhammadans to the total has slightly fallen : but the number of Muhammadan pupils shows an increase yet greater than that (from 887,236 to 894,241) in the preceding year. Of the students receiving a Collegiate education, the greatest number (15,303) were Hindus; 1,212 were Muhammadans; 528, Europeans and Eurasians; 548, Native Christians; and 593 belonged to other classes. Of the pupils in Secondary Schools, 367,413 were Hindus, 70,816 Muhammadans, 23,078 Europeans and Eurasians, 26,124 Native Christians, and 20,227 belonged to other classes. Of those under Primary instruction in public institutions 2,116,506 were Hindus, 580,272 Muhammadans, 3,431 Europeans and Eurasians, 68,311 Native Christians, and 179,010 belonged to other classes.

7. The total expenditure (direct and indirect) on public instruction, which had risen from R3,05,19,632 in 1891-92 to R3,16,72,827 in 1892-93, reached R3,22,79,706 in 1893-94. The direct expenditure increased from R2,50,54,254 in 1892-93 to R2,58,51,608 in the year under review. The increase was mainly due to a rise in the expenditure on Secondary and Primary Schools, from R1,03,29,480 and R99,73,177, respectively, in 1892-93 to R1,06,36,125 and R1,03,23,937 in 1893-94. The expenditure on Arts Colleges increased from R21,10,205 to R22,13,938; that on Professional Colleges from R7,97,427 to R8,22,866; and that on Training Schools for teachers from R6,82,740 to R7,06,347. The expenditure on all other special schools decreased from R11,61,225 to R11,48,395. The indirect expenditure on education (which includes charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and miscellaneous items) fell from R66,18,573 to R64,28,098.

8. The expenditure on education was met from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds, from fees, and from miscellaneous sources, such as subscriptions, endowments, etc. The following statement compares the sums spent from each of these sources, and the proportion of each sum to the total cost of education in the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 :—

Sources from which Expenditure on Education is met.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
	R	Per cent.	R	Per cent.
Provincial Revenues	85,60,611	27.98	89,80,555	27.82
Local Funds	54,44,351	17.19	55,52,107	17.20
Municipal Funds	14,54,454	4.59	14,31,670	4.43
Fees	92,61,649	29.24	95,05,271	29.45
Miscellaneous	66,51,762	21.00	68,10,103	21.10
TOTAL	3,16,72,827	100.0	3,22,79,706	100.0

The Government of India regret that the contribution from Municipal Funds, the smallness of which has been noticed in previous reviews, has declined, but the increase in the income from fees and miscellaneous sources is satisfactory; and the general results summarised above afford, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, satisfactory evidence of the continued progress in the work of public instruction during the year 1893-94.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for information.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Prov-
inces and Oudh.
Punjab.

Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.
Coorg.
Hyderabad.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. HEWETT,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces comprised in British India at the end of the Official year 1893-94.

(For Details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTI- TUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of	REMARKS.
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total of public insti- tutions.					
1	2	3		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.	11	Advanced.	Elementary.	14	15	16
1,000,000			Institutions { For Males	110	40	4,842	91,780	121	453	97,096	5,780	36,945	139,771	{ Institutions* to num- ber of towns and villages. {	24.24
			For Females	4	...	424	5,536	38	15	6,078	...	1,450	7,528		1.31
	Towns 1,561	Males 118,193,476	TOTAL	114	40	5,066	97,316	159	468	103,173	5,780	38,395	147,267		25.65
	Villages 573,701	Females 114,164,809													
	TOTAL 574,262	TOTAL 232,358,085	Scholars { Males	14,299	3,777	489,634	2,654,414	4,296	17,613	3,164,068	67,005	460,324	3,291,292	{ Male scholars to male population of school- going age.* {	30.99
			Females	61	47	37,991	293,136	983	750	332,951	744	41,243	374,948		3.19
			TOTAL	14,360	3,824	507,658	2,947,550	5,279	18,363	3,497,014	67,749	501,472	4,066,235	{ Total scholars to total population of school- going age.* {	11.67

* The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR
ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.
Burma—						
<i>Tenasserim—</i>						
Mergui	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tavoy	12 0 0	13 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0
Moulmein and Amherst	22 8 0	15-0 to 20-0	12 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>						
Pegu	12 8 0	12 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Rangoon	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	25-0 to 30-0	25-0 to 30-0
Thongwa	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0
Bassein	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>						
Shwegyin	15 0 to 20-0	12 0 0	12-0 to 15-0	12 0 0	20-0 to 25-0	30 0 0
Tharrawaddy	15-0 " 20-0	15-0 to 20-0	12-0 " 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 " 45-0	30-0 to 45-0
Henzada	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
Prome	16 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Thayetmyo	15 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
<i>Upper Burma—</i>						
Mandalay	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	20-0 to 24-0	22-0 to 24-0
Bamo	15 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	30-0 " 45-0	30-0 " 45-0
Pakokku	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	14 0 0	22 8 0	22 0 0
Meiktila	10 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	21 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
<i>Arakan—</i>						
Sandoway	15 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	11 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Kyaukpau	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 9-0	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Akyab	15-0 " 18-0	15-0 " 20-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 20-0
Assam—						
<i>Surma—</i>						
Sylhet	7 0 0	7 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 8-0	13-0 to 30-0	13-0 to 30-0
Cachar	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 " 8-0	7-0 " 8-0	15-0 " 20-0	15-0 " 20-0
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7-0 " 12-0	7-0 " 15-0	8-0 " 12-0	9-0 " 15-0	10-0 " 30-0	10-0 " 60-0
Garó Hills	6-0 " 8-0	6-0 " 8-0	10-0 " 12-0	10-0 " 12-0	20-0 " 40-0	20-0 " 40-0
<i>Brakmaputra—</i>						
Goalpara	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Kamrup	9-0 " 12-0	9-0 " 12-0	9-0 " 12-0	8-0 " 12-0	20-0 " 50-0	20-0 " 50-0
Darrang	5-0 " 10-0	10 0 0	8-0 " 10-0	10-0 " 12-0	6-0 " 30-0	15-0 " 30-0
Nowgong	7-0 " 9-0	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 " 10-0	8-0 " 10-0	10-0 " 30-0	10-0 " 30-0
Sibsagar	8-0 " 12-0	10 0 0	8-0 " 12-0	9-0 " 12-0	15-0 " 40-0	18-0 " 30-0
Lakhimpur	8-0 " 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 " 15-0	10-0 " 12-0	15-0 " 60-0	12-0 " 60-0
Bengal—						
<i>Eastern hill tracts—</i>						
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10-0 to 12-0	•	•	•	15-0 to 22-0	•
Hill Tippera	•	•	•	•	•	•
Naga Hills	15-0 to 20-0	15-0 to 22-0	16-0 to 18-0	15-0 to 18-0	23-0 to 45-0	30-0 to 50-0

• Not stated.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGE PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal—continued.						
Eastern—						
Backergunge	4 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	10-0 to 15-0	7-0 to 13-0
Noakhali	5-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 10-0	5-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 " 20-0	8-0 " 20-0
Chittagong	11 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7-0 " 20-0	7-0 " 20-0
Tippersa	7-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	7-0 " 15-0	7-0 " 15-0
Dacca	8-0 " 10-0	5-0 " 7-0	8-0 " 10-0	5-0 " 7-0	10-0 " 22-0	7-0 " 15-0
Mymensingh	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	10-0 " 15-0	10-0 " 15-0
Delta—						
Khulna	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6	7-0 to 9-0	7-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 30-0	10-0 to 30-0
24-Parganas	4-0 " 10-0	4-0 " 10-0	6-0 " 7-0	6-0 " 7-0	15-0 " 20-0	15-0 " 20-0
Midnapore	7 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	9-6 " 13-0	7-8 " 12-0
Howrah	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 " 40-0	15-0 " 20-0
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 " 16-0	15-0 " 16-0
Hughly	7 8 0	7 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	7 0 0	8-0 " 30-0	12-0 " 15-0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 " 15-0	9-8 " 15-0
Jessore	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 " 20-0	10-0 " 20-0
Faridpur	3-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	8-0 " 16-0	8-0 " 16-0
Central—						
Bankura	5-0 to 6-8	5-0 to 6-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Burdwan	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11-0 " 15-0	11-0 " 15-0
Birbhum	6-0 to 7-8	6-0 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 " 12-0	7-8 " 12-0
Murshidabad	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 " 5-0	4-0 " 5-0	8-0 " 10-0	10-0 " 15-0
Sonhal Parganas	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	5-0 " 6-0	7-8 " 12-12	5-10 " 15-0
Pabna	5-0 " 7-0	5-0 " 7-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 " 8-0	7-0 " 20-0	7-0 " 20-0
Bogra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5-0 " 7-0	5-0 " 7-0	10-0 " 20-0	10-0 " 20-0
Raishahi	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 " 6-0	5-0 " 6-0	10-0 " 16-0	10-0 " 16-0
Malda	7 8 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 " 15-0	8-0 " 15-0
Northern—						
Rangpur	7 0 0	7 0 0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 30-0	15-0 to 30-0
Dinajpur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6-0 " 8-0	6-0 " 8-0	10-0 " 15-0	10-0 " 20-0
Jalpaiguri	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	12-0 " 20-0	12-0 " 20-0
Darjeeling	7 0 0	7 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0	15-0 " 30-0	15-0 " 30-0
Orissa—						
Puri	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Cuttack	5 10 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7-8 " 9-6	7-8 " 11-4
Balasore	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 " 15-0	8-0 " 15-0
Chota-Nagpur—						
Singbhum	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Manbhum	4-11 to 5-10	4-11 to 5-10	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 11-0	11-4 to 22-8	11-4 to 22-8
Lohardaga	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 " 5-0	4-0 " 5-0	5-10 " 9-6	5-10 " 9-6
Palamau	3 12 0	3 12 0	3-0 " 5-0	3-0 " 5-0	7-8 " 9-6	7-8 " 9-6
Hazaribagh	5 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 " 7-0	7-0 " 8-0	6-8 " 7-8	7-8 " 8-8
Bihar, south—						
Monghyr	2-12 to 4-11	3-12 to 7-8	2-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	6-0 to 8-0	5-10 to 9-6
Gaya	3-8 " 3-10	4 8 0	4-0 " 5-0	4 8 0	5-10 " 14-0	8 0 0
Patna	4-0 " 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 " 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 " 7-0	6-0 to 7-0
Shahabad	4-0 " 5-4	4-0 " 4-6	4-0 " 6-0	4-4 " 6-0	3-0 " 10-4	3-8 " 10-8
Bihar, north—						
Purnea	4-11 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
Bhagalpur	4-11 " 5-10	4-11 " 5-10	4-0 " 5-0	4-0 " 6-0	7-8 " 15-0	7-8 " 15-0
Darbhanga	2 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 " 5-0	3-0 " 4-0	5-10 " 7-8	6-9 " 7-8
Muzaffarpur	3-12 to 5-10	3-12 to 5-10	3-0 " 4-0	3-0 " 4-0	5-10 " 9-6	5-10 " 9-6
Baran	3-12 " 5-10	3-12 " 5-10	4-0 " 7-0	4-0 " 7-0	5-10 " 10-0	6-9 " 10-0
Champaran	4 0 0	4 9 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	6-0 " 9-0	8-0 " 9-0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce of Horse-keeper.		Common Masoa, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
N.W. Provinces—	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Mirzapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Banares	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 11 0	8 11 0
Ghazipur	3 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Jaunpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Allahabad	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0
<i>Central—</i>						
Banda	2-0 to 3-0	2-0 to 3-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
Fatehpur	2 8 0	2 8 0	3-8 " 4-0	3-8 " 4-0	5-10 " 7-8	5-10 " 7-8
Hamirpur	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Jalaun	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Cawnpore	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 & 6-0	7-8 & 9-6	7-8 & 9-6
Etawah	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0
Farukhabad	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Mainpuri	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 12-0	8-0 to 12-0
Bah	4-0 " 5-0	3-8 to 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	8-0 " 12-0	9-0 " 12-0
<i>Western—</i>						
Jhansi	3-0 & 3-8	3-0 & 3-8	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 & 6-0	10-0 & 12-0	10-0 & 12-0
Agra	4-0 " 5-0	4-0 " 5-0	4-0 " 5-0	5-0 " 6-0	10-0 " 11-0	10-0 " 12-0
Muttra	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	9 4 0	9 4 0
Aligarh	5 0 0	5 0 0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Bulandshahr	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 " 5-0	4-0 " 5-0	8-0 & 10-0	8-0 to 10-0
<i>Sub-montane—</i>						
Ballia	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 8-0	7-8 to 8-0
Azamgarh	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Gorakhpur	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	7-8 to 9-12	7-8 to 9-12
Basti	3 12 0	3 12 0	4-0 " 5-0	4-0 " 5-0	8-0 " 12-0	8-0 " 12-0
Shahjahanpur	2-0 & 3-0	2-0 & 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	7-0 " 10-0	7-0 " 10-0
Budaun	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Pilibhit	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Baroilly	3 12 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Moradabad	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Naini Tal	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Almora	4-0 to 8-0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Bijnor	3 12 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Muzaffarnagar	5 0 0	5 0 0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	12-0 to 14-0	12-0 to 14-0
Meerut	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 & 6-0	5-0 " 6-0	5-0 " 6-0	10-0 & 12-0	10-0 & 12-0
Saharanpur	5 0 0	5-0 " 6-0	5 0 0	5-0 " 6-0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Dehra-Dun	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 7-0	12-2 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0
Garhwal	5 10 0	5 10 0	5-0 " 6-0	5-0 " 6-0	10-0 " 15-0	10-0 " 15-0
<i>Onda—</i>						
<i>Southern—</i>						
Partabgarh	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	6-0 to 6-8	6 0 0
Sultanpur	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
Rae-Bareilly	3-8 & 4-0	4 0 0	4-0 & 4-8	4 8 0	7-0 & 8-0	8 0 0
Unao	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	5 0 0	10 5 0	8 0 0
Lucknow	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	11-4 to 15-0	11-8 to 15-0
Hardoi	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
<i>Northern—</i>						
Fyzabad	1-14 to 3-12	1-14 to 3-12	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6
Barabanki	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Gonda	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Bahraich	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 & 5-0	4-0 & 5-0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Sitapur	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Khari	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	9 6 0	8-0 to 8-8
Rajputana—						
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Parabgarh	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	3 10 0	15-0 to 16-14	15-0 to 16-14
Banswara	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11-4 " 18-12	11-4 " 18-12
Meywar (Oodeypore)	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	5-8 to 7-0	5-8 to 7-0	25-0 " 35-0	25-0 " 35-0
Sirohee	5-0 & 6-0	5 6 0	4-0 & 5-0	4 5 0	10 0 0	10 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Rajputana—contd.						
<i>Eastern—contd.</i>						
Erinpura	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ajmere	5 0 0	3-0 to 11-8	5-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 8-0	7-8 to 13-0	12 0 0
Abu	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Kishengarh	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	4-8 to 15-12	4-8 to 15-12
Boondee	3 12 0	5 10 0	2 13 0	5 10 0	7-8 " 15-0	7 8 0
Kotah	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	7-8 " 8-0	7-8 to 8-0
Jhallawar	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 7-0	4-0 to 7-0	5-0 " 30-0	5-0 " 30-0
Tonk	3 12 0	5 10 0	2 13 0	5 10 0	7-8 " 15-0	7 8 0
Jeypore	3-0 to 3-0	3-0 to 3-0	3-8 to 6-0	3-8 to 6-0	8-0 " 10-5	7-8 to 10-5
Kerowlee	4 0 0	2 8 0	...	...	6-0 " 8-0	6-0 " 8-0
Dholpur	1-14 to 4-11	1-14 to 4-11	...	...	5-10 " 20-0	5-10 " 20-0
Bhurtpore	1-8 " 3-0	1-8 " 3-0	...	...	4-0 " 17-0	4-0 " 17-0
Ulwar	4-0 " 5-0	4-0 " 6-0	3-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 7-0	6-0 " 15-0	6-0 " 15-0
Deoli Cantonment	3-12 " 5-10	...	3-12 " 5-10	7 0 6	7-8 " 9-6	7 8 0
Nusserebad Cantonment	7 8 0	7 8 0	6-0 " 9-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 " 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	5 4 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	9-6 " 15-0	9-6 " 15-0
Bāmer	5 10 0	5 8 0	...	...	9 6 0	9 8 0
Anādra	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 5 0	6 0 0	...	...
Shahpoora	3 12 0	5 10 0	2 13 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0	7 8 0
Western—						
Jodhpore	6 12 6	4 11 0	5 13 0	5 10 0	14 8 6	13 2 0
Jeysulmere	11 0 0	11 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bikaner	4 11 0	5 2 6	4 3 6	4 3 6	9-6 to 13-2	9-6 to 12-6-9
Central India—						
Indore	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nimuch Cantonment	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 13-0	12-0 to 13-0
Goona	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	12-0 " 15-0	10-0 " 15-0
Gwalior	5 10 0	4-11 " 5-10	6 0 0	4-0 " 6-0	11-4 " 15-0	7-8 " 15-0
Panjab—						
<i>Southern—</i>						
Hissar	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Ferozepore	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Montgomery	8 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	18 5 4
<i>Central—</i>						
Gurgaon	5 8 0	5 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Delhi	5 10 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	12 3 0	12 8 0
Rohat	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	9 5 0	9 5 4
Karnal	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Lahore	5 0 0	8 7 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	10 4 0
<i>Sub-montane—</i>						
Umballa	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Ludhiana	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	11 6 0	11 2 8
Jullundur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Hoshiarpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gurdaspur	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	14 8 0	14 8 0
<i>Hills—</i>						
Simla	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 2 0	6 0 0	13 10 0	13 10 0
Kangra	7 8 0	7 8 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
North-Western—						
Sialkot	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Gujranwala	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0
Gujrat	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 8 0	10 8 0
Jhelum	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Rawalpindi	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Hazara	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Peshawar	5 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	20 8 0	19 4 0
Kohat	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	22 0 0	22 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEM-
BER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE
PRECEDING YEAR—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Panjab—contd.						
<i>Western—</i>						
Shāhpur	3 8 0	3 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	13 4 0
Jhang	5 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0
Mooltan	9 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 0 0	17 8 0
Bannu	6 1 0	6 1 4	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 14 0	15 13 4
D. I. Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0	21 4 0
Muzaffargarh	4 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	16 3 0	19 10 8
D. G. Khan	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan—						
Karāchi	10-0 to 18-0	10-0 to 18-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	20-0 to 40-0	20-0 to 40-0
Hyderabad	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	31 0 0	31 0 0
Thar and Pākār (Umerkot)	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Sukkur (Shikarpur)	8 0 0	15 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	32-0 to 45-0
Upper Sind Frontier	8 0 0	8 0 0	8-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 9-0	22-8 to 30-0	22-8 „ 30-0
Quetta	15 0 0	15 0 0	10-0 „ 15-0	10-0 „ 15-0	30-0 „ 45-0	30-0 „ 40-0
Bombay—						
<i>Konkan—</i>						
Karwar (Canara)	8 7 0	8 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	18-12 to 22-8	18-12 to 22-8
Ratnāgiri	7 3 0	7 5 4	8 3 7	8 2 4	10-3-6 „ 15-5-4	10-1-1 „ 15-5-4
Alibāg (Colāba)	5 10 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Bombay	11 0 0	11 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	27-8 to 42-0	27-8 to 42-0
Tanna	11 0 0	7-8 to 11-4	9 0 0	7-0 to 12-0	22 8 0	18-12 „ 30-0
<i>Deccan—</i>						
Dharwar	8 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	17-0 to 19-0	12-0 to 18-0
Belgaum	6 13 7	6 7 5	8 11 8	8 5 0	15 9 4	15 3 8
Sātara	6 9 0	6 9 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 to 18-12
Sholapur	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	20-0 „ 25-0	15-0 „ 22-0
Bijāpur	6 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Poona	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6	6-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 22-8
<i>Khandesh—</i>						
Ahmednagar	7 8 0	8 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 8-0	18-12 to 22-8	15-0 to 25-0
Nāsik	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 „ 30-0	15-0 „ 30-0
Khandesh (Dhulā)	8 7 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 3 0	22-8 „ 30-0	22-8 „ 27-8
Gujarat—						
Surat	6-0 to 9-0	5-8 to 9-0	-0 to 10-0	7-0 to 10-0	15-0 to 25-0	18-8 to 25-0
Broach	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 9 0	7 8 0	15-0 „ 30-0	10-0 „ 30-0
Kaira	3 12 0	3 12 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9-6 „ 15-0	9-6 „ 15-0
Baroda (Camp)	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 „ 22-8	18-12 „ 22-8
Ahmadabad	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	18 12 0	18 12 0
Panch Māhāls (Godhra)	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 19-0	15-0 to 19-0
Deesa Cantonment	5 13 0	5 13 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	19 6 0	19 6 0
Kattywar—						
Rājkot	10 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8	15-0 to 22-8
Central Provinces—						
<i>Western—</i>						
Nimar	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Khandwa-Amargarh Can- tonment	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	6-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0	12-0 to 30-0
Betul	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15-0 „ 20-0	15-0 „ 19-0
Chhindwāra	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nāgpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Wardha	5 10 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—continued.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.
Central Provinces—contd.						
<i>Central—</i>						
Narsinghpur	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 16-0	12-0 to 16-0
Saugor	4 8 0	3-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	5-0 to 7-0	9-8 „ 10-0	8-0 „ 12-0
Damoh	4 11 0	3 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	11 4 0	9 6 0
Jubbulpore	3 8 0	3-0 to 4-0	5 0 0	4-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0
Baghalpore (Sutna)	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Mandla	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 12-0	10-0 to 12-0
Seoni	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Balaghāt	3 0 0	3 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 20-0
Bhandāra	4 0 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Chānda	4 8 0	5 3 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	9-8 to 12-0	11-2 to 13-10
<i>Eastern—</i>						
Bilāspur	6 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	12-0 „ 15-0
Raipur	5 10 0	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 8-0	6-0 to 8-0	11-0 to 22-0	15-0 „ 25-0
Sambalpur	2 12 4	2 9 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0
Bihar—						
Buldāna	5 10 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Bāsim	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	19 0 0	21 8 0
Akola	7 12 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	6 9 0	23 4 0	21 4 0
Ellichpur	6 12 0	7 3 0	7 11 0	7 10 0	18 10 0	20 2 0
Amrāsoti	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	18 3 0	19 5 0
Wun	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Nizam's Territories—						
Secunderabad	5-0 to 7-0	4-5 to 5-15 10	5-0 to 7-0	4-5 to 5-15 10	13-0 to 30-0	10-11 to 25-10-7
Belāram	„	„	5-2-1 to 6-13-6	5-0 „ 6-13-6	12-13 „ 25-10	12-13 „ 25-10
Chadarghat	7 12 0	6 10 1	12 0 0	6 13 6	15 0 0	12 13 4
Madras—						
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>						
Malabar	7 5 8	7 5 8	6 11 2	6 11 2	14-14-8 to 16-6-8	14-8-8 to 16-6-8
S. Canara	6 14 0	6 14 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	16-14 „ 18-12	16-14 „ 18-12
<i>South central—</i>						
Coimbatore	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 5 4	6 5 4	16-4 to 18-12	16-4 to 18-12
Nilgiris	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	23 12 0	23 12 0
Salem	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 2 8	5 2 8	11-10-8 to 12-10-8	11-10-8 to 12-10-8
<i>Central—</i>						
Bellary	6 4 0	6 4 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	18-12 to 20-10	18-12 to 20-10
Anantapur	6 0 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0
Cuddapah	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Kurnool	5 10 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 18-12	15-0 „ 18-12
<i>East Coast, north—</i>						
Ganjam	4 6 3	4 10 0	5 13 0	5 12 0	9-11 to 11-11-6	9-11 to 11-11-6
Vizagapatam	4 10 9	4 10 9	5 8 0	5 8 0	14-14 to 13-9	11-14 „ 13-9
Godavari	5 13 4	5 13 4	6 2 8	6 2 8	15-10-8 „ 16-0	14-10-8 „ 16-0
<i>East Coast, central—</i>						
Kistna	7 2 8	7 2 8	7 5 4	7 5 4	17-4 to 19-9-4	17-4 to 19-9-4
Nellore	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	15-0 „ 17-8	15-0 „ 17-8
<i>East Coast, south—</i>						
Madras	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	13-0 to 16-0	13-0 to 16-0
Chingleput	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	13-8 „ 16-6	13-8 „ 16-6
N. Arcot	5 14 5	5 14 5	6 6 5	6 6 5	15-11-3 „ 17-14-5	15-11-3 „ 17-14-5
S. Arcot	5 7 4	5 7 4	6 3 4	6 3 4	11-4 „ 13-2	11-14 „ 13-2
Tanjore	6 7 4	5 4 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	16-2 „ 16-5	15-12 „ 15-15
Trichinopoly	6 11 10	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	13-2 „ 14-1	12-3 „ 14-1

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1894, COMPARED WITH THE WAGES IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF THE PRECEDING YEAR—*concluded*.

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.					
	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
Madras—contd.						
Southern—						
Tinnevely	5 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 8	6 10 8	12-6-8 to 14-12-4	12-6-8 to 14-12-4
Madura	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	12-13-7 to 13-7	12-13-7 to 13-7
Mysore—						
Mysore	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Bangalore	5 0 0	5-0 to 10-0	7 0 0	5-0 to 10-0	22 8 0	10-0 to 30-0
Kolar	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	18 12 0
Tumkur	7 8 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	15-0 to 25-0
Hassan	7 8 0	2-13 to 6-4	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22-8 „ 30-0
Kadur	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Shimoga	5 0 0	2-8 to 5-0	8 0 0	3-0 to 8-0	25 0 0	10-0 to 25-0
Chitaldroog	5 0 0	2-0 „ 5-0	7 0 0	5-0 „ 7-0	30 0 0	15-0 „ 30-0
Coorg—						
Coorg	7-8 to 9-6	7-8 to 9-6	8 0 0	8 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0
Aden . . . . .	...	...	10-0 to 15-0	10-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 37-8	30-0 to 37-8

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch).

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, February 9th, 1895.

General Summary.—The secondary depression, which had formed over the Punjab towards the close of the previous week and which had commenced to fill up on Saturday, was still in existence on Sunday morning, but consisted only of a shallow residual depression, covering the South-East Punjab and the adjacent districts. The primary depression in Baghelkhand and Chota Nagpur had advanced eastwards into the western and central districts of Bengal. Light to moderate rain or snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts and the Punjab, and a few light showers had been received in Chota Nagpur. Weather improved during the next 24 hours, and a cool dry wave following the disturbance reduced temperature to 5° below the normal in Rajputana and Sind and 4° in the Punjab and Central India. Fine clear weather, with unusually low temperature in Northern and Central India, obtained until the close of the week, when a shallow depression was formed over Baluchistan and Sind and gave a few light showers in Baluchistan.

Remarkably low night temperatures were registered at Srinagar during the week, partly due to heavy snowfall on the surrounding mountains, but chiefly to its position in a closed mountain valley. On Thursday the minimum temperature reported was 3° or 29° below freezing point, while at Murree at a higher elevation it was 35° . On Friday the thermometer fell to 2° below zero. The only stations which have hitherto reported such low temperatures are Leh and Kailang.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and the West Punjab, and the secondary depression in the Punjab had continued to fill up, only a shallow residual depression being shown in the South-East Punjab and the adjacent districts. Pressure had given way slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India, Burma and the Peninsula, and the primary depression had entered the western and central districts of Bengal. Skies had cleared in Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana, and cloud had decreased in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. Light to moderate rain or snow had fallen in the Upper India hill districts and the Punjab, and a few light showers had been received in Chota Nagpur. The more important falls were: Cherat 1.1 inches, Rawalpindi .75 inch, and Murree and Lahore each .45 inch.

Monday.—Pressure had increased briskly to rapidly in Upper India and had fallen slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India and Burma, where it was in considerable to large defect. It was in slight excess in the Indus valley. Strong westerly winds prevailed in the Gangetic plain and strong northerly

winds in Sind and Kathiawar. Local showers were received in Upper Assam and the East Punjab and falls of snow at Chakrata and Simla. Sibsagar reported a fall of $\cdot 58$ inch and Chakrata $\cdot 55$ inch.

Tuesday.—Pressure had fallen briskly in Upper India but had continued to rise in Baluchistan. Pressure had risen briskly to rapidly in North Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma, and the depression in that area had partially filled up. Temperature had decreased by 2° in Central India and the Central Provinces and 3° in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. It was 6° below the normal in Central India, 5° in Sind and Rajputana, 4° in the North-Western Provinces and 3° in the Punjab and Central Provinces. Aden and Colombo reported light showers.

Wednesday.—Pressure had increased slightly to briskly in the Gangetic plain and Bengal, and the depression in Assam and North Bengal on the 4th had filled up completely. Pressure had given way slightly in Baluchistan and briskly in Sind, and an area of deficient pressure was shown covering the Indus valley, where pressure was in considerable defect. Skies had commenced to cloud over in Baluchistan. No rain had fallen in India or Burma.

Thursday.—The barometer had fallen briskly in Baluchistan and had risen briskly at the Upper India hill stations, over the East Punjab, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Pressure was in considerable defect in Baluchistan, Sind, North Bombay, Berar and the Deccan. Skies were partially clouded in Baluchistan and parts of the North-Western and Central Provinces and Central India. Gopalpore had received a light shower and Gnatong a light fall of snow.

Friday.—Pressure had decreased slightly in Northern and Central India and was unchanged in Burma and the Peninsula. An area of local moderate deficiency of pressure lay over Baluchistan, Lower Sind, Cutch and South-West Rajputana. Temperature had increased briskly to rapidly in North-Western and Central India. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan and were more or less clouded in the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces. Very light showers had fallen in Baluchistan.

Saturday.—Pressure had increased briskly in Baluchistan and the Punjab and slightly in Central India and the Peninsula. The depression in Sind and South-West Rajputana had commenced to fill up and was not of much importance. Skies continued heavily clouded in Baluchistan, but had partially cleared in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, Central India, and the Central Provinces. A few stations reported very light showers of rain.

Temperature.—Unusually cool weather has prevailed during the week over the whole country with the exception of Madras, where temperature was above the normal as very often happens when unusually cool weather obtains in Northern India. The coolest days were the 5th, 6th and 7th, when the average mean temperature for the whole of India was more than 2° below the normal. The mean temperature for the week was nearly normal in Burma, and 2° in excess in Madras. It was $3^{\circ}5$ in defect in Central India, 3° in the North-Western Provinces, $2^{\circ}5$ in Sind and Rajputana, and between 1° and 2° in Bengal, the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces. For the whole of India it was $1^{\circ}4$ in defect.

The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

PROVINCE.	FEBRUARY, 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Burma	+1'7	+1'7	+0'7	0	—1'4	—2'9	—2'9	—0'4
Bengal and Assam	+2'7	+3'0	+0'5	—3'4	—4'1	—4'2	—2'5	—1'1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0'2	—0'9	—3'9	—5'3	—4'9	—4'0	—2'5	—3'0
Punjab	+0'2	—4'0	—3'3	—2'3	—1'9	—0'1	—1'0	—1'8
Bombay	—2'2	—2'2	—1'1	—0'7	—0'9	—1'5	—0'5	—1'3
Central Provinces and Berar	+1'4	—1'1	—3'2	—4'1	—2'9	—0'1	+1'6	—1'2
Central India and Gujarat	—2'6	—4'2	—5'8	—5'9	—4'4	—1'8	+0'2	—3'5
Sind and Rajputana	—2'9	—5'1	—4'7	—3'9	—1'9	—0'3	+1'2	—2'5
Madras	+1'1	+1'9	+1'6	+2'1	+2'4	+2'4	+2'4	+2'0
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	0	—1'2	—2'1	—2'6	—2'2	—1'4	—0'4	—1'4

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week has been small in amount and restricted to only 17 of the 52 rainfall divisions. The largest amount received was an average of '71 inch in the Punjab hill districts, and only two other divisions (also in the Punjab) received amounts exceeding half an inch. In 9 of the 17 divisions the rainfall did not exceed a tenth of an inch, and in 3 others it was below a quarter of an inch. The rainfall of the week was hence in general defect of the normal, the only divisions which received amounts slightly in excess being the Brahmaputra valley, the central submontane and north-western districts of the Punjab, the central districts of the Central Provinces and the North Madras Coast.

For the period 30th December to 9th February less rain than usual has fallen over the greater part of the country, the only provinces that have received amounts in excess of their normal rainfall being the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, Rajputana and the North Madras Coast.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH FEBRUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 9TH FEBRUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Decem- ber to 9th Feb- ruary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'07	- 100
	Lower Burma	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'28	- 100
	Central do.	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'15	- 100
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0'02	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0'12	- 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0	0'24	-0'24	0'04	0'07	- 96
	Assam (Surma)	0	0'24	-0'24	0'22	1'26	- 83
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'37	0'29	+0'08	1'01	1'41	- 28
	Deltaic Bengal	0'04	0'41	-0'37	0'16	1'03	- 84
	Central do.	0'07	0'23	-0'16	0'32	0'76	- 58
	North do.	0	0'07	-0'07	0'25	0'74	- 66
	Orissa	0'02	0'22	-0'20	0'02	0'70	- 97
	Chota Nagpur	0'20	0'36	-0'16	0'92	1'10	- 16
	Bihar (South)	0	0'18	-0'18	0'74	0'87	- 15
	Do. (North)	0	0'13	-0'13	0'54	0'82	- 34
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'22	-0'22	0'91	0'86	+ 6
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (a)	0	0'17	-0'17	1'25	0'77	+ 62
	Oudh (South)	0	0'08	-0'08	2'06	0'86	+ 140
	Do. (North)	0	0'07	-0'07	1'95	0'96	+ 103
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0'07	-0'07	2'54	0'67	+ 279
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0'10	-0'10	2'08	0'73	+ 185
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'11	0'41	-0'30	4'29	2'10	+ 104
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South)	0'08	0'12	-0'04	1'66	0'75	+ 121
	Do. (Central)	0'14	0'13	+0'01	2'38	0'90	+ 164
	Do. (Submontane)	0'57	0'30	+0'27	4'35	2'03	+ 114
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'71	0'83	-0'12	8'18	4'58	+ 79
	Do. (North-West)	0'56	0'44	+0'12	2'99	2'32	+ 30
	Do. (West)	0'03	0'09	-0'06	0'45	0'73	- 38
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS)	Malabar	0	0'04	-0'04	0'05	0'39	- 87
	Madras (South Central)	0	0'08	-0'08	0'02	0'31	- 94
	Coorg	0	0'02	-0'02	0'02	0'33	- 94
	Mysore	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'08	- 100
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0'12	- 100
	Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	Hyderabad (North)	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR	Khandesh	0	0	0	0'09	0'12	- 25
	Berar	0	0'01	-0'01	0'03	0'33	- 91
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0'05	-0'05	0'07	0'59	- 88
	Do. (Central)	0'10	0'08	+0'02	0'44	0'71	- 38
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Do. (East)	0'02	0'08	-0'06	0'04	0'05	- 94
	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0'07	- 100
	Kathiawar	0'03	0'04	-0'01	0'03	0'07	- 57
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Sind	0	0'06	-0'06	0'25	0'38	- 57
	Central India (East)	0	0'02	-0'02	0'98	0'45	+ 118
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0	0	0'66	0'25	+ 164
	Rajputana (West)	0	0	0	0'35	0'31	+ 13
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0'30	0'05	+0'25	0'39	0'25	+ 56
	Do. (do.) (a)	0'10	0'01	+0'09	0'10	0'08	+ 25
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'22	- 100
	Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0	0'06	- 100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'44	- 100
	Do. (South)	0	0'15	-0'15	0'02	0'78	- 91
	Madras (South)	0	0'20	-0'20	0'08	0'90	- 91

W. A. BION,

Actg. Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA, the 14th February, 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 16th February.*—Slight showers of rain fell in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The water-supply is insufficient, except in the Circars. Agricultural operations continue. Standing crops fair, but suffering in many districts from drought. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder growing scarce in parts. Prices are rising in Trichinopoly and Tinnevely, but nearly steady or falling elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 20th February.*—Slight rain fell in parts of Karachi and Khandesh. Water is deficient in canals in the Upper Sind Frontier for irrigation purposes. Standing crops damaged by frost or blight in parts of Sind, by blight in parts of Dharwar, and suffering for want of moisture in parts of Poona. Reaping of late crops continues in parts of twelve districts and preparations for next season's crops in parts of 10. Cotton-picking still continues in parts of Kathiawar and Baroda territory. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Shikarpur. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices normal except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 18th February.*—There was no rain in the Province during the week. The spring crop is generally promising, but in Eastern Bengal it requires rain. The preparation of the soil for the autumn crops is going on in parts of Eastern and Northern Bengal. In some districts the harvesting of mustard and peas has begun, and the pressing of sugarcane is in progress. The lancing of poppy is going on in Patna, Gya, and Monghyr. Tobacco is being harvested in Purnea with a fair outturn. The price of common rice continues generally steady and normal. No outbreak of cattle-disease is reported.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 20th February.*—Weather continues clear, but showers have fallen in a few districts. Slight damage caused to crops by blight, insects and rust in the Benares, Banda, Partabgarh, Moradabad, and Almora districts, otherwise crops are thriving and prospects are favourable. Supplies ample. Fodder is reported to be getting scarce in some districts. Prices fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 20th February.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Delhi, Amballa, Amritsar, and Rawalpindi districts. Sugarcane is being pressed in some districts. The land is being prepared for the autumn crops in Lahore. Condition of standing crops is generally reported good and prospects are favourable, except in parts of Peshawar. Crops are withering for want of rain in Shahpur, where, as well as in Dera Ismail Khan, more rain is wanted. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient throughout the Province, except in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in Amballa, below normal in Sialkot, falling in Shahpur, and continuing low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 20th February.*—Weather somewhat cloudy with light rain in most districts. The linseed crop has been greatly damaged by rust, especially in the Northern districts, and wheat and gram have also suffered to some extent. Harvesting of winter crops continues. Prices continue steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 16th February.*—No rain during the week. In Lower Burma the threshing of the main paddy crop is nearly completed. In

Upper Burma the main crop has been gathered and other agricultural operations continue. Crop prospects are good. Price of paddy is above normal and unsteady in Lower Burma, and below normal, but rising in Upper Burma. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 19th February.*—Slight rain fell in most districts. Gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane continue. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 20th February.*—**MYSORE:** Crops and prospects are good. Harvesting of rice continues in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Mysore, Chitaldroog, and Shimoga districts. Prices have slightly risen in Kolar, Kadur, and Chitaldroog.

COORG: Threshing of rice still continues. Prices of food-grains normal. Fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 20th February.*—**BERAR:** Weather cloudy and cool with moderate rain during the week. Cutting of winter crops in progress. Preparation of land for ensuing crop commenced in Buldana. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices fluctuating.

HYDERABAD: No rain fell during the week. Weeding of hot weather crops completed. Tanks and wells full. Prices normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 20th February.*—Slight rain fell in three Agencies during the week. Agricultural operations completed in Bhopal and in progress in other Agencies. Condition of standing crops fairly good in all districts though somewhat damaged by excessive rain and blight. Cattle in good condition, except in Rajgarh, Bhopal, and Gwalior. Pasturage good and sufficient in all Agencies. Prices of food-grains continue high in Bundelkhand, Goona, Nimach, and six districts of Gwalior, rising in Bhopal and steady elsewhere. Opium partly damaged by rain in Goona, but in good condition in other Agencies.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 20th February.*—Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory. Standing crops, prospects, and agricultural stock good. Some damage to crops is reported in Meywar, Jhallawar, Kotah, and Kerowli by frost and insects. Fodder sufficient, but failing in Dholepore. Prices fallen in two States, but steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 19th February.*—**KASHMIR VALLEY:** The weather is getting finer. Very little snow fell during the week. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 20th February.*—No rain. Weather fair. Crops are in good condition. Prices normal. Cattle in good condition and fodder sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 16th February.*—Moderate rain fell during the week. The weather is now bright. More rain is required for the wheat crop.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 3RD FEBRUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 2ND FEBRUARY 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st January 1895*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 3RD FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 2ND FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st January to 3rd February 1894.	Earnings from 1st January to 2nd February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open to traffic.		TOTAL.	Per mile open to traffic.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	693	1,634	13,22,681	809	1,687	11,86,161	703	55,35,358	50,17,034	...	5,18,274		
Bengal-Nagpur	189	862	2,61,292	234	862	2,02,841	235	8,21,909	8,49,315	27,406	...		
Indian Midland (a)	162	752	1,25,984	168	752	1,11,315	148	6,12,644	5,18,234	...	94,410		
Berwada extension	108	21	1,781	85	25	1,208	91	8,374	12,110	3,742	...		
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	324	1,699	5,54,264	326	1,790	5,88,220	329	25,05,340	26,73,520	78,180	...		
Palampur-Deena	47	17	346	20	17	3,100	65	3,066	5,439	2,379	...		
South Indian	143	1,043	1,31,302	126	1,042	1,55,045	149	5,89,020	7,01,322	1,12,308	...		
Mayavaram-Mutpet	61	...	...	...	...	3,614	67	...	16,370	16,370	...	
Southern Mahratta (c)	115	1,165	1,15,940	100	1,165	1,27,883	110	5,39,734	5,94,449	58,710	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d)	162	756	1,18,024	157	756	1,14,200	151	5,28,239	5,30,110	1,871	...		
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	223	23,719	106	231	21,449	93	26,720	28,241	1,521	...		
TOTAL	286	8,172	25,95,942	318	8,377	25,13,797	300	4,13,30,409	4,10,20,197	...	3,10,218		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e)	255	2,507	5,88,007	235	2,611	6,75,732	269	29,70,519	32,37,013	2,66,504	...		
Odish and Rohilkhand (state)	287	740	2,35,513	316	797	2,91,371	366	9,47,044	12,88,040	3,40,996	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	281	813	2,48,840	306	813	2,75,320	330	12,83,155	14,08,461	1,25,305	...		
Bengal Central (f)	126	125	15,832	127	125	15,490	124	73,022	73,020	...	...
Kant Coast (state)	107	206	18,027	68	353	33,278	94	84,128	1,38,343	54,215	...		
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	199	730	1,68,276	231	746	1,93,573	258	6,85,271	7,39,793	54,522	...		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	921	33	28	1,216	43	5,165	5,998	833	...		
Cherra-Companygan (state provincial)	60	8	503	63	8	617	77	2,283	3,014	731	...		
TOTAL	244	5,217	12,73,928	244	5,381	14,85,767	276	60,50,557	68,93,691	8,43,134	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	396	1,490	10,61,785	713	1,490	9,00,724	605	47,52,660	37,74,216	...	9,58,440		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	261	461	3,09,588	678	461	3,59,000	735	14,90,556	14,81,000	...	18,556		
Madras	237	840	1,79,371	214	840	2,18,002	200	8,74,613	9,30,945	56,332	...		
TOTAL	593	2,791	15,50,744	556	2,791	14,57,726	522	71,06,825	61,86,161	...	9,20,664		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
	513	16,180	54,20,614	335	16,549	54,57,290	330	74,48,739	74,10,049	...	3,87,772		
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	167	661	22,340	139	161	24,713	153	1,06,624	1,19,990	13,366	...		
Taekwar	308	22	6,141	239	22	5,755	302	27,393	26,320	...	1,073		
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company section)	149	67	8,353	125	67	4,352	65	38,590	19,594	...	18,996		
Bengal Doonars	60	39	2,523	79	36	2,870	80	11,985	12,890	905	...		
Dibru-Sadiya	133	75	10,777	138	78	11,685	150	51,018	51,625	607	...		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	232	51	8,126	160	51	10,305	202	34,410	41,740	7,330	...		
TOTAL	166	411	58,279	142	415	50,660	144	2,70,020	2,72,150	2,130	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	183	333	56,227	169	333	74,279	223	2,44,677	2,98,177	53,500	...		
The Cawkwar's Petlad	112	13	1,312	101	13	810	62	5,707	5,660	...	47		
Rajputa-Bhatinda	192	108	14,774	137	108	20,386	272	81,500	4,37,270	35,770	...		
Kolar Gold-fields	306	...	...	...	...	2,159	216	...	11,574	11,574	...	
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (A)	88	362	31,562	87	362	48,539	118	1,43,793	1,66,190	22,397	...		
The Cawkwar's Mohana	98	98	9,821	100	91	7,200	78	40,483	30,830	...	9,653		
Kolhapur	92	89	2,285	79	89	2,118	73	9,255	9,381	126	...		
Special gauge—													
The Cawkwar's Dabhoi	81	72	3,337	74	72	3,610	50	22,299	16,080	...	6,219		
Cooch Behar	30	22	271	12	22	1,420	65	1,350	5,280	3,930	...		
TOTAL	130	1,032	1,21,589	118	1,042	1,63,611	157	5,40,070	6,80,448	1,40,378	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagar-Porbandar	131	334	39,613	119	334	42,396	127	1,81,141	1,07,666	...	73,475		
Jetalsar-Rajkot	68	40	2,871	62	46	3,106	68	12,903	13,184	281	...		
Jalipore-Tickanor	75	364	29,648	81	364	20,130	55	1,24,275	89,440	...	34,835		
Special gauge—													
Morvi	75	94	7,012	75	94	7,381	79	31,762	29,018	...	2,744		
TOTAL	27	832	79,144	94	838	73,021	87	3,50,051	2,90,308	...	50,773		
GRAND TOTAL													
	891	18,461	56,79,017	308	18,844	57,53,582	305	7,50,50,979	7,53,51,064	...	3,05,034		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Jirai railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Ruttam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tichot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha, Coal, Dhond-Mandad, Khimgoon, and Amratol railways.

(A) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yercaudpar-Mysore frontier sections.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 3RD FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 2ND FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 3rd February 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 2nd February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—		Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R		R	R		R	R
East Indian	600	1,634	13,22,661	809	1,687	11,85,162	703		4,21,69,547	4,34,34,268	12,64,721		R
Bengal-Nagpur	149	863	2,01,202	234	862	2,03,841	235		51,61,699	51,54,733	...	...	3,963
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,25,983	168	752	1,11,315	148		42,21,045	47,25,462	5,04,417	...	...
Bezwada extension	95	21	1,791	85	21	1,908	91		87,538	1,45,326	57,848	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	261	1,699	5,54,264	326	1,790	5,88,220	329		1,87,77,392	2,07,84,810	20,07,428	...	...
Patanpur-Deesa	47	17	346	20	17	1,100	65		(c) 7,496	32,840	25,353	...	...
South Indian	344	1,043	1,31,303	125	1,042	1,55,045	149		66,70,071	69,73,638	3,03,567	...	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (e)	100	1,165	1,15,949	100	1,165	1,27,883	110		50,25,457	(d) 1,77,198	1,77,198	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (f)	132	755	1,18,624	157	755	1,14,260	151		42,66,663	52,40,718	2,15,261	...	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	87	223	23,719	106	231	21,440	93		...	45,35,770	3,68,907	...	...
TOTAL	250	8,572	25,95,942	318	8,377	25,13,797	340		8,70,02,714	9,20,86,801	50,84,087	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (state) (g)	232	2,307	5,88,007	235	2,511	6,75,732	269		2,40,14,406	2,73,53,540	24,10,134	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	240	740	2,33,513	316	797	2,91,471	366		72,97,473	91,81,346	18,84,073	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	813	2,48,849	306	813	2,25,390	339		1,07,32,394	1,21,41,559	14,09,165	...	...
Bengal Central (h)	120	125	15,812	127	125	15,490	124		6,53,329	6,88,815	35,486	...	...
East Coast (state)	71	266	(i) 18,027	68	353	33,478	94		(i) 5,55,175	12,53,502	6,98,324	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Burma (state)	171	730	1,68,276	231	745	1,02,573	258		49,22,115	48,14,421	...	1,07,694	...
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	28	921	33	28	1,216	43		61,701	63,507	1,806	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	503	63	8	617	77		18,733	21,875	3,142	...	...
TOTAL	226	5,212	12,73,928	244	5,381	14,85,767	276		4,91,55,329	5,54,98,765	63,43,436	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	310	1,490	10,61,785	713	1,490	9,00,724	605		3,19,80,631	2,77,34,198	...	42,46,433	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,09,383	672	481	3,39,000	735		1,25,32,830	1,30,77,928	5,45,098	...	...
Madras	238	840	1,79,371	214	840	2,48,002	200		87,31,398	87,04,270	...	27,128	...
TOTAL	446	2,791	15,50,744	596	2,791	14,87,726	522		5,32,44,859	4,95,16,396	...	37,28,463	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
	277	16,180	54,20,614	335	16,540	54,57,390	330		18,91,02,902	19,71,01,062	79,99,060	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	148	261	23,340	150	261	24,713	153		10,24,173	11,36,673	1,12,500	...	...
Tarakeswar	253	22	6,141	279	22	5,755	263		2,32,372	2,47,862	15,490	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	137	67	8,353	123	67	4,332	85		3,90,179	3,54,033	...	36,146	...
Bengal Doonars	77	34	2,523	79	36	2,870	80		1,13,042	1,30,710	17,668	...	...
Dibru-Sadiya	130	78	10,777	138	78	11,685	150		4,49,367	4,58,753	9,386	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	238	51	8,136	160	51	10,305	202		5,34,314	5,37,749	3,435	...	...
TOTAL	155	411	58,270	142	415	59,660	144		27,34,467	29,21,780	1,87,313	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	198	333	56,227	169	333	74,279	223		29,44,717	26,44,790	4,00,012	...	...
The Gaekwar's Pottal	93	13	1,312	101	13	810	62		51,662	58,623	6,961	...	...
Rajpara-Bhatinda	129	108	14,774	137	108	29,386	272		6,06,828	10,62,076	4,55,248	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	...	2,159	216		...	(k) 87,566	87,566	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	95	362	31,562	87	362	42,539	118		14,74,666	14,14,527	...	60,139	...
The Gaekwar's Mahratta	75	93	9,221	106	93	7,290	78		2,83,250	2,87,810	4,560	...	...
Kolhapur	77	29	2,285	79	29	2,118	73		95,556	1,01,992	6,436	...	...
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	72	5,287	74	72	3,610	50		2,01,791	1,83,573	...	18,226	...
Cooch Behar	20	22	271	12	22	1,420	65		(m) 7,202	38,454	31,252	...	...
TOTAL	114	1,032	1,21,589	118	1,042	1,63,611	157		49,65,680	58,79,350	9,13,670	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metro gauge—													
Bhuvanagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	118	334	39,613	119	334	42,396	127		16,68,742	14,53,813	...	2,14,929	...
Jethwar-Rajkot	60	46	2,871	62	46	3,106	68		(n) 1,15,910	1,30,102	14,232	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	54	364	29,648	81	364	20,130	55		7,83,518	8,63,170	1,09,652	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	67	94	7,012	75	94	7,139	79		2,74,697	2,63,047	...	11,650	...
TOTAL	81	838	79,144	94	838	73,021	87		28,42,867	27,40,192	...	1,02,675	...
GRAND TOTAL													
	245	18,461	56,79,617	309	18,844	57,53,589	305		19,09,45,916	20,80,43,281	86,97,368	...	...

- (a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
 (b) Includes the Godhra-Rotam railway.
 (c) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 3rd February 1894.
 (d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 2nd February 1895.
 (e) Includes the Lunkal-Mysore frontier section.
 (f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
 (g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

- (h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
 (i) Includes the earnings of the Bezwada-Godavari section.
 (j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dham-Manind, Khamsa, and Amravati railways.
 (k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 2nd February 1895.
 (l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yessantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
 (m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 3rd February 1894.
 (n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 3rd February 1894.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 10TH FEBRUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 9TH FEBRUARY 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 10TH FEBRUARY 1894.			WEEK ENDING 9TH FEBRUARY 1895.			Earnings from 1st January to 10th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st January to 9th February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			TOTAL.	Per mile per open week.		TOTAL.	Per mile per open week.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
East Indian	655	1,634	12,48,832	754	1,687	12,04,663	714	67,84,390	62,21,749	...	5,62,641
Bengal-Nagpur	189	802	1,77,091	206	802	2,13,875	248	9,99,000	10,63,190	63,190	...
Indian Midland (a)	162	252	1,11,324	148	752	1,19,106	158	7,25,008	6,39,191	...	85,817
Herzoda extension	108	21	1,970	94	21	2,001	98	10,350	14,177	3,827	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	324	1,699	5,76,828	340	1,700	5,85,810	327	31,72,168	32,59,330	87,162	...
Palangna-Deesa	47	17	493	29	17	1,300	76	3,553	6,730	3,177	...
South Indian	143	1,043	1,24,380	119	1,042	1,58,906	153	7,13,386	8,56,321	1,42,935	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	61	...	...	...	51	3,845	71	...	20,500	20,500	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	115	1,165	1,14,935	99	1,165	1,28,061	110	6,54,734	7,26,510	71,776	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	102	756	1,15,846	153	756	1,36,440	180	6,44,085	6,66,550	22,465	...
Robikund and Numaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	223	18,623	84	231	20,774	90	1,15,342	1,19,015	3,663	...
TOTAL	286	4,172	24,91,274	305	5,377	25,74,823	307	1,38,21,693	1,35,93,356	...	2,28,337
State lines worked by the State.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
North Western (state) (e)	255	2,507	5,95,061	237	2,411	6,57,124	262	35,65,591	39,04,147	3,38,556	...
Gudhra and Robikhand (state)	287	740	2,27,356	397	797	2,56,917	322	11,74,400	15,44,957	3,70,557	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metro and 2' 6" gauges)	281	813	2,47,018	304	813	2,84,730	350	15,30,173	16,03,100	1,63,017	...
Bengal Central (f)	126	125	16,805	134	125	19,930	100	89,827	95,010	5,183	...
East Coast (state)	107	200	22,487	25	353	33,001	93	1,05,615	1,75,344	64,729	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>											
Burma (state)	199	730	1,99,158	273	746	2,01,413	270	8,24,429	9,41,206	1,16,777	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	910	33	28	1,081	30	6,075	7,079	1,004	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	60	8	434	54	8	642	80	2,717	3,656	939	...
TOTAL	244	5,217	13,09,229	251	5,381	14,54,808	270	73,59,812	83,48,589	9,88,777	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	396	1,490	9,47,554	636	1,490	8,44,266	507	56,80,210	46,20,743	...	10,59,467
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	801	461	3,03,331	658	461	3,57,000	774	18,03,081	18,38,000	34,919	...
Madras	237	840	1,89,593	226	840	2,23,540	261	10,24,200	11,54,895	90,695	...
TOTAL	522	2,791	14,40,677	516	2,791	14,24,806	541	65,47,502	76,13,629	...	9,38,274
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	313	16,180	52,41,180	324	10,549	54,54,527	330	1,07,29,002	1,05,55,173	...	1,73,829
Assisted companies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	167	161	20,981	130	161	24,617	153	1,27,611	1,44,607	16,996	...
Tarakeswar	308	22	6,638	302	22	7,281	331	34,031	33,601	...	430
<i>Metro gauge—</i>											
Robikund and Kumaon (Company section)	149	67	8,233	123	67	6,425	96	46,823	26,019	...	20,804
Bengal Doonars	80	32	2,234	70	36	2,700	77	14,219	15,680	1,461	...
Dibru-Sadiya	133	78	9,231	118	78	11,706	150	60,244	63,331	3,087	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	232	51	9,900	106	51	10,100	108	44,400	51,840	7,440	...
TOTAL	166	411	57,313	139	415	62,912	152	3,27,133	3,35,078	7,945	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
<i>Standard gauge—</i>											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	185	333	54,472	164	333	73,928	222	2,99,149	3,72,105	72,956	...
The Gackwar's Pottad	112	13	1,220	94	13	1,410	108	6,427	7,070	643	...
Rajputana-Bha Inda	192	108	14,774	137	108	20,404	270	90,280	1,56,680	20,400	...
Kolar Gold-fields	308	...	...	...	10	2,007	201	...	13,581	13,581	...
<i>Metro gauge—</i>											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	88	362	29,288	81	362	38,265	106	1,73,081	2,04,455	31,374	...
The Gackwar's Mohadsa	98	93	11,581	125	93	7,980	86	52,064	38,810	...	13,254
Kolhapur	92	89	2,049	71	89	2,310	80	11,304	11,091	387	...
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
The Gackwar's Dubboi	81	72	7,862	109	72	3,740	32	30,161	10,820	...	19,341
Cooch Behar	30	22	271	12	22	1,060	48	1,627	6,340	4,713	...
TOTAL	130	1,032	1,21,517	118	1,042	1,50,104	154	6,70,593	8,40,552	1,69,959	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
<i>Metro gauge—</i>											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	131	334	38,147	114	334	43,405	130	2,19,288	2,11,071	...	8,217
Jetpur-Rajkot	68	46	2,732	59	46	3,639	79	15,635	10,823	...	4,812
odhpore-Bickaneer	75	364	28,149	77	364	21,890	60	1,52,424	1,11,130	...	41,294
<i>Special gauge—</i>											
Mori	75	94	6,803	72	94	6,402	68	38,565	35,420	...	3,145
TOTAL	97	833	75,831	90	838	75,336	90	4,25,912	3,76,644	...	59,268
GRAND TOTAL	200	18,461	54,95,841	208	18,844	57,52,886	305	3,11,52,840	3,11,05,447	...	47,193

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Gudhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Litch of state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umar Kot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Mannad, Khamsaon, and Amraoti railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvaatpur-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 22nd February, 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIV of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 10TH FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 9TH FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 10th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 9th February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile per open week.		Total.	Per mile per open week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	602	1,634	12,48,832	764	1,587	12,04,665	714	4,34,18,379	4,46,22,235	12,03,856	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	149	862	1,77,991	206	862	2,13,875	248	53,38,690	53,68,613	29,923	...	...
Indian Midland (e)	132	753	1,11,324	148	759	1,19,106	158	43,32,960	48,46,519	5,13,559	...	...
Barwada extension	95	21	1,776	94	21	2,061	98	89,514	1,49,105	59,591	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	261	1,699	5,76,828	349	1,790	5,85,810	337	1,93,54,210	2,14,34,021	20,80,711	...	...
Palampur-Deesa	41	17	493	29	17	1,300	76	(c)7,989	33,918	25,929	...	...
South Indian	144	1,043	1,24,366	119	1,042	1,58,906	133	67,94,437	71,28,523	3,34,086	...	...
Māyāvaram-Motupet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (a)	100	1,165	1,14,995	99	1,165	1,28,061	71	(d)1,81,421	1,81,421	1,81,421	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (f)	132	756	1,15,846	153	756	1,30,440	110	51,40,453	53,58,089	2,17,637	...	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	18,623	84	231	20,774	180	43,82,709	47,70,724	3,88,015	...	...
TOTAL	250	8,172	24,91,274	305	8,377	25,74,823	307	8,94,93,988	9,47,00,639	52,06,651	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (state) (g)	232	2,507	5,93,061	237	2,511	5,57,124	262	2,35,09,468	2,51,18,156	26,08,688	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	740	2,27,356	307	737	2,55,917	322	73,24,829	94,20,555	19,01,726	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	813	2,47,018	304	813	2,84,730	350	1,09,79,413	1,24,26,289	14,46,877	...	...
Bengal Central (h)	120	125	16,805	134	125	19,990	160	6,70,134	7,08,805	38,672	...	...
East Coast (state)	71	266	(1)22,427	85	353	33,001	93	(2)5,77,665	12,66,503	2,08,838	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Burma (state)	171	730	1,99,158	273	746	2,01,413	270	51,21,273	50,17,573	...	1,03,700	...	
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	28	910	33	28	1,081	39	62,611	64,588	1,977	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	434	54	8	642	80	19,167	22,517	3,350	...	...
TOTAL	226	5,217	13,09,229	251	5,381	14,54,898	270	5,04,64,559	5,70,70,980	66,06,427	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (f)	510	1,490	9,47,354	636	1,490	8,44,266	567	3,29,28,185	2,85,80,725	...	43,47,460	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,03,530	658	461	3,57,000	774	1,28,36,300	1,34,38,278	6,01,918	...	...
Madras	238	840	1,89,593	220	840	2,25,540	276	89,20,991	89,27,810	6,819	...	...
TOTAL	440	2,791	14,40,677	516	2,791	14,24,806	511	5,46,85,536	5,09,46,813	...	37,38,723	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
277	16,180	52,41,186	324	16,549	54,54,527	330	19,46,44,083	20,27,18,438	80,74,355	...	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	148	161	30,987	130	161	24,617	153	10,45,160	11,63,579	1,18,419	...	...
Tarkessur	253	22	6,638	302	22	7,281	331	2,39,010	2,55,017	16,007	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	137	67	8,233	123	67	6,425	96	3,98,412	3,59,862	...	38,550	...	
Bengal Doon	77	32	2,234	70	36	2,790	77	1,15,276	1,89,500	74,224	...	...
Debru-Sadiya	130	78	9,231	118	78	11,706	150	4,49,598	4,68,007	18,409	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	238	51	9,990	196	51	10,100	198	5,44,324	5,47,840	3,525	...	...
TOTAL	153	411	57,313	139	411	22,919	152	27,91,780	29,83,814	1,92,034	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	138	333	54,473	164	333	73,928	222	22,99,180	27,19,666	4,20,477	...	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	92	13	1,220	94	13	1,410	106	52,882	60,212	7,330	...	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	129	108	14,774	137	108	20,404	271	6,21,602	10,91,480	4,69,878	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1)89,573	89,573	...	...
Metro gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (f)	95	362	29,288	81	362	38,265	106	15,03,954	14,51,370	...	52,584	...	
The Gackwar's Mehadan	75	93	11,581	125	93	7,960	86	2,94,831	2,96,276	1,445	...	...
Kolhapur	77	29	2,049	71	29	2,310	80	97,605	1,04,248	6,643	...	...
Special gauges—													
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	67	72	7,862	109	72	3,740	52	2,09,661	1,87,055	...	28,606	...	
Cooch Behar	20	22	271	12	22	1,060	48	(m)7,473	39,514	32,041	...	...
TOTAL	114	1,032	1,21,517	118	1,042	1,60,104	154	50,87,197	60,39,394	9,52,197	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metro gauge—													
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junagar-Porbandar	118	334	38,147	114	334	43,405	130	17,06,889	14,97,043	...	2,09,846	...	
Jalalpur-Rajkot	60	40	2,732	59	40	3,630	79	(n)1,18,643	1,33,829	15,189	...	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	54	364	28,149	77	364	21,890	60	8,11,667	9,18,356	1,06,689	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	67	94	6,803	72	94	6,402	68	2,81,500	2,79,337	...	11,163	...	
TOTAL	31	838	75,831	90	838	75,336	90	29,18,698	28,19,765	...	98,923	...	
GRAND TOTAL													
256	18,461	54,95,841	298	18,844	57,52,886	305	20,54,41,758	21,45,61,411	91,19,651	...	...	...

- (a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
 (b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
 (c) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 10th February 1894.
 (d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 9th February 1895.
 (e) Includes the Cuntakal-Mysore frontier section.
 (f) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
 (g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

- (h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
 (i) Includes the earnings of the Barwada-Godavari section.
 (j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khāmgau, and Amritoli railways.
 (k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 9th February 1895.
 (l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangd and the Yeravani-Mysore frontier sections.
 (m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 10th February 1894.
 (n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 10th February 1894.

F. B. HEBBERT,

Indian Secretary.

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	TOTAL OF MONTH.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	12	1,260	...	...	...	...	12	1,260
Bombay	...	...	...	3,84,221	2,83,164	2,03,083	...	...	...	3,84,221	2,83,164	2,03,083
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	8,044	3,954	3,227	...	...	...	21,169	45,631	28,511	21,169	45,631	28,511
N. W. P. & O.	34,971	94,933	47,386	1,34,992	1,38,625	35,903	...	...	...	8,044	3,954	3,227
Punjab	2,120	1,097	1,430	72,057	16,026	4,384	...	...	...	1,09,063	2,53,538	1,03,381
Cent. Provs.	2,055	618	840	45,806	19,456	7,603	29,297	48,145	72,741	45,474	45,268	28,581
Berar	477	591	677	2,03,036	6,25,354	1,52,242	...	...	...	47,951	20,074	8,452
Assam	687	2,760	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,515	2,25,945	1,52,919
Raj. & C. I.	...	240	1,138	35,378	35,190	33,636	...	...	...	687	2,760	300
Nizam's Territory.	...	...	...	601	377	2,149	...	...	...	35,571	35,430	25,734
Mysore	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	601	377	2,149
TOTAL	48,354	1,04,793	55,032	8,18,453	7,28,204	4,63,281	50,466	73,777	51,832	9,17,273	9,16,274	5,69,506
WHEAT—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	1,72,368	50,925	1,25,482	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	73,121	15,997	3,931	...	...	...	54,873	4,23,669	2,69,636	1,72,508	50,925	1,25,482
N. W. P. & O.	1,84,186	1,67,704	2,22,126	52,727	4,800	...	...	...	...	54,873	4,23,669	2,69,636
Punjab	3,037	62,326	65,064	27,103	1,42,611	36,692	...	...	...	73,121	15,997	3,931
Cent. Provs.	13,391	2,207	440	4,11,602	5,28,435	48,356	50,779	3,32,094	7,50,469	2,38,903	1,72,504	2,22,126
Berar	...	...	...	59,018	...	1,491	...	...	...	81,539	7,57,031	8,52,223
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,24,993	6,00,643	48,796
Raj. & C. I.	713	...	...	1,38,190	2,80,265	38,504	...	...	...	59,018	...	1,491
Nizam's Territory.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,190	2,80,265	38,504
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,75,070	2,48,234	2,01,561	8,61,207	10,17,036	2,04,525	2,05,632	9,55,763	10,20,105	12,41,029	22,21,033	15,75,192
LINSEED—												
Madras	...	...	...	409	1,958	3	...	...	...	...	409	1,958
Bombay	...	...	...	97,008	68,026	75,338	...	...	...	...	97,008	68,026
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	...
Bengal	1,05,651	1,72,393	51,393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. P. & O.	42,390	56,480	11,303	2,740	7,368	4,462	...	...	...	1,05,651	1,72,393	51,393
Punjab	...	477	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	42,390	56,480	11,303
Cent. Provs.	10,324	23,734	5,027	42,847	1,31,636	34,844	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	36,046	63,171	22,007	...	...	...	889	353	...
Assam	...	351	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	1,359	14,379	7,542	25,964	31,343	38,285	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory.	...	...	...	46,751	21,230	13,524	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	46,751	21,230	13,524
TOTAL	1,50,884	2,67,814	78,755	2,51,705	3,25,002	1,58,465	...	289	471	4,11,649	5,93,105	2,37,691
INDIGO—												
Madras	...	...	...	2,477	603	289	...	...	...	...	2,477	603
Bombay	...	...	...	1,009	1,802	659	...	...	...	...	1,009	1,802
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	35,350	42,904	72,026	...	18	8	3,215	779	370	35,350	42,904	72,026
N. W. P. & O.	10,353	21,553	18,917	96	72	268	...	...	...	10,353	21,553	18,917
Punjab	171	...	348	...	...	9	2,035	766	1,278	10,051	21,625	19,185
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,206	766	1,835
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	533	323	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533	323	68
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	46,276	64,457	92,391	4,135	2,907	1,321	5,850	1,545	1,848	55,661	68,909	95,560

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE:

Calcutta, the 21st February 1895.

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi, during the month of December 1894, and from 1st January to 31st December 1894, periods of the years 1892 and 1893.

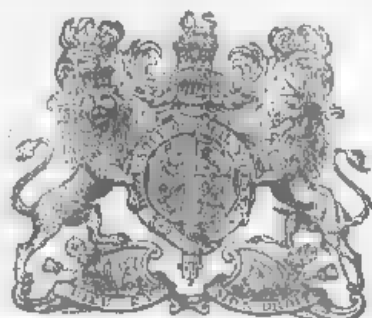
TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.

Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
...	17,600	1,69,979	76,392	...	...	...	37,608	1,69,979	76,392	COTTON, RAW—
...	42,11,758	37,43,365	35,20,800	...	...	...	42,11,758	37,43,365	35,20,800	Madras.
...	Bombay.
...	Sind.
...	Bengal.
...	N.-W. P. & O.
...	Punjab.
...	Cent. Provs.
...	Berar.
...	Assam.
...	Raj. & C. I.
...	Nizam's Territory.
...	Mysore.
...	TOTAL.
4,60,000	4,93,999	6,72,022	71,67,850	63,72,389	61,53,717	2,75,231	4,55,065	6,31,424	79,03,180	73,31,454	74,57,163	
...	WHEAT—
...	15,48,730	15,56,872	10,67,564	...	...	...	15,48,730	15,56,872	10,67,564	Madras.
...	Bombay.
...	Sind.
...	Bengal.
...	N.-W. P. & O.
...	Punjab.
...	Cent. Provs.
...	Berar.
...	Assam.
...	Raj. & C. I.
...	Nizam's Territory.
...	Mysore.
...	TOTAL.
4,03,749	27,91,289	26,36,088	1,33,47,886	92,69,530	37,80,843	60,80,545	79,19,558	94,81,876	2,62,32,180	2,09,80,377	1,60,98,807	
...	LINSEED—
...	5,968	70,276	98,663	...	...	...	5,968	70,276	98,663	Madras.
...	11,56,018	11,44,005	17,55,991	...	...	...	11,56,018	11,44,005	17,55,991	Bombay.
...	Sind.
...	Bengal.
...	N.-W. P. & O.
...	Punjab.
...	Cent. Provs.
...	Berar.
...	Assam.
...	Raj. & C. I.
...	Nizam's Territory.
...	Mysore.
...	TOTAL.
77,308	72,12,743	63,08,282	52,35,375	59,96,494	72,00,403	128	13,676	33,763	1,12,09,811	1,39,22,913	1,35,42,448	
...	INDIGO—
...	4,103	1,721	2,416	...	...	...	4,103	1,721	2,416	Madras.
...	2,712	4,700	1,820	...	...	...	2,712	4,700	1,820	Bombay.
...	Sind.
...	Bengal.
...	N.-W. P. & O.
...	Punjab.
...	Cent. Provs.
...	Berar.
...	Assam.
...	Raj. & C. I.
...	Nizam's Territory.
...	Mysore.
...	TOTAL.
1,08,379	1,24,350	8,556	8,330	6,329	18,741	11,925	16,560	1,12,128	1,38,534	1,47,249		

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT
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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 9.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1965

[illegible]

	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905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Seven and half pias per bundle.

5. Hatched.

**** Nine plect for bundle.**

Part solid.

Swid in buddies.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1905—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Rajm.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or Cholam (Sorghum vulgare).		Bajra or Gujrat (Pennisetum indicum).		Mango or Mango (Elaeagnus indica).		Karam or Italian Millet (Sesaria indica).		Green Channa, Chola, Kadala or Bhang (Cicer arvense).		Maize (Zea Mays).		Arhar, or Tur, Cadian or (Cajanus indicum).		Pine-apple.		Salt.	
	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.	Present.	Future.
Punjab—																										
Ferozepore	18 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	28 0	11 0	12 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	12 0
Montgomery	19 0	21 0	27 0	29 0	13 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	31 0	33 0	28 0	29 0	12 0	13 0	110 0	120 0	12 0	13 0
Gurdaspur	17 0	19 0	25 0	27 0	11 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	29 0	31 0	26 0	27 0	10 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	10 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	9 0	10 0	90 0	100 0	9 0	10 0
Karnal	15 0	17 0	23 0	25 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	27 0	29 0	24 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	80 0	90 0	8 0	9 0
Lahore	14 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	7 0	8 0	70 0	80 0	7 0	8 0
Faisalabad	13 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	7 0	8 0	5 0	6 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	27 0	22 0	23 0	6 0	7 0	60 0	70 0	6 0	7 0
Multan	12 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	6 0	7 0	4 0	5 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	21 0	22 0	5 0	6 0	50 0	60 0	5 0	6 0
Rawalpindi	11 0	13 0	19 0	21 0	5 0	6 0	3 0	4 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	4 0	5 0	40 0	50 0	4 0	5 0
Sialkot	10 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	4 0	5 0	2 0	3 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	3 0	4 0	30 0	40 0	3 0	4 0
Jhelum	9 0	11 0	17 0	19 0	3 0	4 0	1 0	2 0	15 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	2 0	3 0	20 0	30 0	2 0	3 0
Gujranwala	8 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	2 0	3 0	0 0	1 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	1 0	2 0	10 0	20 0	1 0	2 0
Faisalabad	7 0	9 0	15 0	17 0	1 0	2 0	0 0	0 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	10 0	0 0	0 0
Kohat	6 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Muzaffargarh	5 0	7 0	13 0	15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	3 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	17 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bahawalpur	4 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sukkur	3 0	5 0	11 0	13 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	9 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	2 0	15 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Hyderabad	2 0	4 0	10 0	12 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	8 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 0	14 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Karachi	1 0	3 0	9 0	11 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7 0	9 0	6 0	7 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sindh and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	15 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	35 0	37 0	32 0	33 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	40 0	42 0	35 0	36 0	15 0	16 0	150 0	160 0	15 0	16 0
Hyderabad	14 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	34 0	36 0	31 0	32 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	39 0	41 0	34 0	35 0	14 0	15 0	140 0	150 0	14 0	15 0
Sukkur (Shikarpur)	13 0	15 0	23 0	25 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	33 0	35 0	30 0	31 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	38 0	40 0	33 0	34 0	13 0	14 0	130 0	140 0	13 0	14 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	32 0	34 0	29 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	37 0	39 0	32 0	33 0	12 0	13 0	120 0	130 0	12 0	13 0
Lower Sind Frontier	11 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	9 0	31 0	33 0	28 0	29 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	36 0	38 0	31 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	110 0	120 0	11 0	12 0
Quetta	10 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	30 0	32 0	27 0	28 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	35 0	37 0	30 0	31 0	10 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	10 0	11 0

Revenue		1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553	552	551	550	549	548	547	546	545	544	543	542	541	540	539	538	537	536	535	534	533	532	531	530	529	528	527	526	525	524	523	522	521	520	519	518	517	516	515	514	513	512	511	510	509	508	507	506	505	504	503	502	501	500	499	498	497	496	495	494	493	492	491	490	489	488	487	486	485	484	483	482	481	480	479	478	477	4
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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1895—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		JAWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum vulgare).		BAJRA OR GUJG (Pennisetia glauca).		MAHUA OR KACHU (Sesuvium portulacastrum).		KANONI OR ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNDARA (Cicer arietinum).		MAIZE (Zea Mays).		ARAB. OR TURK. CADIAN PEA (Cicer arietinum).		FIRWOOD.		SALT.	
	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.	Present	Fortnightly.
Madras—																										
Madraset Coast—																										
Madraset	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
S. Chenna	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
South, central—	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Comblatore	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Madraset	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Salem	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Central—																										
Bellary	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Anantapur	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Chikmagalur	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Kurnool	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Visakhapatnam	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Gudlavari	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
East Coast, central—																										
Kalinga	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Nellore	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Chingleput	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
N. Arcot	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
S. Arcot	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Tanjore	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Triplicopoly	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
South—																										
Tinnevely	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Madure	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Myore—																										
Bangalore	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Kolar	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Tamil	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Hassan	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Mandya	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Sivamogga	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Chikmagalur	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Chikmagalur	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Coorg—																										
Coorg	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
Aden	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4

Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m.
on Saturday, February 16th, 1895.**

General Summary.—Two disturbances effected the weather in Northern India during the week, but they were both feeble and gave only a few showers chiefly accompanying thunderstorms. The first was the depression lying over Sind and South-West Rajputana at the close of the previous week which commenced moving eastwards on Sunday, and by Monday morning had advanced as far as Baghelkhand and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. It gave light to moderate showers in Central India and the Central Provinces and very light local showers in the Gangetic Plain. Saugor reported a fall of '91 inch and Sutna and Jubbulpore each half an inch. The disturbance was passing through Bengal on Tuesday morning, but the only shower of rain reported exceeding a tenth of an inch was '34 inch at Balasore. Rain continued next day in some parts of Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Ganjam, the principal falls reported being False Point '8 inch, Balasore '54 inch and Gopalpur '37 inch. Practically no rain fell over the whole of India and Burma on Thursday and Friday. On Friday, the barometer fell briskly in Baluchistan and North-Western and Central India, and pressure was in moderate local defect in Sind. Another fall of the barometer took place on Saturday over the same area and a shallow depression was shown lying over Sind, where pressure was in considerable defect. Weather was slightly disturbed in North-Western and Central India, and light thunder showers were received at several stations in Berar and the Central Provinces. Amraoti reported a fall of '34 inch and Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Seoni and Pachmarhi each two-tenths of an inch. This disturbance was not one of the ordinary cold-weather type, but was due to the rapid increase and excess of temperature in the area in which it originated.

Unusually warm weather has prevailed during the week in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces, the mean temperature of the whole week averaging 3°·4 above the normal in the Punjab and 2°·8 in Sind and Rajputana. In Burma, on the other hand, temperature has been in general defect the deficiency amounting to 2°·5 on the 10th. Fine dry weather with temperature slightly above the normal has obtained in Madras. The mean temperature for the whole of India for the week was 1°·1 in excess.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday.*—Pressure had given way slightly in the Punjab, Upper Sind, Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces and had risen over the remainder of India and Baluchistan, the depression in Sind and South-West Rajputana had nearly filled up, but pressure continued in slight to moderate defect in North Bombay and the western districts of the Central Provinces. It was nearly normal elsewhere. Temperature had risen briskly to rapidly over the whole of Northern India and the Central Provinces. Skies were overcast in Baluchistan and were moderately to heavily clouded in North-

Western India. A few light showers of rain were reported, the heaviest being one of '3 inch at Seoni.

Monday.—The barometer had risen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan, Sind, Cutch and South-West Rajputana, and pressure was in slight to considerable excess in that area. The disturbance in Sind and Rajputana had moved eastwards and was shown covering Baghelkhand and the north-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Skies were heavily clouded at the hill stations of Upper India and in the Gangetic Plain. Light to moderate showers had fallen, chiefly during thunderstorms, in Central India and the Central Provinces, and very light local showers in the Gangetic Plain. Saugor reported '91 inch, Sutna and Jubbulpore each half an inch and Seoni four-tenths of an inch.

Tuesday.—Pressure had increased briskly in Baluchistan and slightly in North-Western India. It had decreased slightly to briskly in North-Eastern India and the feeble disturbance, in Baghelkhand the day before, was passing through Bengal, where pressure was in slight defect. Anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed in Baluchistan and North-Western India where pressure was in slight to large excess. Light showers had fallen in the Upper India hill districts and locally in some parts of South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur. Murree received '75 inch, Balasore '34 inch and Simla '22 inch.

Wednesday.—Pressure had increased slightly in Baluchistan, Sind, Kathiawar and the west of the Peninsula, and had decreased slightly in North-Eastern India. It was in moderate to considerable excess in Baluchistan, at the Upper India hill stations, in Central India and the Central Provinces, and was nearly normal elsewhere. Rain had fallen in some parts of Assam, Bengal, Orissa and Ganjam. False Point reported a fall of '8 inch, Balasore '54 inch and Gopalpur '37 inch.

Thursday.—The barometer had fallen slightly in Baluchistan, where skies had commenced to cloud over, and had risen generally in India and Burma, the rise being brisk in North-Eastern and Southern India. Pressure was in considerable excess in Baluchistan, at the Upper India hill stations, and over the greater part of North-Eastern and Central India and the Central Provinces. It was practically normal in Sind and Burma. Sibsagar and Gnatong reported very light showers, less than a tenth of an inch in amount.

Friday.—Pressure had given way briskly in Baluchistan and North-Western and Central India and slightly elsewhere. It was in moderate local defect in Sind. A feeble disturbance was affecting the weather in North-Western India and was causing cloud and an increase of temperature over that area. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was 6° in excess in the Punjab and 4° in Sind and Rajputana. Gnatong reported a very light fall of snow.

Saturday.—Pressure had decreased over nearly the whole country, the fall being brisk over Northern and Central India and slight in the Peninsula and Burma. Pressure was in considerable defect in Sind, the South-West Punjab and West Rajputana, and a shallow depression was shown covering Sind which was causing slightly unsettled weather in North-Western and Central India. Winds had increased at Murree and were blowing with a velocity of 24 miles per hour at 8 A.M. Light thunder showers were reported at several stations, the heaviest fall being '34 inch at Amraoti.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations from the normal temperature of the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

PROVINCE.	FEBRUARY, 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bengal and Assam	-2.5	-1.9	-1.0	+0.3	+0.7	-0.6	-1.8	-1.0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	-0.4	+1.6	+0.9	+2.5	-0.4	-1.2	-0.9	+0.3
Punjab	+0.6	+3.9	+2.7	+0.8	+0.3	+1.3	+2.6	+1.7
Bombay	+2.3	+1.2	+2.5	+3.0	+4.2	+5.6	+5.2	+3.4
Central Provinces and Berar	+1.4	0	-2.1	-1.7	-0.1	+1.2	+1.0	■
Central India and Gujarat	+4.2	+4.2	-0.6	-1.4	-2.7	+0.3	+3.1	+1.0
Sind and Rajputana	+3.2	+1.2	-0.7	-0.6	-0.7	+1.9	+4.0	+1.2
Madras	+3.7	+2.0	+1.6	+1.0	+2.4	+3.8	+5.3	+2.8
	+1.3	+1.4	+1.6	+1.4	+0.9	+0.3	-0.8	+0.9
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	■	0	0	0	■	0	■	0
	+1.5	+1.3	+0.5	+0.6	+0.5	+1.4	+2.0	+1.1

In Burma temperature was, with the exception of the 13th and 14th, below the normal, the deficiency being greatest on the 10th, 11th and 16th. In Bombay, the Central Provinces and Central India, unusually low temperatures were registered on the 12th, 13th and 14th, but during the remainder of the week temperature was in general excess, the excess amounting to 4° in the Central Provinces on the 10th and 11th, and in Central India on the 16th. In Bengal and Madras, the first part of the week was warmer than the second, but the variations from the normal in these provinces were on the whole not large. In the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces temperature was in constant excess throughout the week, the excess being most marked in the first three provinces on the 15th and 16th. In the Punjab, on the 15th, the mean temperature on an average for all stations was nearly 6° above the normal. The mean temperature of the whole week was in slight defect in Burma, normal in Bengal and Bombay, in slight excess in Madras, the North-Western and Central Provinces, and Central India, and in moderate to considerable excess in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana.

The mean temperature of the whole of India was above the normal every day of the week, the excess for the whole week averaging 1°.1.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week has been small in amount and has slightly exceeded the normal quantity only in Berar, the Central Provinces and Orissa, and in parts of the Punjab, Central India and Madras East Coast. Rain was received in 24 of the 52 rainfall divisions, but the largest average fall was below half an inch, and in 14 divisions the fall did not exceed a tenth of an inch.

For the period 30th December to 16th February, rainfall was in defect in all provinces except the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, the central districts of the Central Provinces and on the North Madras Coast.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 16TH FEBRUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 16TH FEBRUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 30th Dec- ember to 16th Feb- ruary.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	0	0'28	— 100
	Central do.	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'20	— 100
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0'02	?	?
	Arakan	0	0	0	0	0'12	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Eastern Bengal	0'01	0'41	—0'40	0'05	1'38	— 96
	Assam (Surma)	0'05	0'64	—0'59	0'27	1'90	— 86
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'21	0'37	—0'16	1'22	1'78	— 31
	Deltaic Bengal	0'02	0'36	—0'34	0'13	1'39	— 87
	Central do.	0	0'35	—0'35	0'32	1'10	— 71
	North do.	0'06	0'22	—0'16	0'31	0'96	— 68
	Orissa	0'34	0'30	+0'04	0'35	1'01	— 65
	Chota Nagpur	0'07	0'23	—0'16	0'08	1'33	— 26
	Bihar (South)	0	0'16	—0'16	0'74	1'03	— 28
	Do. (North)	0	0'21	—0'21	0'54	1'03	— 48
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0'02	0'09	—0'07	0'93	0'95	— 2
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a)	0	0'12	—0'12	1'25	0'88	+ 42
	Oudh (South)	0'01	0'10	—0'09	2'07	0'95	+ 118
	Do. (North)	0'02	0'15	—0'13	1'95	1'11	+ 78
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0'01	0'07	—0'06	2'55	0'75	+ 240
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0'05	0'12	—0'07	2'13	0'85	+ 151
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0'03	0'44	—0'41	4'33	2'54	+ 70
PUNJAB.	Punjab (South)	0	0'13	—0'13	1'66	0'88	+ 89
	Do. (Central)	0'21	0'13	+0'08	2'59	1'02	+ 154
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0'34	—0'34	4'35	2'37	+ 83
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0'14	0'70	—0'56	8'32	5'28	+ 58
	Do. (North-West)	0'10	0'36	—0'26	3'00	2'68	+ 15
	Do. (West)	0	0'11	—0'11	0'45	0'84	— 46
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0	0'06	—0'06	0'05	0'45	— 89
	Madras (South Central)	0	0'03	—0'03	0'02	0'34	— 94
	Coorg	0	0'01	—0'01	0'02	0'34	— 94
	Mysore	0	0	0	0	0'08	— 100
	Konkan	0	0	0	0	0'12	— 100
	Bombay Deccan	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Hyderabad (North)	0'01	0'02	—0'01	0'11	0'14	— 21
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'13	0'11	+0'02	0'16	0'44	— 64
	Central Provinces (West)	0'4	0'02	+0'40	0'49	0'61	— 20
	Do. (Central)	0'48	0'06	+0'42	0'93	0'77	+ 21
	Do. (East)	0'13	0'10	+0'03	0'23	0'75	— 69
BOMBAY (NORTH).	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Kathiawar	0	0'03	—0'03	0'03	0'10	— 70
	Sind	0'01	0'02	—0'01	0'26	0'06	— 57
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'14	0'05	+0'09	1'13	0'50	+ 126
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West)	0	0'01	—0'01	0'66	0'26	+ 154
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'01	—0'01	0'35	0'32	+ 9
MADRAS.	East Coast (North)	0'23	0'16	+0'07	0'62	0'41	+ 51
	Do. (do.) (a)	0	0'07	—0'07	0'40	0'15	— 33
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'24	— 100
	Madras (Central)	0	0	0	0	0'06	— 100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'47	— 100
	Do. (South)	0	0'03	—0'03	0'02	0'80	— 98
	Madras (South)	0	0'09	—0'09	0'08	0'99	— 92

W. A. BION,

Acting Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the,
Government of India.

SIMLA, 21st February, 1895.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Slight scattered showers in Vizagapatam. Water-supply insufficient except in the Circars. Usual hot-weather crops being sown. Standing crops generally fair but withered or withering in parts from want of water. Harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder growing scarce in parts. Prices slightly easier in parts of the Circars and Deccan, risen in parts of the Central and Southern districts, and nearly steady elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 27th February.*—Rain has fallen in parts of twelve districts of the Presidency Proper and is required throughout Shikarpur. Standing crops damaged by frost or blight in parts of Sind, by rain in parts of Ahmednagar and Kathiawar, and suffering for want of moisture in parts of Poona. Harvested crop damaged by rain in one taluka of Broach. Reaping of late crops continues in parts of sixteen districts and preparations for next season's crops in parts of four. Cotton-picking in progress in parts of Bijapur, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda territory. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Shikarpur. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices normal except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th February.*—There was no rain during the week; the weather is becoming warmer throughout the province. Reports of the spring and other standing crops continue generally favourable, but rain is required in some of the eastern districts and also in Rangpur. Lands are being prepared for the hot-weather crops in parts of Northern Bengal and for the sowing of early paddy in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur. Mustard is still being harvested, and the pressing of sugarcane is going on in some districts. Prospects of poppy are good; the lancing is in progress and the outturn is reported satisfactory. Cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice is generally normal and almost stationary.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th February.*—Weather clear and seasonable. Crops are reported to have been slightly damaged by insects, rust and blight in seven districts. Prospects of the spring and poppy crops are generally favourable. Sugarcane-pressing continues and harvesting of peas and barley has commenced in places. Supplies and fodder are sufficient, except in a few places where fodder is scarce. Prices still fluctuating.

Punjab.—*For week ending 27th February.*—Rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and Peshawar only. Ploughing of land for tobacco and sugarcane is in progress in some districts, and sowing of cotton and onions has commenced. Condition

of standing crops is generally reported good, except on low-lying lands in parts of Peshawar. Crops on rain lands are drying for want of moisture in Shahpur where, as well as in Dera Ismail Khan, rain is badly wanted. Cattle are generally said to be in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient in all districts, except in one tehsil of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in Dera Ismail Khan, normal in Umballa, below normal in Sialkot and Shahpur, and continue low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 27th February.*—Weather cloudy and warm with light rain in four districts. Harvesting of wheat and other winter crops continues in parts. Prices remain steady except in Seoni where they are above normal.

Burma.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Rain has fallen in Tavoy, but none elsewhere. Reaping and gathering of dry-weather crops has commenced in Upper Burma. Prospects good. Price of paddy steady, but above normal in Lower and below normal in Upper Burma, except at Thayetmyo where it is high. Fodder and water sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 26th February.*—Weather dry. Gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane continue. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 27th February.*—**MYSORE:** Standing crops in good condition. Rice sown in parts of Bangalore and Tumkur districts. Harvesting continues in Kadur district. Prices have slightly fallen in Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Kadur districts.

COORG: Threshing of rice and ragi (*Eleusine coracana*) continues. Prices of food-grains normal. Fodder for cattle fairly sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 27th February.*—**BERAR:** Weather cool and cloudy with occasional showers of rain. Cutting of winter crops and threshing of jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) continues. Prospects favorable except in parts of Akola, where damage has been caused through insects and hail-storms. Fields are being ploughed for next rain crop in three districts. Fodder and water-supply ample. Prices fluctuating in one district, but are otherwise steady.

HYDERABAD: Moderate rain fell during the week. Weeding of hot-weather crops nearing completion in some tehsils. Prices normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 27th February.*—Slight rain fell in four Agencies during the week. Standing crops are in fairly good condition though damaged in places by rain, blight and insects. Cattle in good condition, except in Rajgarh, Bhopal and Bhopawar. Pasturage good and sufficient except in parts of Gwalior. Prices of food-grains rising in Bhopal, Dhar and four districts of Gwalior; above normal in three Agencies and one district of Gwalior; and normal elsewhere. Opium damaged by rain in parts of Dhar and Manpur.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 27th February.*—Slight rain in Pertabgarh, Ulwar and Bikanir. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing

crops, prospects and agricultural stock generally good. Linseed much damaged in Kotah. Fodder sufficient but failing in Dholepore. Prices fallen in two States, rising in one and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 25th February.*—KASHMIR VALLEY.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Prices falling.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 27th February.*—No rain. Crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary. Fodder sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 23rd February.*—Slight rain fell during the week. Weather cloudy. State and prospects of the crops good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY
TO 17TH FEBRUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 16TH FEBRUARY 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total Earnings from 1st January 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 17TH FEBRUARY 1894.			WEEK ENDING 16TH FEBRUARY 1895.			Earnings from 1st January to 17th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st January to 16th February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.					
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.		Miles.	R	£	Miles.	R	£	R	R		
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	655	1,534	11,40,913	608	1,687	11,44,713	679	79,25,103	73,66,464	...	5,58,639
Bombay-Nagpur	189	862	3,77,396	266	962	1,85,663	215	11,77,296	12,48,553	71,557	...
Indian Midland (a)	162	752	1,21,450	162	752	1,06,120	144	8,45,427	7,47,411	...	98,016
Barwada extension	108	21	1,971	94	21	3,233	154	12,321	17,410	5,089	...
Metro gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	324	1,599	5,73,245	337	1,790	5,53,620	309	37,45,413	38,18,950	67,537	...
Pilani-Dera	47	17	807	47	17	1,000	59	4,360	7,730	3,370	...
South Indian	143	1,043	1,33,634	128	1,042	1,63,984	157	8,47,020	10,21,470	1,74,450	...
Mayavaram-Mutpet	61	...	...	...	54	3,449	64	...	24,138	24,138	...
Southern Mahatta (c)	115	1,165	1,15,337	99	1,165	1,45,933	125	2,20,071	8,55,800	85,769	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	162	256	1,29,807	172	256	1,30,320	180	7,73,892	8,02,870	28,978	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	88	223	19,586	...	231	19,692	85	1,24,935	1,38,707	3,772	...
TOTAL	286	8,172	24,14,155	295	8,377	24,65,729	294	1,62,35,831	1,60,43,913	...	1,91,925
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (e)	255	2,507	6,16,970	246	2,511	6,39,372	235	41,82,561	45,33,519	3,50,950	...
Odish and Rohilkhand (state)	287	740	7,37,594	321	797	2,51,951	316	14,11,924	17,90,908	3,84,914	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	281	813	2,26,025	278	813	2,80,320	345	17,56,138	19,73,510	2,17,312	...
Bengal Central (f)	126	125	14,630	117	125	18,600	149	1,04,463	1,11,610	7,147	...
East Coast (state)	107	260	20,776	78	353	28,559	81	1,27,391	1,09,593	72,512	...
Metro gauge—											
Burma (state)	199	730	1,92,917	264	746	1,94,304	261	10,77,340	11,35,710	58,360	...
Special gauges—											
Jodhpur (state provincial)	44	28	1,105	39	28	1,435	51	7,180	8,517	1,337	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	60	8	507	63	8	599	75	3,224	4,255	1,031	...
TOTAL	244	5,217	13,10,539	251	5,381	14,15,340	263	86,70,256	97,13,932	10,93,576	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	396	1,490	10,39,441	698	1,490	8,16,850	542	67,19,651	54,60,413	...	12,59,238
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	801	461	3,24,689	704	461	3,40,000	751	21,27,775	21,24,000	36,225	...
Madras	237	840	1,97,251	235	840	2,09,674	250	22,61,457	13,64,614	1,02,957	...
TOTAL	522	2,791	15,61,381	559	2,791	15,72,523	492	1,01,08,883	90,08,827	...	11,00,056
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	313	16,180	52,86,075	326	16,549	52,53,602	317	3,50,15,077	3,48,16,672	...	1,98,405
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Dalhousie-Kalka	167	161	25,655	159	161	24,514	152	1,53,266	1,69,121	15,855	...
Tacknassur	308	22	5,811	264	22	6,230	283	39,842	39,831	...	11
Metro gauge—											
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	149	47	7,893	118	66	5,391	82	54,710	31,410	...	23,306
Bengal Doonars	80	32	2,153	67	36	3,080	86	16,372	18,760	2,388	...
Dibru-Sadiya	133	78	10,064	129	78	11,802	151	70,313	75,133	4,820	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	232	51	15,197	298	51	15,267	299	59,597	67,107	7,510	...
TOTAL	166	411	66,773	162	414	66,284	160	3,94,106	4,01,362	7,256	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	185	333	59,129	178	333	66,181	199	3,58,271	4,38,246	80,008	...
The Gorkhwar's Petlad	112	73	1,104	85	13	810	62	8,031	7,880	...	151
Rajputana-Bhinda	192	108	14,774	137	108	58,177	539	1,11,054	2,24,857	1,13,803	...
Kolar Gold-fields	306	...	...	...	10	2,238	224	...	17,048	17,048	...
Metro gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (h)	88	362	27,265	75	362	33,463	92	2,00,346	2,35,470	35,124	...
The Gorkhwar's Mahratta	98	93	10,739	115	93	7,470	80	62,603	40,280	...	16,523
Kolhapur	92	89	2,265	78	89	2,451	83	12,569	12,150	...	1,419
Special gauge—											
The Gorkhwar's Dabhol	81	72	5,424	75	72	3,930	55	35,585	23,750	...	11,835
Cooch Behar	30	21	545	25	22	1,780	31	2,122	8,130	5,948	...
TOTAL	130	1,032	1,21,245	117	1,042	1,76,300	169	7,91,838	10,13,841	2,22,003	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metro gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jundgarh-Porbandar	131	334	49,794	108	334	41,789	125	2,62,089	2,51,863	...	10,219
Jetpur-Rajkot	68	46	2,601	57	46	4,037	88	18,336	20,751	2,415	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	394	29,287	83	364	22,040	61	2,82,711	1,33,370	...	49,341
Special gauge—											
Morvi	75	94	6,231	66	94	7,084	75	44,790	42,504	...	2,286
TOTAL	97	838	81,013	98	838	74,940	89	5,07,825	4,48,488	...	59,337
GRAND TOTAL	200	18,461	55,56,006	204	18,843	55,71,126	206	13,67,08,845	13,66,80,363	...	28,482

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhut state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khargam, and Amrit railway.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangad and the Yerravur-Mysore frontier sections.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 2, 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLV of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 17TH FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 16TH FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 17th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 16th February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—		Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R			R	R		
East Indian	602	1,634	11,40,913	698	1,687	11,44,715	679			4,45,59,293	4,57,56,950	12,07,658	...
Bengal-Nagpur	149	862	1,77,395	206	862	1,85,663	215			35,10,086	35,70,859	54,773	...
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,21,459	162	752	1,08,120	144			44,54,423	49,54,639	5,00,216	...
Berwada extension	95	21	1,971	94	21	3,233	154			91,485	1,53,926	62,441	...
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	261	1,699	5,73,245	337	1,790	5,53,680	309			1,99,27,455	2,19,88,541	20,61,086	...
Palampur-Deesa	41	17	807	47	17	1,000	59			(c) 8,796	34,918	26,122	...
South Indian	144	1,043	1,33,634	128	1,043	1,63,984	157			69,28,071	72,93,772	3,65,701	...
Máyavaram-Mutpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	(d) 1,85,016	1,85,016	...
Southern Mahratta (e)	100	1,165	1,15,337	99	1,165	1,45,933	125			31,55,789	54,87,439	23,31,650	...
Bengal and North-Western (f)	132	756	1,29,807	172	756	1,30,320	180			45,12,516	49,07,044	3,94,528	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow Bareilly section)	67	221	19,586	88	231	19,692	85			6,54,225	8,26,263	1,72,038	...
TOTAL	250	8,172	24,14,155	295	8,377	24,65,729	294			9,19,08,143	9,71,69,367	52,61,224	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (state) (g)	232	2,507	6,16,979	246	2,511	6,39,372	255			2,61,26,447	2,87,68,455	26,42,008	...
Oudh and Rohilkund (state)	242	740	2,37,594	321	797	2,51,951	310			77,62,423	97,00,897	19,38,474	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	309	813	2,26,925	278	813	2,80,320	345			1,18,05,437	1,27,06,609	9,01,172	...
Bengal Central (h)	120	125	14,636	117	125	18,600	149			6,84,770	7,27,405	42,635	...
East Coast (state)	71	266	(i) 20,776	78	353	28,559	81			(j) 5,98,441	12,15,062	7,16,621	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	171	730	1,92,917	264	746	1,94,504	261			53,14,190	52,12,077	...	1,02,113
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	28	1,105	39	28	1,435	51			63,716	66,026	2,310	...
Chera-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	507	63	8	599	75			19,674	23,179	3,445	...
TOTAL	226	5,212	13,10,539	251	5,381	14,15,340	263			5,17,75,098	5,85,19,650	67,44,552	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (j)	510	1,490	10,39,441	698	1,490	8,16,859	548			3,39,67,626	2,94,20,395	...	45,47,231
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,24,689	704	461	3,46,000	751			1,31,61,049	1,37,84,278	6,23,229	...
Madras	235	840	1,97,251	235	840	2,09,674	250			91,18,242	91,37,739	19,497	...
TOTAL	440	2,791	13,61,381	559	2,791	13,72,533	492			5,62,46,917	5,23,42,412	...	39,04,505
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
	277	16,180	52,86,075	327	16,549	52,53,602	317			19,99,30,158	20,80,31,429	81,01,271	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umhalia-Kalka	148	161	25,655	159	161	24,514	152			10,70,815	11,88,093	1,17,278	...
Tarakeswar	253	22	5,811	264	22	6,230	283			2,44,821	2,61,247	16,426	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkund and Kurmon (Company section)	137	67	7,893	118	66	5,391	82			4,06,305	3,65,253	...	41,058
Bengal Donors	77	32	2,153	67	36	3,080	86			1,17,429	1,92,580	75,151	...
Debra-Sadiya	130	28	10,064	129	28	11,802	151			4,59,662	4,76,311	16,649	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	238	51	15,197	298	51	15,267	299			5,59,521	5,63,116	3,595	...
TOTAL	155	411	66,773	162	414	66,284	160			28,58,553	31,46,600	1,88,047	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	59,129	178	333	66,181	199			23,58,318	27,02,842	4,34,524	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,104	85	13	810	62			53,986	61,022	7,036	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	129	108	14,774	137	108	58,277	539			6,26,376	12,07,543	6,61,170	...
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	(k) 93,040	93,040	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (l)	95	362	27,265	75	362	23,462	92			15,11,219	14,82,335	...	48,834
The Gaekwar's Mohana	75	93	10,739	115	93	7,479	80			3,05,570	3,03,740	...	1,824
Kolhapur	27	29	2,265	28	29	4,451	...			99,870	1,04,707	4,837	...
Special gauges—													
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	67	73	5,424	75	73	3,930	55			2,15,085	1,90,085	...	24,100
Cooch Behar	20	22	545	25	22	1,780	81			(m) 18,018	41,294	33,276	...
TOTAL	114	1,032	1,21,245	117	1,042	1,76,500	169			52,08,442	63,67,567	11,59,125	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Port-bandar	118	334	42,794	128	334	41,789	125			17,49,683	15,37,835	...	2,11,848
Jetalpur-Rajkot	60	46	2,601	57	46	4,027	88			(n) 1,21,243	1,37,752	16,514	...
Jodhpore-Bikaner	54	364	30,287	53	364	22,040	61			8,41,954	9,40,596	98,642	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	67	94	6,231	66	94	7,084	75			8,87,731	9,77,421	...	10,310
TOTAL	81	838	81,913	98	838	74,940	89			30,00,611	28,93,609	...	1,07,002
GRAND TOTAL													
	256	18,461	55,56,006	301	18,843	56,71,326	296			21,99,07,764	22,03,30,205	13,41,441	...

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itami railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rotlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 25th November 1893 to 17th February 1894.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 16th February 1895.

(e) Includes the Centakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tinsuk state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(h) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Berwada-Godavari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khimgaon, and Amravati railways.

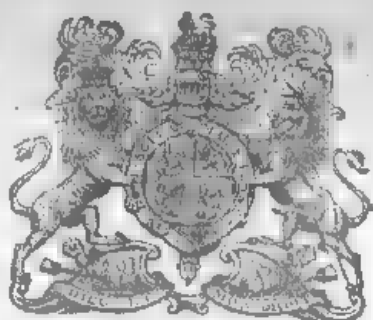
(k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 16th February 1895.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 17th February 1894.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 17th February 1894.

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No. 10.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on
Saturday, February 23rd, 1895.**

General Summary.—Fine settled weather has prevailed generally over the whole of the Indian area during the week. The most important feature in the pressure conditions was a remarkable rise of pressure over the whole country on Monday due to some general action, the nature of which was not directly indicated by the observations of the day. The increase of pressure was largest in the West Punjab and ranged from a tenth to nearly a quarter of an inch in Northern and Central India. Pressure was in excess over the whole country, the excess increasing in amount northwards from '01 inch at Colombo to '10 inch in Assam and the North Punjab. These high pressure conditions were accentuated by a further rise next day, and though pressure fell on Wednesday, the excess of pressure, especially in Baluchistan and the Upper India hill districts, continued to be a more or less strongly marked feature in the pressure conditions during the remainder of the week.

Unusually high temperatures were registered throughout the week in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Central India, the excess over the normal averaging 7° in the Punjab on the 17th, 18th and 19th. A large fall of temperature took place on the 22nd in Berar and the Central Provinces due to the occurrence of hailstorms in that area. The fall was most marked in the day tem-

peratures, the maximum or day temperature at Chanda, for instance, being $18\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the normal of the day and at Amraoti and Akola $17^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$ and 17° respectively.

Humidity decreased by large amounts on the 19th in the Upper India hill districts, the Gangetic Plain and on the West Coast and the air was very dry at the Western Himalayan hill stations during the latter part of the week. Murree recorded the remarkably low humidity of only 6 per cent. on Friday, morning.

Daily Summary.—Sunday.—Pressure had changed irregularly, being nearly steady in Gujarat and Central India, increasing slightly in Lower Burma and giving way slightly over nearly the whole of the remainder of the Indian area. The depression in Sind shown by the previous day's observations was still in existence but was of but little importance. The chief feature in the pressure distribution was its great uniformity. Temperature had fallen briskly to rapidly in the Central Provinces and Central India and risen slightly in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. It averaged from 6° to 7° above the normal in North-Western India. A few thundershowers were reported, the largest falls being at Sibsagar $\cdot 72$ inch, Murree $\cdot 57$ inch, Peshawar $\cdot 35$ inch and Nagpur $\cdot 2$ inch.

Monday.—Pressure had increased generally over the whole of the Indian area, the increase ranging between a tenth of an inch and $\cdot 23$ inch in Northern and Central India, and being greatest in the West Punjab. Pressure was in excess everywhere and was most in excess in the Punjab and Assam where the excess amounted to a tenth of an inch. Temperature had increased in Bengal and the Central Provinces and was in general excess except in Bombay, Madras and Burma. In Burma it was 2° below the normal. Very light showers fell at several stations in Berar, the Central Provinces and the North Punjab. Srinagar reported a fall of snow equivalent to $\cdot 34$ inch of rain.

Tuesday.—Pressure had again increased over the whole country. The rise was brisk to rapid in Baluchistan, North-Western and Central India and the Deccan and pressure was in considerable to large excess over Northern and Central India, the Central Provinces and the Deccan. Temperature continued largely above the normal in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana and in considerable excess in the North-Western Provinces and Central India. The maximum temperatures registered at Quetta, Mooltan, Jacobabad and Bickaneer were from 10° to 14° above the the normal of the day. Humidity had decreased by large amounts in the Upper India hill districts, the Gangetic Plain and on the West Coast. A few light showers were reported from Central India and the Central Provinces and a light fall of snow from Gnatong.

Wednesday.—Pressure had given way briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan and North-Western India. Pressure was nearly normal in the West Punjab, Cutch, Kathiawar and along the West Coast, and in general excess elsewhere, the excess being greatest in Baluchistan, the Upper India hill districts and North-Eastern India. Temperature had increased briskly in Bombay and Central India, and had decreased slightly to briskly in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Sind and Rajputana. Day temperatures in North-Western India averaged $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above the normal. Ahmednagar had received $\cdot 64$ inch of rain and Gnatong about half a foot of snow.

Thursday.—Pressure had risen briskly in the hill and submontane districts of the Punjab and locally in Khandesh and Berar and had changed by small

amounts elsewhere. Pressure was upwards of a seventh of an inch in excess of the normal in Baluchistan and the Upper-India hill districts. Temperature had changed by small amounts and continued in large excess in North-Western India. Maximum or day temperatures averaged 10° above the normal in the Punjab, $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Sind and Rajputana and 8° in Gujarat. Rangoon registered the highest temperature, *vis.*, $97^{\circ}\cdot 1$. A few showers had been received in Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India. Akola reported a fall of $\cdot 88$ inch and Amraoti and Indore each a third of an inch.

Friday.—Pressure had changed by only small amounts and its distribution hence was practically unchanged. Pressure continued in large excess in Baluchistan and in moderate to considerable excess in Northern India, the Central Provinces and the Deccan. Temperature had fallen very rapidly by amounts averaging 7° in the Central Provinces and Berar due to hailstorms in that area. The mean temperature of the Central Provinces was $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below the normal while in North-Western and Central India it was 3° to 5° above. Hoshangabad reported rainfall amounting to $\cdot 7$ inch and Pachmarhi $\cdot 39$ inch.

Saturday.—Pressure had fallen briskly in the Punjab and Upper Sind and had changed chiefly by small amounts elsewhere. It had changed irregularly in the Central Provinces and Deccan. A shallow low pressure area was shown lying over Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab. Temperature had risen briskly in the Central Provinces but was still 3° in defect in that area. Temperature continued in large excess in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures were in large excess at Murree, the minimum temperature reported being $49^{\circ}\cdot 1$ or nearly 8° higher than at Rawalpindi. A thunderstorm had given Tavoy $1\cdot 87$ inches of rain and Poona and Ratnagiri had received light showers.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variation of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India for each day of the week:—

PROVINCE.	FEBRUARY, 1895.							Mean variation of week.
	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	
Burma	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Bengal and Assam	-1'0	-1'8	-1'6	+0'2	+1'2	+1'4	+2'1	+0'1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	-0'1	+2'1	+2'4	+1'3	+0'5	+0'5	-0'3	+0'9
Punjab	+3'1	+4'0	+4'7	+2'9	+1'6	+1'8	+1'0	+2'7
Bombay	+6'8	+7'0	+6'9	+6'4	+6'6	+5'3	+5'5	+6'4
Central Provinces and Berar	-0'2	-0'9	+0'7	+2'3	+2'6	+1'7	+1'2	+1'1
Central India and Gujarat	+0'1	+2'3	+0'2	+0'1	+1'4	-5'6	-2'9	-0'6
Sind and Rajputana	+2'0	+2'4	+3'4	+5'2	+4'2	+3'0	+2'1	+3'2
Madras	+6'3	+6'5	+6'5	+5'3	+5'7	+4'8	+5'1	+5'2
	-0'8	-1'4	-1'6	-1'6	-1'4	-1'5	-1'8	-1'4
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	+1'8	+2'2	+2'4	+2'5	+2'5	+1'3	+1'3	+2'0

In Madras temperature has been slightly lower than usual throughout the week but in all other provinces it has been in general and, in the case of North-Western and Central India, large excess. The excess was largest in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana where it averaged from 5° to 7° . The mean tempera-

ture of the week was $6^{\circ}4$ in excess in the Punjab, $5^{\circ}7$ in Sind and Rajputana $3^{\circ}2$ in Central India and $3^{\circ}7$ in the North-Western Provinces. It was nearly normal in Burma and the Central Provinces and $1^{\circ}4$ in defect in Madras. The average mean temperature for the whole of India was in excess of the normal on every day of the week. For the whole week it was 2° above the normal.

Rainfall.—Rain was received in 17 of the 52 rainfall divisions, but the amounts recorded were in all cases small. In only four divisions the average fall exceeded a quarter of an inch and in ten it was below a tenth of an inch. The rainfall of the week was less than the normal in all divisions except in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces, Kathiawar and the Northern districts of the Madras East Coast. Berar received the most rain during the week, the rainfall averaging $\cdot 72$ inch for the whole division.

The rainfall for the period 30th December to 23rd February was in excess of the normal quantity in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab, Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, the western and central districts of the Central Provinces, Central India, East Rajputana, and the North Madras East Coast. In all other parts of the country it was in defect.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD FEBRUARY, 1895.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 30TH DECEMBER TO 23RD FEBRUARY, 1895.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall from Dec ember to 23rd February.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a per- centage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA.	Tenasserim	0	0	0	0	0'07	— 100
	Lower Burma	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'30	— 100
	Central do.	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'21	— 100
	Upper do.	0	?	?	0'02	?	?
BENGAL AND ASSAM.	Arakan	0	0'07	—0'07	0	0'18	— 100
	Eastern Bengal	0	0'12	—0'12	0'05	1'50	— 97
	Assam (Surima)	0	0'26	—0'26	0'27	2'16	— 88
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0'19	0'20	—0'01	1'41	1'08	— 29
	Deltaic Bengal	0'01	0'12	—0'11	0'13	1'51	— 38
	Central do.	0	0'08	—0'08	0'32	1'18	— 73
	North do.	0'03	0'09	—0'06	0'33	1'05	— 69
	Orissa	0'02	0'17	—0'15	0'37	1'18	— 69
	Chota Nagpur	0	0'08	—0'08	0'08	1'41	— 31
	Bihar (South)	0	0'05	—0'05	0'74	1'08	— 31
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND ODDH.	Do. (North)	0	0'04	—0'04	0'54	1'07	— 50
	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0'05	—0'05	0'93	1'00	— 7
	North-Western Provinces Submontane (a)	0	0'07	—0'07	1'25	0'95	+ 32
	Oudh (South)	0	0'04	—0'04	2'07	0'99	+ 109
	Do. (North)	0	0'04	—0'04	1'98	1'14	+ 74
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0'04	—0'04	2'55	0'78	+ 227
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0'02	0'08	—0'06	2'15	0'93	+ 131
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0	0'23	—0'23	4'32	2'78	+ 55
	Punjab (South)	0	0'13	—0'13	1'66	1'01	+ 64
	Do. (Central)	0	0'08	—0'08	2'60	1'11	+ 134
PUNJAB.	Do. (Submontane)	0	0'25	—0'25	4'35	2'61	+ 67
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0'89	—0'89	8'32	0'16	+ 35
	Do. (North-West)	0'07	0'31	—0'24	3'15	2'99	+ 5
	Do. (West)	0	0'07	—0'07	0'45	0'91	— 51
	Malabar	0	0'04	—0'04	0'05	0'49	— 90
BOMBAY AND MALA- BAR COAST DIS- TRICTS (MADRAS).	Madras (South Central)	0	0'03	—0'03	0'02	0'37	— 95
	Coorg	0	0'02	—0'02	0'02	0'36	— 94
	Mysore	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'10	— 100
	Konkan	0'06	0	+0'06	0'06	0'12	— 50
	Bombay Deccan	0'13	0'02	+0'11	0'14	0'08	+ 75
	Hyderabad (North)	0'38	0'04	+0'34	0'48	0'18	+ 167
	Khandesh	0'38	0'04	+0'34	0'48	0'18	+ 167
CENTRAL PROV- INCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0'72	0'06	+0'66	0'88	0'50	+ 76
	Central Provinces (West)	0'22	0'09	+0'13	0'71	0'70	+ 1
	Do. (Central)	0'28	0'09	+0'19	1'21	0'86	+ 41
	Do. (East)	0'01	0'07	—0'06	0'23	0'83	— 72
BOMBAY (NORTE).	Gujarat	0'01	0'01	0	0'01	0'09	— 89
	Kathiawar	0'01	0	+0'01	0'03	0'10	— 70
	Sind	0	0'05	—0'05	0'26	0'65	— 60
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0'08	0'11	—0'03	1'21	0'60	+ 102
	Rajputana (East) Central India (West)	0	0'12	—0'12	0'66	0'37	+ 78
	Rajputana (West)	0	0'12	—0'12	0'35	0'44	— 26
	East Coast (North)	0	0'06	—0'06	0'62	0'47	+ 31
MADRAS.	Do. (do.) (a)	0'45	0'02	+0'43	0'55	0'10	+ 244
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0'05	—0'05	0	0'28	— 100
	Madras (Central)	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'08	— 100
	East Coast (Central)	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'50	— 100
	Do. (South)	0	0'04	—0'04	0'02	0'84	— 98
	Madras (South)	0	0'14	—0'14	0'08	1'12	— 93

SIMLA, 28th February, 1895.

W. A. BION,
Acting Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Off. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Slight scattered showers in parts of the Circars, Kurnool, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and Madura. Water-supply generally insufficient. The hot-weather crops are being sown. Standing crops generally fair, but withered or withering in parts of the Deccan, Carnatic, Central and Southern districts. Harvest continues with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder growing scarce. Prices have risen in Ganjam, Madura and Tinnevely, but are nearly steady elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 6th March.*—Rain fell in parts of eight districts. Standing crops damaged by frost, blight or insects in parts of Sind, by rain in parts of Ahmednagar, by frost in parts of Baroda territory and suffering for want of moisture in parts of Poona. Reaping of late crops continues in parts of fourteen districts and preparations for next season's crops in parts of five. Cotton-picking in progress in parts of Bijapur, Dharwar, Kathiawar and Baroda territory. Fodder-supply sufficient, and agricultural stock in good condition. Prices normal except in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

Bengal.—*For week ending 4th March.*—No rain during the week; the weather is seasonable. The spring crops are doing well, and the earlier kinds are being gathered. In Eastern Bengal the spring crops are still in need of rain, and rain is also required there for the cultivation of the hot-weather crops. The collection of opium is going on well, the weather being favourable for lancing. No cattle-disease is reported. The price of common rice continues generally steady and normal.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 6th March.*—Weather clear and warm. Sugarcane-pressing still going on and sowing commenced in places. Spring crops ripening in some districts and prospects generally favourable. Poppy crops doing well and collection of opium is in progress. Supplies and fodder ample and prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 6th March.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Hissar, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Ploughings for autumn crops and sowings of cotton, sugarcane and onions have commenced. Condition and prospects of crops are generally reported good to average except on low-lying lands in the Peshawar District. Rain is badly wanted in Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition and fodder is sufficient in all districts except Sialkot and parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in Dera Ismail Khan, continue normal in Umballa, below normal in Sialkot and Shahpur and continue low elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 6th March.*—The weather continues cloudy and warm. Slight rain has fallen in five districts. Harvesting of wheat and other winter crops continues. A fourteen to sixteen anna outturn is anticipated from the early sown wheat crop, while a twelve anna outturn may be expected from the later sowings in all but a few districts of the Provinces, if clear weather sets in; otherwise the outturn may fall considerably below this. The outturn of the linseed crop is not expected to be higher than three annas for the Province. Gram and other pulse crops are being attacked by insects. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Rain fell in nearly all districts but the showers were light in most places and there are no reports of damage to grain lying in threshing floors. Both in Lower and Upper Burma threshing of wet-weather paddy is approaching completion and in the Upper Province the reaping and gathering of dry-weather crops is commencing. Prospects of standing crops are good. Price of paddy steady but with a tendency to fall. Prices are above normal in Lower Burma and below normal in Upper Burma. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 5th March.*—Weather seasonable. Pressing of sugarcane continues and gathering of mustard almost over. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 6th March.*—**MYSORE:** Crops and prospects good. Rice sown in parts of Bangalore and Tumkur. Prices slightly risen in Bangalore and Hassan districts.

COORG: Threshing of rice is nearly completed. Prices of food-grains normal. Fodder and water fairly sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 6th March.*—**BERAR:** Weather getting warm but at times cloudy. Cutting of winter crops nearing completion and threshing of *jawar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in progress. Land under preparation for ensuing crop. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Slight rain during the week. State of hot-weather crops favourable. Water in tanks and wells sufficient for cultivation. Prices normal.

Central India.—*For week ending 6th March.*—Slight rain fell in four Agencies and in the Nimach district during the week. Standing crops in fair condition. Probable outturn will be fairly good, though some damage has been done by rain, blight and insects. Cattle in good condition except in Bhopal and parts of Gwalior. Pasturage good and sufficient in all Agencies except Gwalior. Prices of food-grains high in Bundelkhand, Western Malwa, Goona, Nimach and one district of Gwalior, rising in Bhopal, Bhopawar, and five districts of Gwalior, and normal elsewhere. Condition of opium fairly good, but some damage has been caused by winter rain in parts of Bhopawar, Goona and Nimach.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 6th March.*—Slight rain fell in Kherwara, Pertabgarh and Meywar. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Standing crops, prospects and agricultural stock generally good. Wheat partially damaged in Kotah by rust. Fodder sufficient but failing in Dholepore. Prices below average in one State, rising in one and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 5th March.*—**KASHMIR VALLEY.**—Weather cloudy in Kashmir, but fine at Gilgit. Crops reported to be in good condition in the Mozaffarabad district. Prices falling in Kashmir Proper but continue normal in Gilgit and the Mozaffarabad district.

JAMMU PROVINCE: *For week ending 6th March.*—No rain. Crops in good condition. Prices rising. Fodder sufficient.

Nepal.—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Moderate rain during the week. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops good.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 24TH FEBRUARY 1894, AND FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 23RD FEBRUARY 1895.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings* from 1st January 1895, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 1st half of 1894.	WEEK ENDING 24TH FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 23RD FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st January to 24th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st January to 23rd February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.		TOTAL.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	655	1,634	12,05,779	738	1,687	12,13,791	719	91,30,882	85,28,834	...	6,02,048		
Bengal-Nagpur	183	862	1,97,953	230	862	1,79,494	208	13,75,249	14,30,546	55,297	...		
Indian Midland (a)	162	752	1,17,891	157	752	1,23,098	164	9,03,318	8,70,766	...	32,552		
Udhamkot extension	108	21	2,136	102	21	3,759	179	14,457	21,073	7,216	...		
Metro gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	324	1,699	5,91,670	348	1,790	5,56,520	311	43,37,083	43,34,797	...	2,286		
Palaupur-Dessa	47	17	1,107	65	17	1,100	65	5,467	8,300	2,833	...		
South Indian	143	1,043	1,42,322	136	1,042	1,59,750	153	9,89,242	11,85,552	1,96,310	...		
Mayavaram-Mutpet	61	...	...	...	54	3,287	61	...	27,658	27,658	...	
Southern Malabar (c)	115	1,165	1,26,905	109	1,165	1,43,048	123	8,07,036	9,85,474	1,78,438	...		
Bengal and North-Western (d)	102	756	1,37,563	182	756	1,22,690	162	9,11,455	9,35,360	24,105	...		
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	83	223	22,081	99	231	33,564	145	1,57,016	1,72,271	15,255	...		
TOTAL	286	8,172	25,45,367	311	8,377	25,40,101	303	1,87,81,205	1,84,97,437	...	2,83,768		
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North Western (state) (e)	255	2,507	7,03,068	281	2,511	6,84,416	273	46,87,628	52,74,807	5,87,179	...		
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	287	740	2,34,875	317	797	2,04,488	332	16,46,809	20,01,396	3,54,587	...		
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metro and 2' 6" gauges)	281	813	3,27,976	403	813	2,07,300	366	20,64,174	22,70,810	1,86,636	...		
Bengal Central (f)	126	125	17,096	137	125	17,670	141	1,21,559	1,29,280	7,721	...		
East Coast (state)	107	268	24,910	94	353	53,285	150	1,52,301	2,53,188	1,00,887	...		
Metro gauge—													
Burma (state)	199	730	2,03,622	279	746	2,12,979	285	12,80,968	13,45,689	64,721	...		
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	44	28	900	32	28	1,153	41	8,080	9,662	1,582	...		
Cherra-Companygaon (state provincial)	60	8	432	54	8	635	79	3,056	4,890	1,834	...		
TOTAL	244	5,217	15,14,879	290	5,381	15,31,955	285	1,01,85,235	1,13,52,819	11,67,584	...		
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	306	1,490	10,57,407	710	1,490	7,73,385	519	77,77,058	62,43,754	...	15,33,304		
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	801	461	3,88,292	842	461	3,27,000	709	25,10,007	28,30,241	3,20,234	...		
Madras	237	840	1,97,355	235	840	2,12,704	253	14,58,812	15,87,816	1,29,004	...		
TOTAL	523	2,791	16,43,054	589	2,791	13,43,179	471	1,17,51,937	1,03,70,811	...	13,81,126		
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
	313	16,180	57,03,300	352	16,549	53,85,235	325	4,07,18,377	4,03,21,067	...	4,97,310		
* Associated companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	167	161	25,262	157	161	27,979	174	1,78,518	1,93,214	14,696	...		
Torkegur	308	22	8,136	370	22	9,599	430	47,978	49,681	1,703	...		
Metro gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	149	67	9,037	135	66	5,992	91	63,753	37,402	...	2,651		
Bengal Doonah	80	32	2,408	75	36	3,050	85	18,730	21,814	3,084	...		
Dibru-Sadiya	133	78	10,892	140	78	13,092	168	81,205	88,225	7,020	...		
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayan	232	51	12,345	242	51	13,558	266	71,942	80,664	8,722	...		
TOTAL	166	411	68,080	166	414	73,270	177	4,62,186	4,70,997	8,811	...		
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	183	333	64,009	102	333	69,807	210	4,22,276	4,07,714	...	14,562		
The Garkwar's Petlad	112	13	7,728	133	13	1,210	93	9,750	8,745	...	1,005		
Rajputana-Malabar	102	108	14,774	137	108	57,822	535	1,25,822	2,84,679	1,58,857	...		
Kolar Gold-fields	306	...	...	...	10	1,536	154	...	18,071	18,071	...	
Metro gauge—													
Southern Malabar (Mysore section) (h)	88	363	34,060	94	362	33,606	93	2,34,406	2,66,454	32,048	...		
The Garkwar's Malabar	98	91	9,000	106	93	7,870	85	72,703	53,367	...	19,336		
Kalhapur	92	29	2,613	90	29	2,266	78	16,182	10,310	...	5,872		
Special gauge—													
The Garkwar's Dabholi	81	72	7,533	108	72	4,030	56	43,118	28,278	...	14,840		
Cooch Behar	30	22	570	26	22	1,350	61	2,742	9,470	6,728	...		
TOTAL	136	1,032	1,35,186	131	1,042	1,29,587	172	9,17,024	11,81,294	2,64,270	...		
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metro gauge—													
Bharatpur-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar	131	334	46,308	130	334	42,920	129	3,08,390	2,96,305	...	12,085		
Malsar-Rajkot	68	46	3,412	74	46	4,700	102	21,648	25,035	3,387	...		
Jodhpur-Bikaner	75	364	26,287	74	364	20,500	96	2,09,598	1,57,145	...	52,453		
Special gauge—													
Muni	75	94	8,232	88	94	7,204	77	51,028	50,037	...	2,991		
TOTAL	97	838	84,839	101	838	75,324	96	5,92,664	5,24,512	...	68,152		
GRAND TOTAL													
	290	18,461	59,01,405	325	18,843	57,13,416	303	4,27,00,251	4,24,02,570	...	2,97,681		

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rullam railway.

(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, Deond-Mannad, Khangan, and Amravati railways.

(h) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yessanpur-Mysore frontier sections.

H. P. BURT,

Assistant Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 8th March, 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVI of 1894-95.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1894*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1893-94.	WEEK ENDING 24TH FEBRUARY 1894.				WEEK ENDING 23RD FEBRUARY 1895.				Earnings from 1st April 1893 to 24th February 1894.	Earnings from 1st April 1894 to 23rd February 1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.							
			Total.	Per mile open per week.		Total.	Per mile open per week.						
State lines worked by companies.													
Standard gauge—													
East Indian	602	1,634	12,05,779	738	1,687	12,13,791	719	4,57,65,071	4,69,29,320	11,64,249	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur	149	862	1,97,953	230	862	1,79,494	208	57,14,039	57,63,896	49,857	...	...
Indian Midland (a)	132	752	1,17,891	157	752	1,23,098	164	45,72,319	50,83,994	5,11,675	...	...
Deewada extension	95	21	2,136	102	21	3,759	179	93,621	1,52,189	64,568	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rajputana-Malwa (d)	261	1,699	3,91,670	348	1,790	5,56,520	311	2,05,19,125	2,25,10,188	19,91,063	...	...
Palampur-Deesa	41	17	1,107	65	17	1,100	65	(c) 9,903	35,494	25,591	...	...
South Indian	144	1,043	1,42,222	136	1,043	1,59,750	153	70,70,293	74,85,694	4,15,401	...	...
Máayavaram-Mutpet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 1,89,073	1,89,073	...	...
Southern Mahratta (e)	100	1,165	1,26,965	109	1,165	1,43,048	123	53,82,754	56,17,053	2,34,299	...	...
Bengal and North-Western (f)	132	752	1,37,563	182	752	1,22,690	162	46,50,079	50,33,807	3,83,728	...	...
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	67	223	22,031	99	231	33,564	145	6,76,306	8,53,364	1,77,058	...	...
TOTAL	250	8,172	25,45,367	311	8,377	25,40,101	303	9,44,53,510	9,90,63,272	52,09,762	...	...
State lines worked by the State.													
Standard gauge—													
North-Western (state) (g)	232	2,507	7,05,068	281	2,511	6,84,446	273	2,68,31,515	2,94,08,021	26,06,506	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	242	740	2,34,875	317	797	2,64,488	332	79,97,398	99,65,385	19,68,087	...	...
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 5' 6" gauges)	309	813	3,27,976	403	813	2,97,300	366	1,15,33,413	1,30,95,988	15,62,575	...	...
Bengal Central (A)	120	125	17,096	137	125	17,670	141	7,01,866	7,48,622	46,756	...	...
East Coast (state)	71	266	(i) 24,910	94	353	53,283	150	(i) 6,23,351	13,65,347	7,44,996	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Burma (state)	171	730	3,03,622	279	746	2,12,079	285	55,17,812	54,45,050	...	92,756	...	
Special gauges—													
Jorhat (state provincial)	49	28	900	32	28	1,152	41	64,616	67,210	2,594	...	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	54	8	432	54	8	633	79	20,106	23,754	3,648	...	...
TOTAL	226	3,217	15,14,879	290	3,381	15,31,955	285	5,32,89,977	6,01,07,263	69,02,286	...	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Great Indian Peninsula (f)	319	1,490	10,57,407	710	1,490	7,73,385	519	3,50,25,033	3,02,03,736	...	48,21,297	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	638	461	3,88,292	842	461	3,27,000	709	1,35,19,341	1,41,39,319	5,90,178	...	...
Madras	234	840	1,97,355	235	840	2,12,704	253	93,15,597	93,61,141	45,544	...	...
TOTAL	440	2,791	16,43,054	389	3,791	13,13,179	471	5,78,89,971	5,37,04,396	...	41,85,575	...	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)													
277	10,180	57,03,300	352	10,549	53,85,225	385	20,56,33,458	21,35,59,931	79,26,473	...	...	...
Assisted companies.													
Standard gauge—													
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	148	161	25,262	157	161	27,079	174	10,96,077	12,12,866	1,16,109	...	...
Tarkessur	253	22	8,136	370	22	9,599	436	2,52,957	8,71,097	18,140	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Company section)	137	67	9,017	135	66	5,992	91	4,13,342	3,72,114	...	43,228	...	
Bengal Duars	77	32	2,408	75	36	3,050	85	1,10,837	1,05,030	75,703	...	...
Debra-Sadiya	130	78	10,892	140	78	13,092	168	4,70,554	4,86,310	15,756	...	...
Special gauge—													
Darjeeling-Himalayas	238	51	22,345	242	51	13,558	266	5,71,866	5,76,074	4,808	...	...
TOTAL	155	411	68,080	166	414	73,270	177	29,26,633	31,14,011	1,87,378	...	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.													
Standard gauge—													
The Nizam's guaranteed state	138	333	64,008	102	333	69,897	210	24,22,326	28,52,270	4,29,944	...	...
The Gawkwar's Petad	92	11	1,728	133	13	1,210	93	55,714	61,387	6,173	...	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	139	108	14,774	137	108	57,822	535	6,51,150	13,55,358	7,04,218	...	...
Kolar Gold-fields	...	...	...	...	10	1,335	154	...	(A) 94,063	94,063	...	...
Metre gauge—													
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (i)	95	362	34,060	94	362	33,606	93	15,65,279	15,13,169	...	51,910	...	
The Gawkwar's Mehasana	75	93	9,900	106	93	7,870	85	3,15,670	3,11,033	...	4,437	...	
Kolhapur	77	29	2,613	90	29	2,266	78	1,02,483	1,00,873	6,390	...	...
Special gauge—													
The Gawkwar's Dabhol	67	72	7,533	105	72	4,030	56	2,22,618	1,05,513	...	27,105	...	
Amich Behar	20	22	570	26	22	1,350	61	(m) 8,538	43,088	34,500	...	...
TOTAL	114	1,032	7,35,186	131	1,042	1,79,587	172	53,43,628	65,35,464	11,91,836	...	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.													
Metre gauge—													
Bhāvnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	118	334	46,308	139	334	42,920	129	17,95,091	15,82,367	...	2,12,664	...	
Jetalpur-Rajkot	60	46	3,412	74	46	4,700	102	(n) 1,24,653	1,42,641	17,986	...	...
Jodhpore-Pickanore	54	364	26,887	74	364	20,540	56	8,08,841	9,04,371	95,530	...	...
Special gauge—													
Morvi	67	94	8,232	88	94	7,204	77	2,95,963	2,84,967	...	10,996	...	
TOTAL	81	838	84,839	101	838	75,324	90	30,85,450	29,74,346	...	1,11,104	...	
GRAND TOTAL													
356	18,461	59,91,495	325	18,843	57,13,425	303	21,69,39,169	22,61,83,752	91,94,581	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Bhupal-Jitari railway.

(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.

(c) Total earnings from 8th November 1893 to 24th February, 1894.

(d) Total earnings from 2nd April 1894 to 23rd February 1895.

(e) Includes the Contakal-Mysore frontier section.

(f) Includes the Tihoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(g) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.

(A) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(i) Includes the earnings of the Deewada-Godavari section.

(j) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Maamad, Khangaon, and Amruti railways.

(k) Total earnings from 1st June 1894 to 23rd February 1895.

(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yewantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(m) Total earnings from 15th September 1893 to 24th February 1894.

(n) Total earnings from 12th April 1893 to 24th February 1894.

H. P. BURT,

Assistant Secretary.

Calcutta, 4th March, 1895.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—No. 7, dated 7th March 1895.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following:—

Prospectus of the Empire of India Exhibition to be held in London in 1895.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

TO BE HELD AT EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S.W.

Proprietors:

THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.

Directors:

PAUL CRÉMIEU-JAVAL, *Chairman.*

HAROLD THOMAS HARTLEY.

JAMES MARSHALL FRESHWATER.

Managing Director:

IMRE KIRALPY.

This Exhibition will open early in May 1895, for a period of about six months, and will be held in the well-known Earl's Court Exhibition Grounds, which cover an area of about 22 acres, and will be characterised by brilliant and unique attractions.

Ample capital has been provided for this purpose by the London Exhibitions, Limited, who have a capital of £100,000, of which £90,000 is subscribed in cash. It is intended to expend the whole of this amount in preparing THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition will be divided into sections, *viz.*—The Art and Loan Section, the Industrial Section, and the Spectacular Section.

The Company will be glad to receive particulars of proposed Loan Exhibits from the owners of Artistic and Historical Objects emanating from or connected with India, such as Arms, Furniture, Costumes, Pictures, Jewellery, etc., for which, if approved, the Company will provide carriage to the Exhibition free of cost, and ample space for exhibiting, also every possible protection in the way of safes, show-cases, police, fire insurance, etc., and will guarantee to return the same at the end of the Exhibition at their own expense. This Section will be under the Direction of Sir JAMES LINTON, President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

Industrial Exhibitors—whether of Indian produce and manufactures, or manufacturers of goods for the markets of India—who are desirous of securing space, should state the nature of their Exhibits, the space required, and whether process of manufacture employing native or other labour will be shown. To those Exhibitors showing working exhibits employing native Indian operatives special facilities will be afforded.

"THE EMPIRE OF INDIA" is so suggestive of Oriental splendour and of the manifold interests which are associated with this Great Dependency of the British Crown, that it affords abundant inspiration for this Exhibition. Only of late years has any attempt been made to meet the long-felt and pressing need of London for a Pleasure Resort easily accessible from all parts of the Metropolis, and it is confidently believed that this magnificent Exhibition of 1895 will fulfil this requirement; support and co-operation from the highest and most influential quarters have been secured to the enterprise.

The Exhibition will comprise Illustrations of Historical, Artistic, and Industrial India—not only by means of Oriental Pageants, but also by exemplifications of the Customs and Amusements of the various Races; and in order to make THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION

really and instructively representative it is intended to reproduce all the leading characteristics of the varied and picturesque phases of life in an INDIAN CITY, comprising Bazaars, Streets, and Shops, peopled by Natives engaged in their various avocations. Arrangements have been made by the Company's Official Delegates in India for securing the presence, during the term of the Exhibition, of a number of Native Craftsmen and other typical representatives of Hindoo and Mahomedan Bazaar-life. In order to stimulate the best artisans of India to take part in the Exhibition and exhibit their choicest works, valuable prizes, amounting to about 7,000 rupees, will be offered by the Company for the best examples of the various native Indian Arts and Crafts.

To ensure a thorough and impartial examination of the Exhibits for the Awards, which will be made in money prizes, the Company invited the co-operation and assistance of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, of which Sir MOUNTSTUART GRANT DUFF, G.C.S.I., is President, Sir GEORGE BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., is Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. DAVID CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. PURDON CLARKE, C.I.E., and Mr. MARTIN WOOD, Honorary Secretaries. This responsible and onerous task has been undertaken by the Society as a duty in the interest of Indian Arts and Manufactures.

MR. IMRE KIRALFY has undertaken the Composition and Production of a Great Indian Spectacle, which it is intended shall eclipse anything of the sort that has hitherto been produced, and his name, so well known as the author and producer of "Venice in London," "Nero," "America," and numerous other triumphs, familiar to the inhabitants of both hemispheres, will guarantee both the novelty and the artistic excellence of this Section. The Artistic and Architectural Features of the Exhibition also are his conception and design.

The present buildings being inadequate for the purposes above enumerated, a special feature of the new Exhibition will be the erection in the grounds of one of the finest glass and iron structures in the world, covering 66,014 superficial feet, to be known as THE IMPERIAL PALACE, in which the Exhibits will be displayed.

A New Theatre, probably the largest in the world, will be constructed for the purpose of adequately presenting Grand Spectacular Productions, and will be named "THE EMPRESS THEATRE."

The existing Gardens—which, with their manifold natural charms, have always been a great feature of attraction at Earl's Court—will be improved, and Electric Illuminations, First-class Bands, and other attractions will be provided therein.

Arrangements will also be made with persons having control of typical Indian Amusements, or Shows connected with India, which they are desirous of exhibiting to the British public for special payment at the doors. Such arrangements can be made either on the basis of a fixed rental or of sharing the receipts for admissions. Spaces for this purpose will be provided in the grounds separate in every way from the Exhibition Buildings.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. SPIERS & POND to provide an efficient system of Restaurants and Refreshment Bars to suit all classes of visitors, at prices varying from the cheap tourist tariff to the celebrated Quadrant Dinners provided by them at the well-known South Kensington Exhibitions of 1885 and 1886.

Intending Exhibitors should fill up the Preliminary Form attached, giving particulars of their Exhibit, and forward the same, addressed to the Secretary, at the Offices of The London Exhibitions, Limited, 10, 11 and 12, New Bridge Street, London, E. C., from whom all information can be obtained, as well as at the Offices of Messrs. KING, KING & Co., at Bombay, and KING, HAMILTON & Co., of Calcutta.

After receipt of the Preliminary Form above referred to, the Applicant will be informed if the space can be allotted to him, and on what conditions, when the Rules and Regulations and Form of Agreement will be sent for his approval and signature.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.

Offices:—10, 11, 12, New Bridge Street, E. C.

To Manufacturers and Importers desirous of developing or establishing trade with India, the commercial importance of this Exhibition cannot be overstated. It will not only bring the manufacturer into practical touch with the consumer, but will also afford

an unrivalled opportunity of making brands prominently known in the most desirable of markets.

The solid support the Exhibition meets with both here and in India, in the very highest and most influential quarters, indicates the serious interest taken in it.

The important trade already existing between the two countries is clearly shown in the following Government Statistics of Exports to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of all classes; a trade to which it is believed the Empire of India Exhibition will afford an enormous impetus.

List of the principal Articles Exported from the United Kingdom to British India, 1893.

ARTICLES.	Rs.
Cotton Manufactures	221,388,217
Cotton, Thread and Yarn	27,615,019
Woolen Manufactures	10,312,489
Silk Manufactures	6,120,104
Apparel, Haberdashery and Millinery	7,254,472
Boots and Shoes	1,217,074
Hosiery	1,550,201
Umbrellas	3,842,138
Ale, Beer, Porter and Cider	4,248,752
Wines and Spirits (Whiskey 2,906,504)	7,236,333
<i>Building Materials</i> —Asphalt, Bricks and Tiles, Cement, Chalk, Lime, Earthenware Pipes, etc.	2,562,961
Glass	1,997,312
Machinery	23,424,009
<i>Metals</i> —Brass, Copper, Iron, Steel, etc.	38,311,831
Railway Materials	10,206,148
Hardware and Cutlery	10,033,140
Painter's Colours and Materials	2,259,212
Earthenware and Porcelain	1,603,401
Stationery, Books, and Printer's Materials	7,375,981
Provisions	6,983,748
Chemicals	2,475,080
Musical, Photographic and Scientific Instruments	1,935,316
Matches	1,277,566
Soap	956,221
Candles	800,791
Tobacco and Cigars	940,643
Firearms and Gunpowder	933,239
Grand total value (including articles unenumerated above) of goods im- ported into India from the United Kingdom	<u>440,058,408</u>

PRELIMINARY FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

I, or We, desire Space at the forthcoming EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION

Here fill in
nature of
exhibit (if
Loan, state
so), giving
full particu-
lars, and
stating if it
is intended
to manu-
facture
therein.

OF 1895, for the purpose of Exhibiting _____

* Here state
whether
Native or
English
workmen.

and we intend to employ therein _____ * workmen

I, or We, estimate we shall require about _____ feet by

_____ feet, and that the height will be about _____ feet.

Here state
if it is desir-
ed to give
away
samples, or
to sell
articles.

It is our wish to be allowed to _____

Name (in full) to be plainly written :

Address _____

Signature _____

Date _____

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S. W.

Proprietors :

THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.

Directors :

PAUL CRÉMIER-JAVAL, *Chairman.*

HAROLD THOMAS HARTLEY.

JAMES MARSHALL FRESHWATER.

Managing Director :

IMRE KIRALFY.

Director of Fine Art and Loan Section.

SIR JAMES D. LINTON,

President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

FINE ART AND LOAN SECTION.

REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.

CONDITIONS ON WHICH WORKS WILL BE RECEIVED.

1. The Exhibition will consist of Paintings in Oil and Water Colours, Black and White Drawings, Miniatures, Pastels, Engravings, Etchings, all of which must be of Indian or allied subjects, and Loan Objects of Indian Art. Owners of Historical Pictures, Portraits of Governors-General and other personages who have figured conspicuously in the History of India, are particularly invited to co-operate in this Section.
2. The Receiving Days for Pictures intended for the Exhibition will be from Monday, March 18th, to Wednesday, March 20th; for all Loan Objects other than Pictures from March 11th to the 13th, inclusive. All Works must be sent in to the Galleries at Earl's Court on one of those dates, as nothing can be admitted after the last named day. The hours for receiving will be from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
3. All Works, except those specially invited, will be subject to the approval of the Fine Art Committee, whose decision will be notified to the Artists and Contributors with as little delay as possible.
4. All Works, except such as are specially invited or promised, must be delivered at the Galleries free of charge and without packing cases, and Artists or Contributors living in the country or abroad must send their Works to an Agent in London to be unpacked and delivered at the Galleries on one of the appointed days.
5. All specially invited Works will be returned by THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED, to the various Contributors free of charge after the close of the Exhibition.
6. The Number and Title of the Work, or description of the Object, with the name and address of the Artist or Contributor, and the price (if the Work or Object be for sale), must be placed on labels; one to be fixed to the back and the other to hang over the front of the Picture or attached to the Object; and the same information with corresponding numbers must be placed upon the form herewith, *which form must be delivered with the Works or Objects.* On receipt of a stamped directed envelope the Curator will forward form and labels.
7. All Pictures and Water-colour Drawings must be in Gilt Frames. This rule does not apply to Black and White Drawings, Engravings and Etchings. All Pictures must be Glazed with the exception of Oil Paintings, which may be glazed or not at the option of the Artist. Drawings with white or other coloured mounts are admissible.
8. No exhibited Work or Object can be removed before the close of the Exhibition.
9. A commission of 15 per cent. upon the price first sent in will be charged upon all Works sold in the Galleries, whether the sale be effected by the Exhibition Company or

by the Contributor. In the case of Loan Objects other than Pictures from abroad, a commission of 10 per cent. will be charged; and any expenses incurred by the Exhibition Company's Committee will also be deducted from the proceeds of the sale before the amount is remitted to the Contributor.

10. On any Work or Object being sold privately by the Artist or Contributor, intimation should at once be sent to the Curator, as a sale in the Gallery will take priority of a sale effected by the Artist or Contributor unless due notice be given.

11. In case the purchaser of any Work or Object sold in the Galleries cannot be found within a reasonable period after the close of the Exhibition, the deposit, if any, shall be forfeited to the Artist or Contributor, after deducting the commission as mentioned in Regulation 9; but the Exhibition Company will not hold itself responsible for more than the amount of such deposit.

12. Every reasonable care will be taken of the Works and Objects contributed, but THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED, does not hold itself responsible for any injury or loss which may occur to such Works or Objects whilst in the Exhibition or in transit thereto or from, except in the case of such Pictures and Objects which are specially invited by THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED, and which will be insured by them.

13. At the close of the Exhibition an order for the delivery of the Works (except those sold and such as are specially invited) will be sent to each Artist or Contributor, and it is earnestly requested by THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED, that all Works be removed on one of the appointed days, otherwise they will be warehoused at the expense of the owner.

14. ALL CORRESPONDENCE must be addressed: Fine Art and Loan Section, The Empire of India Exhibition, 10, 11, 12, New Bridge Street, London, E.C.

TO INDIAN EXHIBITORS.

No Loans can possibly be received unless a full description, including dimensions, of the proposed objects be previously sent to SIR JAMES D. LINTON, The Fine Art and Loan Section, Empire of India Exhibition, 10, 11, and 12, New Bridge Street, London, E.C., for consideration; when, if acceptable, due notification will be given and the Exhibitions Company's Agents—Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta, will be advised to receive the same, provided they are properly packed for shipment and delivered free to them. THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS CO. will then defray all charges for freight to and from their Agents' Offices.

FINE ART AND LOAN SECTION DEPARTMENT.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895.

EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S.W.

RECEIVING DAYS.

For Loans—March 11th, 12th, and 13th. For Works—March 18th, 19th, and 20th.
Between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Exhibitor's List.

Please write legibly the Number and Description of each Work.

Do not write on the back of this paper.

Let the Numbers and Description correspond with the labels of the Works.

All Works must be delivered at the Galleries *free of any expense or charge* to The London Exhibitions, Limited.

Works cannot be received packed in cases, or by parcel post.

Number of Work.	Description of Work, whether Oil or Water Colour, Etching, Engraving, etc.	Title of Work.	Price		
			£	s.	d.
		This form must not be sent by post, but should be delivered with the Pictures.			

I beg to submit the above-mentioned Works for Exhibition, subject to the printed conditions on which they are received, as set out on the other half of this sheet.

Exhibitor's Name _____

Address _____

NOTE:—If the Exhibitor be a Lady, please state whether Mrs. or Miss. _____

London Agents: Messrs. BRADLEY & Co., 81, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1895.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS FOR AWARDS AND DIPLOMAS.

MONEY PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS OF MERIT.

IN order to stimulate the best Artizans of India to take part in the Exhibition and exhibit their Choicest Works, the following valuable prizes are offered by the Company for the best examples of the various Native Indian Arts and Crafts; and to ensure a thorough and impartial examination of the exhibits for the awards, which will be made in money prizes, the Company invited the co-operation and assistance of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, of which Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, G. C. S. I., is President, Sir George Birdwood, LL.D., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. David Carmichael, Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., and Mr. Martin Wood, Honorary Secretaries. This responsible and onerous task having been undertaken as a duty in the interest of Indian Arts and Manufactures, the Society has allotted the sum of ₹7,000 placed at their disposal by "The Empire of India Exhibition," in the following manner, and in addition, will on their part, award Special Diplomas to all those who obtain these awards, and also for work which may be considered of sufficient merit.

SECTION 1.—FINE ARTS. 2 Prizes—500 Rupees and 250 Rupees.

Class 1.—Paintings in Oil and Water Colours of Indian Landscapes, Architectural or Figure Subjects by Native or European Artists.

" 2.—Ethnological Pictures, Hindu and Mahomedan Religious and Symbolic Pictures, Book Illustration.

SECTION 2.—DECORATIVE ARTS. 2 Prizes—250 Rupees and 150 Rupees.

Class 3.—Drawings to Scale of Buildings, or Decorative Details to Scale or Full Size.

" 4.—Models of Buildings, Decorative Panels in Lacquer or "Gesso" Work.

SECTION 3.—JEWELLERY. 3 Prizes—500 Rupees, 250 Rupees and 150 Rupees.

Class 5.—Gold and Silversmiths' Work applied to Jewellery of all kinds.

" 6.—Enamelled Jewellery of Gold and Silver and Purbagurh Enamel Work.

SECTION 4.—MANUFACTURES IN METAL. 5 Prizes—500 Rupees, 250 Rupees, 250 Rupees, 150 Rupees, and 150 Rupees.

Class 7.—Gold and Silver Plate.

" 8.—Koft or Damascened Work on Arms or Objects of General Utility; Arms and Armour of all kinds.

" 9.—Brass, Copper and Mixed Metal, either Cast or Hammered Ware, Plain or Chased.

" 10.—Enamels on Copper or Brass and Chased Ware, Inlaid with Lacquer.

SECTION 5.—ART MANUFACTURES IN WOOD, IVORY, etc. 4 Prizes—400 Rupees, 250 Rupees, 150 Rupees and 100 Rupees.

Class 11.—Architectural Details: Doors, Windows, Cornices and Ceilings, Carved or Inlaid with Ivory, Brass, etc., Lacquered or Painted.

" 12.—Furniture, either of Native or Mixed Design, Carved, Inlaid or Lacquered.

" 13.—Ivory Carving applied to Objects of Utility.

" 14.—Turnery, Plain or Lacquered.

SECTION 6.—MARBLE AND STONE. 2 Prizes—250 Rupees and 150 Rupees.

Class 15.—Ornamental Objects of all kinds in Marble or Stone.

" 16.—Agate, Jasper or Cornelian Objects.

SECTION 7.—POTTERY. 4 Prizes—150 Rupees, 100 Rupees, 75 Rupees and 25 Rupees.

Class 17.—Glazed Pottery and Tiles.

Class 18.—Unglazed Pottery and Painted Ware.

SECTION 8.—GLASS. 2 Prizes—150 Rupees and 50 Rupees.

Class 19.—Blown Objects.

Class 20.—Bangles, Beads, etc.

SECTION 9.—LEATHER. 2 Prizes—250 Rupees and 150 Rupees.

Class 21.—Bookbinding.

Class 22.—Embroidered Leather of all kinds.

SECTION 10.—WEAVING AND LOOM WORK. 5 Prizes—500 Rupees, 500 Rupees, 300 Rupees, 300 Rupees and 100 Rupees.

Class 23.—Silk Weaving, Plain and Figured.
 „ 24.—Cottons of all kinds.
 „ 25.—Woollens of all kinds.

Class 26.—Carpets and Rugs.
 „ 27.—Mats, Baskets, and Straw Work.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND RULES AND REGULATIONS.

I.—Only articles enumerated in the Classification will be admitted, these must be of Indian manufacture.

II.—Preference will be given to articles adapted to the European market, but in which Indian Art characteristics have been preserved.

III.—Articles will not be esteemed on account of excessive labour employed in their decoration, but for excellence of design, good workmanship, and moderate price.

IV.—Every article sent must be for sale, and the price asked by the sender clearly stated on a label attached to each object. The Exhibition Company reserves the right to add to this price such charges as it may consider necessary in order to cover the transit and packing expenses with regard to each article.

V.—All articles unsold at the close of the Exhibition will be returned free of expense to the senders.

VI.—The articles in competition will be judged by a Committee of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art, who will award the Money Prizes, and, in addition, grant Special Diplomas of Merit, in several grades, to those receiving the prizes and also to those whose exhibits are honourably mentioned.

VII.—The Commercial Exhibitors and Importers can also enter any articles in their stalls for competition, and will also be eligible to receive prizes for general excellence of collective exhibits in each class should any prizes remain unawarded, owing to a lack of merit, after the Committee has inspected the articles sent specially for competition.

VIII.—Every article must bear a label giving a full description, also stating its Class number and the full name and address of the maker as well as that of the Exhibitor, should they be different persons, and selling price asked by the sender. These details must all be given in English.

IX.—All articles must be securely packed and forwarded with the attached duplicate forms correctly filled up, one being enclosed in the case with the articles, to Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay; or Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta; and must arrive at Bombay not later than the 7th February, or Calcutta on the 1st February 1895. In order to ensure safe delivery, special attention is called to the packing of all objects as they will be forwarded to London by the Company's Agents in the condition received and will in no instance be re-packed. Every package must be addressed "The Empire of India Exhibition, London," and bear the name of the sender.

X.—The Exhibition Company will insure the goods against all possible risks, but will not be responsible for any loss or damage which may not be covered by such insurance.

XI.—No Exhibitor may send more than two articles in any one class, but he may compete in several classes.

All particulars and information can be obtained from Messrs. KING, KING & CO., Bombay; Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & CO., Calcutta; and THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.

OFFICES:—38, New Bridge Street, London, E. C.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

LIST OF OBJECTS SENT.	PRICE.			CLASS No.
	R.	A.	P.	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

Name and Address of Exhibitor

Name and Address of Maker

NOTE.—This Invoice to be forwarded at the time the Goods are despatched to the Company's Agents.

Duplicate to be enclosed in case with Objects.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

LIST OF OBJECTS SENT.	PRICE.			CLASS No.
	R.	A.	P.	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

Name and Address of Exhibitor

Name and Address of Maker

NOTE.—This invoice to be forwarded at the time the Goods are despatched to the Company's Agents.

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1895.

LOAN EXHIBITION OF RELICS AND MEMORIALS OF THE LATE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

HONORARY COMMITTEE OF ADVICE.

- SIR GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.D., LL.D., *Chairman.*
 DAVID F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., *late Member of the Government of Madras.*
 C. PURDON CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., F.S.A., *Assistant Director, South Kensington Museum.*
 FREDERICK C. DANVERS, Esq., *Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office.*
 SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, K.C.S.I., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., *Hon. Physician to H. M. The Queen and T. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.*
 GEORGE W. FORREST, Esq., B.A., *Director of Records, Calcutta.*
 SIR WILLIAM W. HUNTER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., *late Member of the Governor General's Council.*
 CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.R.S., *President of the Royal Geographical and Hakluyt Societies.*
 GENERAL JAMES MICHAEL, C.S.I., J.P., *late Military Secretary, Madras Government.*
 JOSEPH PARKER, Esq., *Director General of Stores, India Office.*
 J. R. ROYLE, Esq., C.I.E., *Curator, Indian Section, Imperial Institute.*
 WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq., B.A., *Honorary Secretary.*

The Directors of The Empire of India Exhibition, to be opened at Earl's Court, Kensington, in May next, desiring to make it as useful and instructive as possible, have decided to form a Loan Collection of Relics and other Historical Memorials of the late Honourable East India Company.

The Directors have been much gratified by the warm approval the proposal has received. A number of distinguished Anglo-Indian officials have already kindly consented to act as an Honorary Committee of Advice, to assist the Directors in their efforts to secure a collection which shall recall to the minds of the present generation of Englishmen the remarkable achievements of the great Merchant Company of the City of London, to which we owe our Indian Empire, and shall be worthy of the heroic record they fill in the pages of our National history.

The Directors will be glad to receive particulars of any proposed Loan Exhibits from the owners of objects connected with the history of the Honourable East India Company, such as Portraits, Drawings, Sketches, Maps and Plans, Original Commissions, Arms, Medals, Coins, Old Plate, China and Glass, or other Historical Relics associated with the H. E. I. Co. in India or in this country. For all approved Exhibits the Company will provide free carriage to the Exhibition, and ample exhibiting space, and they will return the same at the close of the Exhibition at their own cost.

Every reasonable protection will be afforded in the way of safes, show cases, police supervision and fire insurance by the Company.

The Directors further beg to state that the Loan Collection will be suitably installed in the Imperial Palace, in one of the finest glass and iron structures in the world, now in course of construction.

Intending contributors to this section of The Empire of India Exhibition should fill up the attached form and forward it to

WILLIAM FOSTER, Esq., B.A.,
Honorary Secretary, H.E.I. Co. Loan Collection,
Empire of India Exhibition,
Earl's Court, London, S.W.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, 1895, EARL'S COURT,
LONDON, S.W.

Name of Contributor _____

Address _____

In case an insurance has already been effected on the articles contributed, the name of the office should be stated.

Any imperfection in the condition of the Objects should be mentioned.

information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for publication in the local Gazette.

Secretary to the Government of Madras.		
22	22	22
23	23	23
24	24	24
25	25	25
26	26	26
27	27	27
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.		
28	28	28
29	29	29
30	30	30
31	31	31
32	32	32
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.		

(True Extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

218. These Notifications brought in almost the whole balance of the 1854-55 loan and very considerable amounts of the other loans, the figures being as follows:—

	India. Rs.	England. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1832-33	332,000	14,800	346,800
1835-36	344,500	14,400	358,900
1854-55—			
Before 17th September	3,901,400	7,027,700	11,056,500
After 17th September	127,400		
1865	2,575,500	477,700	3,053,200
1879	1,640,600	301,700	1,942,300
TOTAL	8,921,400	7,836,300	16,757,700

219. The final step in the conversion proceedings was taken by the issue on 20th September of two Notifications (Nos. 4770 and 4771) notifying for discharge on December 31st all balances of the 4 per cent. loans which had not already been made liable to discharge by any of the previous Notifications, and offering conversion till 3rd October on the terms which were still open to holders of the 1854-55 loan, the two small loans being treated specially as before.

220. Under these Notifications the following amounts came in:—

	India. Rs.	England. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1832-33	15,400	17,800	33,200
1835-36	33,000	12,200	45,200
1865	445,400	483,600	929,000
1879	160,000	398,800	558,800
TOTAL	653,800	912,400	1,566,200

221. The original balances, the total amount converted into the guaranteed 3½ per cent. loans and the unconverted balance outstanding for each loan in India and in England after the operations already mentioned were completed, are shown below:—

	Original balance as in para. 211. Rs.	AMOUNT CONVERTED.			Total Outstanding Balance. Rs.
		India. Rs.	England. Rs.	Total. Rs.	
Loan of 1832-33	617,200	461,800	92,700	554,500	62,700
Ditto 1835-36	1,559,700	832,600	132,900	965,500	594,200
Ditto 1842-43	27,316,400	23,421,200	2,558,700	25,979,900	1,336,500
Ditto 1854-55	24,448,300	8,221,100	14,897,100	23,118,200	1,330,100
Ditto 1865	35,535,700	30,944,400	3,168,100	34,112,500	1,423,200
Ditto 1879	5,616,800	3,626,400	1,605,700	5,232,100	384,700
Mysore Railway Loan and East Indian Railway Stock	55,400	55,200	.....	55,200	200
TOTAL	95,149,500	67,562,700	22,455,200	90,017,900	5,131,600

The figures for the loan of 1835-36 include Rs. 362,000 held on account of the Hussainabad Endowment, which will probably yet be converted under the terms originally offered. In the case of some small amounts the actual conversion has been delayed owing to defects which may yet be cured; but the balances shown above, less Rs. 362,000 of the Hussainabad Endowment, may be taken as approximately the balances which have not been converted and will not be converted into guaranteed 3½ per cent. loans.

222. On the 3rd October all these balances were absolutely liable to discharge on some fixed date, either the 1st November, the 1st December or the 31st Decem-

ber 1864. As an alternative to discharge, and as a supplement to the conversion proceedings, the Government finally on October 8th offered transfer into the unguaranteed loan of 1893-94 on terms differing slightly for each loan, but involving in every case the surrender of accrued interest, and up to 9th March 1895 Rx. 2,007,800 have been converted into $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. unguaranteed paper and Rx. 974,300 have been discharged:—

	Converted into unguaranteed paper.	Discharged.
	Rx.	Rx.
1832-33	1,700	7,800
1835-36	82,000	5,500
1842-43	786,200	153,200
1854-55	433,800	573,800
1865	533,300	169,800
1879	170,800	64,200
TOTAL	2,007,800	974,300

223. The balance remaining unaccounted for under each loan is as follows:—

	Rx.
1832-33	53,200
1835-36	144,700
1842-43	397,100
1854-55	322,500
1865	720,100
1879	149,700
TOTAL	1,787,300

It is probable that this balance will come in very slowly, either for discharge or conversion into unguaranteed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.

Section VII.—Provincial Finance.

224. The general features of Provincial and Local Finance are indicated in the Table D appended as usual to the Financial Statement.

225. The accounts for 1893-94 closed with Provincial and Local Balances of Rx. 3,695,263, against a Revised Estimate of Rx. 3,527,754, thus showing, as indicated in paragraph 86, a net improvement of Rx. 167,509. The chief difference occurred in Madras, where the Local Balance turned out to be Rx. 73,511 better than estimated, the over-estimate for local Civil Works (see paragraph 89) having occurred largely in that Province.

226. In 1894-95 there has been a considerable improvement in Provincial and Local expenditure taken as a whole. It was estimated in the Budget that the Provincial and Local deficit, that is, the excess of expenditure which has to be charged against accumulated balances, would amount to Rx. 1,184,400; but as indicated above (see paragraphs 94 and 106) the Revised shows an improvement of Rx. 160,500 in Revenue and of Rx. 369,700 in Expenditure in this branch, and it is now anticipated that the deficit will be reduced to Rx. 654,200. The expenditure from Provincial and Local balances will thus be reduced by Rx. 530,200.

The improvement occurs everywhere except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the Provincial deficit is increased from Rx. 86,600 to Rx. 149,600, and the Central Provinces, where it is increased from Rx. 57,100 to Rx. 83,700, being mainly due in both cases to suspensions of Land Revenue (see paragraph 104), and in Lower Burma where the deficit is increased from

Rx. 258,200 to Rx. 283,200. The principal improvements occur in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, and are as follows:—

Bengal.—Provincial deficit of Rx. 77,000 converted into surplus of Rx. 74,900.

Madras.—Provincial deficit of Rx. 64,500 converted into Provincial surplus of Rx. 56,400.

Local deficit reduced from Rx. 256,600 to Rx. 73,900.

Bombay.—Provincial deficit reduced from Rx. 185,100 to Rx. 98,300.

In Bengal the improvement is mainly due to the Provincial share in the increased receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway (see paragraph 102), which gives the Local Government Rx. 430,000, against Rx. 335,000 in the Budget. In Madras the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure show a general improvement, the largest being that of Rx. 37,600 under Land Revenue receipts, while there is also a lapse of Rx. 19,400 in the grant for Civil Works; the local deficit has been reduced, chiefly owing to a similar lapse of Rx. 81,600 (see paragraph 119), and Provincial rates also give an improved revenue of Rx. 50,400. In Bombay the expenditure generally shows savings under Civil Departments and Direct Demands upon revenue, the largest savings being under Land Revenue (Rx. 24,900), and Assignments and Compensations (Rx. 27,400).

227. In 1895-96 the Local Governments intend to spend from balances Rx. 623,000, against Rx. 1,184,400 entered in the Budget of 1894-95. Every Local Government, except that of the Central Provinces, proposes to spend a larger or smaller amount from balances, and everywhere, except in Bengal and Madras, the closing balance of 1895-96 is reduced to a figure not exceeding the prescribed minimum; in the Central Provinces the reduction of the balance below the prescribed minimum has been temporarily allowed for special reasons. The decrease, as compared with the previous year, is due partly to the contributions levied last year having reduced the balances at the disposal of Local Governments; this is especially the case in Lower Burma, where the difference between the two years is greatest, the Provincial Deficit in that Province being estimated at Rx. 14,000, against Rx. 258,200 in the Budget of 1894-95.

Section VIII.—Ways and Means.

HOME TREASURY.

228. The following are the usual details of the Home Treasury transactions:—

	Budget, 1894-95.	Revised, 1894-95.	Budget, 1895-96.
RECEIPTS.	£	£	£
Council Bills			
Permanent Debt incurred	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
Temporary Debt incurred, net	...	6,000,000	...
Capital Receipts from Railway Companies	2,300,000	...	...
Deposits and Advances, net	1,915,000	371,300	3,311,500
	-800	3,400	-1,300
Add—Opening Balance	959,988	1,300,564	2,446,164
TOTAL	22,174,188	24,675,264	22,756,364

	Budget, 1894-95.	Revised, 1894-95.	Budget, 1895-96.
OUTGOINGS.	£	£	£
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue . . .	15,557,100	15,594,500	15,739,600
Expenditure not charged to Revenue . . .	865,000	823,400	849,600
Permanent Debt discharged—			
India 4 per cent. Stock . . .	...	4,300	...
Temporary Debt discharged, net	...	4,000,000	...
Issues to Railway Companies on Capital	...	...	...
Account	2,826,400	902,000	3,733,700
On account of Remittances from India, net	1,114,200	905,100	757,000
Add—Closing Balance . . .	1,711,488	2,446,164	1,676,464
TOTAL . . .	22,174,188	24,675,264	22,756,364

229. In the Budget Estimate of 1894-95 the net disbursement at the Home Treasury was taken at £18,548,500, which was to be met by the sale of Council Bills on India to the amount of £17,000,000 and by temporary loans in England. The amount of drawings remains at the same figure as that shown in the Budget, but there was an improvement in the cash balances on 1st April 1894 of £340,576 as compared with the Budget Estimate, and the net disbursements in the year are now expected to be £17,854,400. The total increase in the closing cash balances of the year due to the above-mentioned variations should be £1,034,676 but the loans proposed in the Budget Estimate having been reduced by £300,000, the closing balance in the Revised is better than the Budget by £734,676 only.

230. It was stated in paragraph 186 of the last Financial Statement that the gross amount of temporary loans to be raised in England in 1894-95 by means of India Bills was £8,300,000, of which £6,000,000 were required for the discharge of the outstanding balance of similar loans raised in 1893-94, making the net loan £2,300,000. Owing to an improvement in the cash balances on 1st April 1894 of £340,576 the Secretary of State was able to reduce the net amount of the proposed loans by £300,000, but at the same time £6,000,000 out of the outstanding temporary loans were funded, and the entries in the Revised Estimates are as follows:—

INCURRED.		
Permanent Debt—		
India 3 per cent. Stock issued . . .	£	6,000,000
Temporary Debt—		
Temporary Loans on security of India Bills . . .		2,000,000
Ditto ditto East India Bonds . . .		1,000,000
TOTAL INCURRED . . .		9,000,000
DISCHARGED.		
Temporary Debt—		
Temporary Loans on security of India Bills . . .		6,000,000
Ditto ditto East India Bonds . . .		1,000,000
TOTAL DISCHARGED . . .		7,000,000
NET INCURRED . . .		2,000,000

1894-95.
India Bills.

231. The Temporary Loan of £2,000,000 on the security of India Bills was raised early in May 1894, and has a currency of twelve months. It was issued at an average rate of interest of £1 18s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

1894-95.
Permanent
Debt.

232. The original intention was to borrow the whole of the requirements of the year only on loan for short periods, but the heavy fall in exchange since the publication of the Financial Statement made it inadvisable to adhere to the original intention, and on the 22nd May 1894 an advertisement was issued, inviting tenders for a loan of £6,000,000 India 3 per cent. Stock, which was subscribed on the 29th of that month at an average rate of £99 18s. 3d.

233. The Temporary Loans on security of East India Bonds were taken from the Bank of England for short periods and repaid in the course of the year.

1894-95.
Capital transac-
tions with Railway
Companies.

234. The capital transactions with the Railway Companies vary with the changes in the programmes of the Companies. The Estimates for 1894-95 as now prepared show a reduction in the net issues of £380,700. The following statement gives the details of the transactions:—

	Budget.	Revised.
	£	£
RECEIPTS.		
Subscribed capital—		
(a) State Lines	1,815,000	67,400
(b) Guaranteed Lines	100,000	300,000
Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	3,900
TOTAL	1,915,000	371,300
ISSUES.		
For discharge of debentures—		
State Railways	1,755,000	...
For Stores, Establishment Charges, etc.—		
State Railways	455,600	393,600
Guaranteed Lines	615,800	508,400
TOTAL	2,826,400	902,000

It was the original intention to replace Bengal-Nagpur and Southern Maharashtra Railway debentures to the extent of £1,755,000 by fresh capital, but instead of this the debentures have been renewed. On the other hand, the receipts on account of Capital from the Assam-Bengal and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways are now expected to be £7,400 and £200,000 respectively more than the Budget Estimate.

As generally happens, the Estimate of the demands of the Companies for Stores, Establishment Charges, etc., proved too high.

1894-95.
Deposits and
Advances.

235. In the Budget Estimate it was anticipated that there would be a net payment under the head of Deposits and Advances on account of Defence Works at Aden, but owing to the recovery from the Imperial Government of arrears of the share of the expenditure on these works, the result is now expected to be a net receipt in the year.

1894-95.
Remittances to
India.

236. The net reduction of £209,100 in the remittances to India is made up of an increase in the receipts of £42,000 and a decrease in the payments in England of £167,100. The more important items of increase in the receipts are (1) £20,600 on account of the sale-proceeds of securities, etc., received in respect of a portion of the legacy bequeathed by Miss Sarah Bruce towards the foundation and endowment of an Orphanage in or near Calcutta; and (2) £13,900 on account of larger repayments by Her Majesty's Treasury and other Public Departments in respect of advances or services in India. As regards the payments, the

Budget provision generally proved too high for (1) payments on account of Indian Money Orders; (2) Family Remittances for payment by the War Office; (3) advances to Railway Companies for purchase of stores; and (4) cost of stores for Provincial Railways.

237. The net disbursements at the Home Treasury in 1895-96, excluding Loans and Council Bills, are estimated at £17,769,700, against £18,548,500 entered in the Budget Estimate of 1894-95. This reduction is due to arrangements having been made for the raising by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company of fresh capital in England to the extent of £500,000 and to an expected falling-off in the demand for stores chargeable to Native States, Provincial and Local Funds, and to Railway Companies, and in the Money Order and Family Remittances.

It has been explained above that the cash balances in the Home Treasury on 31st March 1895 are now expected to be £734,676 more than the amount estimated in the Budget for 1894-95. If this excess is utilised in 1895-96 to meet a part of the net estimated disbursement of £17,769,700, it will be necessary to raise only about £17,000,000 by means of Bills on India. Accordingly it is the present intention of the Secretary of State to draw in 1895-96 £17,000,000 by Bills on India.

According to the programme now announced, no additions to the sterling debt will be made in the course of 1895-96, but it is intended to raise a temporary loan of £2,000,000 on the security of India Bills to repay the same amount of Bills raised this year which falls due on the 12th of May 1895.

It should be understood that in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme.

INDIA.

238. The following is a summary of the Estimate of Ways and Means in India:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
RECEIPTS.			
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it . . .	26,538,900	29,580,400	28,902,100
2. Rupee Debt incurred . . .	...	...	...
3. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank Deposits, net . . .	490,500	360,000	522,300
4. Other items, net . . .	885,100	612,100	754,300
5. For Remittance to Secretary of State, net . . .	1,107,000	902,800	754,500
Add—Opening Balance . . .	26,251,756	25,565,588	22,679,488
TOTAL . . .	55,273,256	57,020,888	53,612,688
OUTGOINGS.			
6. Excess Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances . . .	1,184,400	654,200	623,300
7. Expenditure not charged to Revenue . . .	2,517,100	3,690,800	2,842,400
8. Rupee debt discharged . . .	151,000	1,200,200	890,100
9. Loans to Municipalities, etc., net . . .	491,100	150,100	513,400
10. Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies, net . . .	102,500	197,100	196,800
11. Council Bills—Sterling Amount . . .	17,000,000	15,532,300	17,706,800
12. Do. Exchange . . .	12,142,900	12,916,700	14,777,200
Add—Closing Balance . . .	21,684,256	22,079,488	16,062,688
TOTAL . . .	55,273,256	57,020,888	53,612,688

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

1894-95.
General Summary.

239. For the Budget Estimate of 1894-95, the probable opening cash balance in India was taken at Rx. 26,251,756, but owing partly to larger payments of Council Bills in 1893-94 than were anticipated, and partly to certain heavy withdrawals of deposits, the actual balances in the Indian Treasuries amounted to Rx. 25,565,588, or Rx. 686,168 less than the estimate. The important operations of the year 1894-95 which affect the cash balances, but for which no provision was made in the Budget, have been (1) the notification for discharge, with option of conversion into $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. of all the 4 per cent. public loans, and (2) an increased grant for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Productive Irrigation Works. It is now expected that Rx. 1,000,000 out of the 4 per cent. loans will be paid off in 1894-95, and that the Capital Outlay in India will exceed the Budget provision by Rx. 1,173,700. Against these additional disbursements, aggregating Rx. 2,173,700, the net Revenues show an improvement of Rx. 3,571,700, and all the other transactions produce a net increase in the cash balances of Rx. 283,400. The cash balances on 31st March 1895 are now estimated at Rx. 22,679,488, against Rx. 21,684,256 taken in the Budget, giving an increase of Rx. 995,232.

Discharge of
Rupee Debt.

240. Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for paying off in 1894-95 Rx. 150,000 out of the outstanding balance of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans notified for discharge on the 14th October 1893. It is now estimated that the actual payments this year will be about Rx. 200,000.

The operations for the conversion or discharge of the 4 per cent. public loans undertaken in the current year have already been fully explained. The amount of 4 per cent. paper tendered for discharge up to the 9th March 1895 was Rx. 974,300 out of Rx. 2,761,600 remaining unconverted on that date. The balances, as already stated, are coming in slowly either for conversion or discharge, and the total payments in discharge of the 4 per cent. loans are estimated at Rx. 1,000,000 in the current year and Rx. 750,000 in 1895-96.

Discharge of
Gwalior Loan.

241. The loan of $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores taken from the Gwalior Durbar in 1887 is repayable, by annual instalments of twelve lakhs, after the Maharajah is invested with full powers of administration, the first instalment being due twelve months after the installation. The installation having taken place in December 1894, provision is made in the estimates of 1895-96 for the payment of the first instalment of Rx. 120,000. This amount is included in Rx. 890,100 shown as Rupee Debt Discharged in the table in paragraph 238.

Main Features.
1893-96.

242. I have already explained in Part I of this statement that the special resource operations of 1893-94 increased the sterling debt of the Government of India, and against this increase in the sterling liabilities there has been an accumulation of cash balances in India; which is being drawn against for capital expenditure of Government and discharge of rupee debt. There was therefore no public loan in India in 1894-95, and according to the present estimates no rupee loan will be required in 1895-96. The estimate of 1895-96 provides for the payment in India of Council Bills to the extent of £17,706,800, for though drawings are provided for in both 1894-95 and 1895-96 at the rate of £17,000,000, it is expected that owing to the large bill drawings, and the small amount of telegraphic transfers in demand at present, the balance of unpaid bills outstanding at the end of 1894-95 will be larger than usual, and thus the actual payments will not fall equally in the two years.

Public Loan.

243. Although, as above stated, it is not the present intention of the Government of India to raise any loan in 1895-96, full liberty is reserved, as usual, to alter the programme as now announced to any extent that may be considered desirable.

244. The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transaction for 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

YEAR.	Net additions to deposits cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	656,300	224,000	880,300
1888-89	685,200	261,800	947,000
1889-90	—362,900	272,200	—90,700
1890-91	250,700	279,700	530,400
1891-92	517,900	306,200	824,100
1892-93	548,900	339,400	888,300
1893-94	179,900	366,000	547,900
1894-95 Budget	111,400	325,800	437,200
1894-95 Revised	—44,400	326,000	281,600
1895-96 Budget	102,800	336,700	439,500

For the first time since 1889-90 the Post Office Savings Bank transactions appear likely to result in a net withdrawal of deposits, the credit of interest being disregarded. It was anticipated in the last Financial Statement that the reduction from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. in the Savings Bank rate of interest, which took effect from 1st April 1894, would put a check upon deposits, and the net amount deposited in the Post Office Savings Banks was accordingly taken at the low figure of Rx. 100,000. The effect of the low rate in this direction has, however, been greater than was estimated, and a net withdrawal of Rx. 50,000 is now expected. If the withdrawals indicate, as they not improbably do, the diversion of practically permanent investment from Savings Banks to Government paper, the effect of the reduction of interest is a good one. The Presidency Savings Banks deposits also show a falling-off this year, but this is largely counterbalanced by an improvement in the receipts on account of the Provident institutions, the transactions of which are also included in the Savings Bank Accounts.

During the course of 1894 the Government of India considered, with reference to the reduction of the rate of interest on Savings Bank deposits, the rates that should be allowed on their various other interest-bearing obligations, and it was decided to reduce the rate to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. in all cases in which the balances are held at call like ordinary Savings Bank deposits, and in which the interest is not given as a privileged rate to benefit a particular class of Government servants.

245. The net issues on account of loans in 1894-95 are now expected to be Rx. 150,100 against Rx. 491,100 entered in the Budget Estimate. The improvement of Rx. 341,000 is due chiefly to large lapses from grants placed at the disposal of the Provincial Governments. The Madras Harbour Trust Board also repaid to Government a sum of Rx. 50,000 which was not entered in the Budget. The very ample cash balances in our treasuries have, I am glad to say, again enabled the Government to provide in full the demands of Local Governments for Agricultural, Municipal, and other local loans in 1895-96 as far as they can be foreseen at present, and the total estimate of net issues in 1895-96 on account of loans by Government is now placed at Rx. 513,400.

Loans to Municipalities and Agriculturists, &c.

246. The year 1895-96 is estimated to close with a cash balance of Rx. 16,062,688, the result of the year's transactions producing a net reduction in the balances of Rx. 6,616,800.

Section IX.—Summary.

247. The principal features of this Statement are—

- (1) The Accounts of 1893-94 have closed with a deficit of Rx. 1,546,998.
- (2) The Revised Estimates of 1894-95 show a surplus of Rx. 990,500, against a deficit of Rx. 301,900 entered in the Budget. Excluding Exchange, there has been a large net improvement in the Revenue of Rx. 3,104,100, of which the most important improvements occur under Opium, Customs Duties and Railway Revenue; Army also shows a considerable net improvement notwithstanding payment of British soldiers' pay at a lower rate of exchange and special Waziristan charges. Exchange, which is taken at 13'09d. (or 18½ Rs. to the £) against 14d. in the Budget, absorbs Rx. 1,811,700 of the increase, thus reducing the net improvement to Rx. 1,292,400.
- (3) The conversion of the Rupee Debt from 4 to 3½ per cent. has resulted in an excess net charge of Rx. 280,600 under interest, but it effects a net saving of Rx. 524,800 in future years. The debt converted now amounts to Rx. 92,025,700, including Rx. 2,007,800 converted into 3½ per cent. loan of 1893-94. It is expected that Rx. 1,000,000 will be paid off during 1894-95. The balance of the 4 per cent. debt outstanding at close of 1894-95 will thus be Rx. 2,123,800, including Rx. 362,000 of Husseinabad endowment, which will probably be wholly or partly converted. It is estimated that Rx. 750,000 more will be paid off in 1895-96.
- (4) The Budget Estimate for 1895-96 shows a surplus of Rx. 46,200.
- (5) The burdens of Government have been increased by—
 - (a) Charges dependent on the fall in Exchange, amounting to Rx. 2,503,700.
 - (b) Cessation of Contributions from Local Governments, amounting to Rx. 405,000.
 - (c) Increased grants for Imperial Public Works which add to the charges Rx. 280,000.
 - (d) Additional Opium payments of Rx. 460,000 due to rise in price paid to cultivator from Rs 5 to Rs 6, and to purchase of Opium in Malwa.
 - (e) Increased Army charges, other than those due to Exchange, amounting to Rx. 345,200, the principal items being Rx. 180,000 for an increase to the pay of Native sepoys, to take effect from 1st July, and Rx. 150,000 for military preparations in connection with the disturbances in Chitral.
- (6) Against these burdens we have—
 - (a) Saving of Interest, Rx. 524,800.
 - (b) Improvement in Customs Duties, Rx. 1,882,900.
 - (c) A general net improvement under other heads, especially Railway Revenue, Land Revenue, and Opium.
- (7) The rate of exchange is taken at 13'09 as in the Revised, which adds nearly Rx. 1,900,000 to the direct expenditure under exchange. Exchange Compensation Allowance is estimated to cost Rx. 1,456,500.
- (8) The Famine Grant for Railway Construction is still held in abeyance.

- (9) The Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue was raised during the course of the year, and is now estimated for 1894-95 at Rx. 5,200,000, against the Budget Estimate of Rx. 4,000,000. The similar charge in 1895-96 is taken at Rx. 4,400,000.
- (10) It is expected that the Secretary of State will in 1895-96 sell Council Bills to the amount of £17,000,000, and will renew the Temporary Loan of £2,000,000 which falls due in May. No other borrowing is contemplated. These announcements are accompanied by the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts to be obtained by bills or raised by loans as he may find occasion.
- (11) It is estimated that the closing balance in the Treasuries in India on 31st March 1896 will without any borrowing stand at Rx. 16,062,688, and it is accordingly not intended to issue any public loan in India in 1895-96. Full liberty is, however, reserved to the Government of India to vary this intention in any way and to any extent which may be found expedient.
- (12) The prospect of financial equilibrium is regarded as more hopeful than twelve months ago, and it is stated that while the crisis is not yet past, and the financial position cannot be looked upon as safe till the Famine Grant has been renewed, yet the Government of India may claim to have made a full year's progress towards the restoration of their fortunes.

CALCUTTA;
March 21, 1895.

J. WESTLAND.